The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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READY FOR FORCE.

Chile Must Either Fight or Arbitrate at Once.

HARRISON DETERMINED.

Cabinet Is Also Convinced Action Is Necessary.

WAR PREPARATIONS GO ON.

Minister Montt Cannot Persuade His Government.

CONGRESS TO RECEIVE A MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Arbitrate or fight. This is not the ultimatum by any means of the United States Government to Chile, but it looks more today than ever as if the little republic will have to do one or the other. This is, of course, on the assumption that Chile will not pay the indemnity or apologize.

The announcement that the conservative men at work here and in Santiago believe that Chile is likely ultimately to ask for arbitration is doing much to neutralize the efforts of the fire-eaters to make the situation more alarming than it is. To anticipate the possibility of arbitration being asked for, which would, of course, end all danger of war, the fire-eaters now express great solicitude for the refugees in Mr. Egan's legation. They insist that the question of the safety of these refugees so greatly complicates the situation that a safe conduct for them must be guaranteed by Chile before arbitration could be thought of. Moreover, the fire-eaters say there is nothing to arbitrate.

The Conservatives reply that if Chile says that she has investigated the Baltimore incident and found it to have been a street row, and announces that she has punished the men guilty of the assault, the facts on which her decision is based form a proper object of arbitration, because on them depends entirely the question whether or not the assault was made in a street brawl, for which the government is not responsible, or in a preconcerted attack which the government could have prevented. The Conservatives also say that Chile would be perfectly willing, if she demands arbitration at all, to include the right of the refugees for protection at the American Legation.

Protection of the Refugees.

It looks now as if this question of how to protect the refugees is going to become one of the great points at issue. The Cabinet meeting today was given over wholly to the consideration of the Chilean situation. The discussion was rather informal in character. Some of the Secretaries who were not fully acquainted with the latest phase of the affair made numerous inquiries of the President and Messrs. Blaine and Tracy regarding the matter, and a good deal of time was consumed in answering these questions.

The fact was developed at the meeting that the refugees at the American Legation in Santiago are proving a great source of embarassment to the administration. In the event of hostilities between the United States and Chile it would, of course, be impossible for this government to afford them any further protection. International law furnishes no precedent for safe conduct being granted under such circumstances. In the event of war Mr. Egan would be given his passports and permitted to leave the country in safety, but not so the refugees. Mr. Egan cannot carry them with him and it would be little less than barbarous to turn them loose upon the streets of Santiago.

Where Minister Egan Suffers.

It seems, too, that the refugees, aside from the international phase of the question, are proving themselves a white elephant on Mr. Egan's hands. They insist upon being entertained in the most hospitable fashion, and they seem to feel that their right to the best which the legation affords is unquestioned. It is rather a grotesque feature of the affair that Mr. Egan, who neither drinks wine nor uses tobacco in any form, is compelled to spend liberally of his income in providing these luxuries for his fugitive guests. It is quite probable that the government will reimburse him for the additional expense thus incurred, but this can only be done through Congressional enactment, and if Congress fails to appropriate the money Mr. Egan must stand the loss.

From the discussion today it is evident that President Harrison has not abated his determination to secure satisfaction from Chile. The question of arbitration was incidentally considered, but it is not incumbent upon this government to take the initiative. If Chile proposes arbitration, as a Cabinet officer expressed it today, it will be impossible for us to deny it. President Harrison intends laying the matter before Congress some time next week, it is said, and is having copied all the correspondence bearing upon the present difficulty.

Congress will meet Tuesday, and it is probable that the full text of all the correspondence will speedily follow.

The correspondence will be printed as an executive document and referred to the Foreign Affairs committee of the two Houses. The purpose of this is to acquaint the public with all that has taken place since the assault was first committed and to prepare Congress for any further information.

One who has read the letters and telegrams that have passed between the State Department and Mr. Egan, the State Department and Mr. Montt, and Mr. Egan and the Chile Foreign Office says that it will make what he characterizes as "spicy" reading. He says that it will give the American people a better opinion of Mr. Egan than they have thus far gained from the public prints. It will show that he has exhibited a discretion far beyond what was expected of him, that he was plucky and courageous when his communications with the Chilean Foreign Office demanded such course, and that he has proven himself, generally speaking, a clever and astute diplomat.

Minister Montt Has Been Discreet.

As far as Minister Montt is concerned there has been no trouble. He, too, has proven himself a discreet man, imbued with a spirit of calmness unusual in the people of his race. In his unofficial conversation with Mr. Blaine he has not hesitated to refer to the murder of our sailors as "deplorable," and in other ways to express regret at the unfortunate occurrence. These utterances of Minister Montt are the more gratifying to the administration in view of the fact that thus far not a single expression of regret at the murder of the Baltimore's sailors has reached us from Santiago. Señor Montt is counseling patience on the part of our government. He is hopeful that an amicable adjustment of the existing difficulty may yet be reached.

How much longer President Harrison will defer making a peremptory demand on Chile can only be conjectured. It is evident from what members of his Cabinet say that they are urging him to act with as much promptness in the matter as the condition of affairs in Chile will admit. The warlike doings of the Navy Department are manifest in several new directions. There is a tremendous amount of activity in ordnance matters.

It can be positively stated that there is not a single gun, steel, powder, or shell firm in the country having contracts with the bureau that has not received specially urgent instructions from the Navy Department to hurry up their contracts within the last fortnight. The great pressure on the two armor plate firms has already been noted in these dispatches. Their representatives have been called to Washington by telegrams today. A conference will be held tomorrow with the view to still further expediting the work on the armor plate for the Monterey and New York.

Delay Still the Program.

Chilean shillyshallying is still going on was about the substance of the news President Harrison had for his Cabinet today. The State Department is looking after the diplomatic features of the controversy, and Secretary Blaine listens patiently to Minister Montt's explanations of the unsettled conditions at Santiago and Valparaiso.

Minister Egan has been heard from again, but his cablegram related to the inauguration ceremonies and contained a hint about the probable Cabinet. The Minister's correspondence with the Chilean authorities now relates almost wholly to the refugees and the espionage on the legation. His intercourse is limited and, as intimated some time ago, he will have nothing more to say regarding the assault on the Baltimore's sailors until he receives the official report from the Chilean Government, or until he is instructed by the President to present this country's ultimatum.

There is nothing to indicate that the Minister's absence from the inauguration ceremonies has in any way affected the existing situation. It is known, however, that besides reparation for the Baltimore outrage the State Department expects from the new government some disclaimer of responsibility for the offensive treatment of the legation. Minister Montt has presented reasons why the Balmaceda refugees sheltered by Minister Egan should be turned over to the authorities. It is represented that if this were done much of the irritation would die out. Ex-Mayor Grace has added his entreaties and has given his personal opinion that their lives would be in no danger from the triumphant faction.

They Failed on One Point.

One thing, however, prevents the administration from following this course, and this is the failure of the Chilean Government to give satisfactory guarantees for the refugees. What Balmaceda did for certain Congressionalists through Minister Egan's intercession, among them Minister Montt and Foreign Minister Matte, the present government is not willing to do for the Balmacedists. That is the nutshell of the refugee matter. President Harrison would be glad if a satisfactory arrangement could be reached, because the situation would be simplified, and if it becomes necessary to direct Minister Egan to withdraw and break off diplomatic relations this could be done without feeling that the refugees were at the mercy of the mob.

But the President and his advisers hold that the Baltimore outrage is in itself a separate diplomatic incident and must be settled regardless of other questions. They are giving this phase renewed attention and are perusing the preliminary report of the Valparaiso investigation which was filed with the State Department by Minister Montt some time ago. They have also before them the Minister's written argument showing that the reply of Foreign Minister Matte to President Harrison's message last October cannot be properly characterized as "offensive," yet as there has been a tacit understanding that Matte would not be in President Montt's new Cabinet his offense is practically admitted. If, however, he should be retained it will be an admission that the new administration is not strong enough to brave the anti-American sentiment.

Minister Montt Perplexed.

Minister Montt himself is full of perplexities. While disquieted over the situation at Santiago and lacking definite news he keeps assuring Secretary Blaine that everything will be all right and that the delay means nothing. All this time the attitude of President Harrison's Administration is that of grim waiting.

A member of Congress of national reputation, who would have much to do with legislation in the event of hostilities, discussed the situation tonight. His views are given additional weight from the fact that within the last week he has been in consultation with the President, Secretary Tracy, and other members of the Cabinet. He said:

"I confess that until recently I had not appreciated the seriousness of the situation. War talk is to be deprecated. The United States could only afford to go to war with Chile, a small country a great distance from us, on the highest grounds. The United States can afford to overlook some things with her that it would not brook from a first-class European power. There can be no doubt what the result would be in the end, but the question for our people to consider is whether we could afford to enter on hostilities without the greatest provocation. These have been my views, and when they were asked I gave them freely.

Chile May Refuse Reparation.

"At the same time I had no idea that Chile would ultimately refuse to grant the reparation which is due this country for the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore. I thought that the Chilean authorities were simply holding out as long as they could, and that they would see the folly of their course if given time. Now, I am forced to say that the probability of an honorable settlement of the controversy which would vindicate the United State is more remote than ever. The ruling powers there do not show the spirit which we as a Nation have a right to expect. But I think whatever be the final issue our people will have no fault to find with the course of President Harrison's Administration.

"The President has been doing simply what our self-respect as a nation demanded. He has been firm where firmness was needed, yet there has been no trace of hectoring or bullying a weaker nation. I still believe that war will be avoided, but if such an event does come the country will find that the President, without any show of bluster, has been mindful of our interests as a whole. Though the advices received up to the present have been unsatisfactory, I am confident President Harrison and his Cabinet believe that a way will be found to avoid a brush with Chile, but it rests with that country and with the European influences back of it. We have done our part in keeping the way open for a peaceful solution."

Intrigues of Englishmen.

What the Congressman guardedly speaks of here is the British intrigues which have fomented the feeling in Chile against the United States. Secretary Tracy some time ago in making public the instructions to naval officers in Chilean waters during the civil war, bluntly stated his belief that the misrepresentations were inspired by foreign influence and for a purpose. President Harrison, in his annual message, states the same thing. The belief that Great Britain would back up Chile is known to be the cause of much of the insolence heretofore shown.

It is the opinion of those in a position to

[Continued on fifth page.]

GAMBLING ON OLD AGE

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE ON A BIG SCALE IN MICHIGAN.

Although the Laws Are Stringent, It Is Alleged That Hundreds of Policies Are Being Written in the State—An Octogenarian at Stockbridge Looked After by a Relative, Who Placed a Policy of $2,000 on the Old Man's Life—Many Cases Reported at Other Points.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—"Graveyard" insurance has again become common in the State of Michigan.

Some years ago there were a number of companies in the State and others that were represented at various Michigan points that grew rich through writing policies on aged people, but public sentiment became so strong against them that the State Legislature at its session three years ago passed a stringent law for their suppression. The penalties provided were so severe that all business in this particular line of insurance was ended, and all the companies doing business in the State withdrew their agents.

Now, however, there is evidence at hand to show that certain companies have again entered the field and that there are hundreds of policies now in force on the lives of old persons, a great many of which have been written without the knowledge or consent of the insured.

Horatio N. Forbes, a pioneer in this little village of Stockbridge, Mich., twenty-two miles northeast of Jackson, on the line of the Grand Trunk railroad, died Dec. 4, past the age of 85 years. It has since developed that a policy of insurance for $2,000 on his life was taken out by O. K. Brownell, Jan. 4, 1891, less than one year ago and when the insured was two months past 84 years old. The news of this has caused great indignation here, not only with the people generally but with the members of his immediate family who had known nothing of the matter until after the death and until the interested persons began securing proof of death on which to base the claim for insurance.

Brownell is a well-to-do furniture dealer of Stockbridge and is the husband of Forbes' step-daughter. Mrs. Brownell's mother, Mrs. Forbes, is living, but there was a family quarrel some time ago so bitter in its nature that neither Brownell nor his wife had been on speaking or visiting terms with any of the Forbes family for months before the old man's death. The insurance carried by Brownell was unknown to Mr. Forbes, to Mrs. Forbes, and to the son, Albert L. Forbes, who is one of the wealthiest and best known men in the southern half of Ingham County. It is also claimed that Brownell also carries a policy on the life of Mrs. Forbes, his wife's mother, though Mrs. Forbes has never been consulted in any manner. She is 84 years old, is strong and hearty, and is justly indignant over the well-founded rumor that her son-in-law is speculating on the length of time she is to live. Mrs. Brownell's brothers, G. K. Matteer and R. H. Matteer, join in denouncing Brownell for his unseemly speculation.

The Story the Son Tells.

Albert L. Forbes, a son of the deceased, told the story of the insurance as it has come to light since his father's death to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE today. He said:

"I have been greatly shocked to learn that an insurance policy was held on my father's life by the husband of his step-daughter and my step-sister, the more so in view of the strained relations that had existed between Brownell and my father for months before his death. Brownell was under no legal responsibility for their maintenance, and he certainly did not feel himself bound by any moral obligations. He had announced at various times that the old folks need not look to him for aid. In fact, my father had been in easy circumstances and there was no need for aid from any one.

"For the last fifteen years of my father's life he had been in poor health. Several times he was at the point of death, but he rallied each time to a new lease of life until the last sickness, which caused his death. For several months prior to Dec. 4, the date of father's death, Brownell had not been across the threshold of the old gentleman's cottage, until the day of the funeral, when he, with his wife, attended the services.

"My father came to Stockbridge in 1837, and except for a short time during which he lived away from here he had made this place his home. He had owned at various times nearly all the land now embraced in the town lines, and until eight years ago was in the mercantile business here. For the greater portion of the time I was in partnership with him. His second wife was Mrs. Polly Matteer, who had three children at the time of her marriage to my father thirty years ago—G. K. Matteer, R. H. Matteer, and Mary J. Matteer. The latter is now the wife of O. K. Brownell, who held the policy of insurance on my father's life.

Will Get After the Agent.

"A few days after the death I learned through a neighbor who had been called upon for information that proofs of the death were being secured. I was suspicious, and on inquiry I learned the truth. Without delay I called on Brownell and asked if the story that he had insured father was true. He acknowledged that he held a policy on my father's life, and further, that neither my father nor any member of the family had any knowledge of the affair. My answer to him was:

"'Brownell, I would rather you had met my father on the street and shot him down than to have had you do this.'

"He seemed to think it was no one's business but his own, and that as he had paid all premiums it was strange any one else should be interested in the matter.

"My stepmother is badly frightened over the story that her life is also insured in Brownell's favor. She says she will always be uneasy on account of it, and her physician fears the worry will shorten her days.

"Under the State laws of Michigan the man who secures a policy on any one's life cannot be punished, but the agent who transacts the business is subject to a heavy penalty. Brownell cannot be punished, but if proof enough can be had the agent of this company will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. His name? I know, but I am not ready to make it public. He lives at Mason, I understand."

Mr. Brownell makes no denial of having carried the insurance. His excuse is that it is a matter in which the public has no special interest. He said to the reporter:

It Was His Own Business.

"The story of the insurance is true. I secured a policy for $2,000 on Mr. Forbes' life, and I think I had a perfect right to do so. He was my wife's stepfather. I took out a policy in the American Mutual Life Insurance company of Elkhart, Ind., Jan. 4, 1891, for $2,000. I have paid over $100 in premiums and I cannot see why I am not entitled to the money. It was merely a chance on my part, getting any return for the money. Now I am sorry the old gentleman is dead—sorry for two reasons. In the first place he was a public-spirited man, and then had he lived until next May I would have received more than I will now on the insurance policy. The American Mutual agrees that in case the insured dies within ninety days from the date of the certificate the beneficiary named will be entitled only to the amount actually paid in with 10 per cent added. Within one year from the end of the three months he gets one-fourth of the full amount of the insurance; after the year and three months the full amount is payable. So you can see that I had an interest in having him live as long as possible. Had he lived until next April I would have been entitled to the full amount of the policy."

Policies Taken Out by the Wholesale.

"There is nothing uncommon in this case," Mr. Brownell continued. "I have been reliably informed that more than 100 policies have been taken out in Chelsea and that 150 policies have been written in Mason, the county seat of this county, all similar to the one this row has been made about. Some years ago I held a similar policy on the life of an uncle of mine, but the company failed before he died and I was out the amount I had paid in. When the agent for this Elkhart company suggested that I take out the policy I thought it a good opportunity to get back the money I had lost. This is all the result of jealousy on the part of the other relatives. They are mad because they did not think of the scheme."

Mr. Brownell refused to either affirm or deny the story that he held a policy on the life of Mrs. Forbes, his wife's mother.

What the Insurance Company Promises.

The American Mutual Life Insurance company has its headquarters at Elkhart, Ind., and its officers are: President, William M. Barney; Vice-President, M. M. Bowen; Secretary, S. Stewart; Treasurer, S. E. Barney; Medical Director, C. S. Frink; General Agent, E. B. Gustin. "Every officer an old citizen" is what the prospectus says. Under the by-laws of the company any person between the ages of 18 and 84 years of sound body and mind may become a member of the company; in other words, insurance can be effected on any person between the ages of 18 and 84 years. The premiums are in the form of assessments and vary from 40 cents for those under 20 years to $4 for those 84 years old. Assessment notices are sent out the first business day in January, in April, in July, and in October, and the mortuary fund is to be prorated among the claims approved for each quarter.

The "graveyard" insurance business in Michigan was a stench in the nostrils of all decent people in the State until the law for its suppression was passed. There was gambling on the lives of aged people in nearly every town in the State and many disgraceful scenes resulted from the practice. As a sample instance: In the little town of Buchanan four years ago an old man was on the verge of the grave and policies on his life were written amounting to $15,000, and not one cent of this was in the name of any relative of the old man or of any one who had even a passing interest in his health. The holders of the policies stood by watching his decline, and when the physicians gave up hope business was almost at a standstill for several days. Finally it became known that he was dying. An agent for one of the "graveyard" insurance companies lived in the town and after midnight he was called out of bed to write another policy, which he did at a ruinous premium rate. This was but one of many cases that came into public knowledge and which led to the passing of a law for the suppression of such a business.

CONSOLIDATION OF RADIATOR COMPANIES

An Effort Being Made to Bring the Michigan Plants to Chicago.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The American Radiator company has been organized with a capital stock of $3,500,000. It includes the Detroit Radiator Works, the Michigan Radiator company of Detroit, and the Pierce Steam Heating company of Buffalo. C. M. Wooley and C. H. Hodges of this city are members of the Executive Board which will have general control of the affairs of the company. Mr. Hodges intends removing to Chicago, where the company's offices are, some time this week. A Chicago syndicate of real-estate dealers has offered the new corporation $80,000 to move the plants of the Michigan Radiator Works to Chicago. Actuary Seefred of the M. and M. Exchange does not think that the company will move. Last night he wrote to them about it, and he says he will confer with them on the subject. As the works employ 600 men and pay out $2,500,000 a year for labor the exchange considers it worth while trying to induce the company to remain.

PENSION FOR MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Ex-Confederates Organize to Secure Pension for Her from Southern States.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—At a meeting of prominent ex-Confederates in this city this afternoon a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to present to the next General Assembly a bill appropriating the sum of $1,000 annually as a pension for the use of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. It was further resolved that a committee will correspond with the Governors and other citizens of other Souther States, requesting them to call the attention of their Legislatures to this subject and recommend the passage of a like appropriation bill.

WEAKENED BY THE HICCOUGHS.

Walt Whitman Seized with an Attack and May Die Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—There was a serious turn in the condition of Walt Whitman today. During the day he was seized with an attack of hiccoughs that greatly weakened him, and his doctors said he was likely to expire at any moment. Whitman partook of more nourishment today, eating a poached egg on toast and some orange juice, and his condition was very favorable until he was seized with hiccoughs.

HOMESTEADERS IN ARMS IN MICHIGAN.

They Will Fight to Prevent the Cutting of Timber—A Team Killed.

IRON RIVER, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—There is war on between the homesteaders, about thirteen miles from here, and the employés of the Metropolitan Lumber company, who insist on cutting timber. The homesteaders declare they will fight to the last for their rights, even to the use of force. A team driven by a company driver was killed yesterday by the homesteaders. The driver saw the shooters, but is afraid to inform on them.

DEARBORNS MEET THEIR FIRST DEFEAT

Beaten by the Æolus Club at Ashland Hall—Brewster-Park View Game.

The Fort Dearborns met their first defeat last night at the hands of the Æolus club at Ashland Hall, the score being 12 to 2.

The Æolus club is anxious to hear from all uniformed clubs. Address C. G. Holmberg, No. 959 Rookery Building.

The Brewsters of the Garden City League were defeated by the Park Views at Brewster Hall, No. 787 West North avenue, last night by the score of 10 to 5.

Minnesota Railways.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The annual report of the Minnesota Railway Commission, issued today, shows that there are 5,527 miles of railway in the State, an increase of 118 during the year. The general balance sheets of the various companies show a net increase in capital stock for the year 1891 of $6,926,114, the net increase in current liabilities is $22,222,506, and the net increase in funded debt is $27,523,994. The total amount of gross earnings for the year was $28,721,058, showing an increase over the previous year of $1,527,890. The total freight earnings, including receipts from stock-yards, elevators, etc., for the year 1891 were $20,626,760, an increase over the previous year of $907,041. The total passenger earnings for 1891 were $6,034,445, an increase over the previous year of $417,350.

Natural Gas Found in South Dakota.

BLUNT, S. D., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Natural gas has been struck on the farm of R. B. Coddington, three and one-half miles north of this place. It was found at the depth of 2,000 feet. Mr. Coddington will use it for lighting and heating purposes, and the City of Blunt will put down other wells from which to light the streets.

Bonds Redeemed Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The amount of 4½ per cent bonds redeemed today was $2,500, making total redemptions to date $22,453,150 and leaving outstanding $3,051,350.

WON BY DEMOCRATS.

NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS DECIDES ELECTION CASES.

How Each Went and the Effect of the Decision Rendered—Party Lines Closely Drawn in the Contest and the Opinions Showed the Bias—Positions of the Counsel for Both Sides and the Possible Recanvassing—Mr. Collins Ready to Wager He Will Be Seated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Court of Appeals handed down decisions in the disputed election cases today which, in the main, are adverse to the Republicans. The court is composed of William C. Ruger, Chief Judge; Robert Earl, Rufus W. Peckham, John Clinton Gray, and Denis O'Brien, Democrats; Charles Andrews and Francis M. Finch, Republicans.

The greatest interest centered in the Dutchess County case, where County Clerk Hoffman, removed by Gov. Hill, refused to sign the returns of the canvassers because they did not correspond with his tally, and the Dutchess Board had its return signed by John J. Mylod and sent to the State Board. The court decides that, while the Mylod return could be canvassed so far as regards its form, yet allegations as to its truthfulness and regularity on behalf of the Republicans have not been met by the Democrats, and therefore the State Board of Canvassers should await the returns from Dutchess County. Judge Peckham writes the opinion, in which all the Judges concur. This would indicate that the certificate should be given to Deane, and, he being dead, a new election must be held.

In the Twenty-seventh District, where objection was made to giving the certificate to Sherwood, Republican, because he was alleged to be ineligible by reason of holding the position of Park Commissioner of Hornellsville, the court does not enter into the question of eligibility, but refuses to allow the mandamus requested by Sherwood to issue, holding that a disqualified candidate cannot ask the court to put him into office by means of a mandamus. The opinion is by Judge Earl and all the Judges concur in it.

Many Republicans Disfranchised.

In the Twenty-fifth District, where the Republican ballots were through mistake sent to the wrong polling-places in several districts, the decision is in favor of the Democrats, Nichols for Senator and Ryan for Assembly. The Republican voters of two towns are disfranchised because the ballots they cast contained the wrong indorsement. Certain clerical errors in this district are directed to be corrected, but these errors are not sufficient to counterbalance the votes thrown out because of the wrong indorsement. In these decisions Judges Andrews, Finch, and Peckham dissent.

In the Fifteenth District, in which Derby was elected by a large majority, the court decides in his favor. The contest was made by Michael Collins, Democrat, who alleged that fraudulent votes were cast.

Republican Counsel's Claims.

The Republican counsel maintain that under the decisions a new election must be held in the Fifteenth (Dutchess) District, and that the State Board cannot give a certificate to Walker in the Twenty-seventh District, and that if the State Board fails to give Mr. Sherwood a certificate a new election must be had. This would make the Senate a tie at the opening.

If the State Board should construe the decision that it gives the board power to pass upon the eligibility of a candidate, which the Democratic counsel contend it does, and award the certificate to Walker, on the ground that the votes cast for Sherwood were null and void, then the question would arise as to whether the sixteen Democrats, just half of the number required under the Constitution to be elected, could organize the Senate.

Position of the Democrats.

The Democratic counsel, backed by Gov. Hill, hold that a majority of those elected, there being one vacancy in the Fifteenth District, can organize. If this be so the first move will be to unseat Mr. Derby in the Sixteenth and to seat Collins, Democrat, who was defeated. In the executive chamber today Mr. Collins offered to wager that he would be seated. The opinions in the seven cases number eight affirmative and four dissenting. All of the former are by Democrats and all of the latter by Republicans. They are voluminous, running from 2,000 to 12,000 words apiece.

The decisions of the Court of Appeals being favorable to the Democrats Judge Mayham's extraordinary special term, directed by Gov. Hill, simply made the orders of the Court of Appeals the orders of the Supreme Court, and adjourned. A motion made a few days ago before Judge Mayham at this extraordinary special term for an order to show cause why the Mylod return should not be canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers was allowed to die.

Board of Canvassers Meet.

The State Board of Canvassers—Secretary of State Rice, Controller Weif Treasurer Danforth, State Engineer Bogart, and Attorney-General Tabor—met tonight and carried out the plan agreed upon originally, with but one exception. J. Rider Cady of the Republican counsel protested against canvassing the Mylod return, asserting that there was a corrected return before the board, but this protest was of no avail; the certificate was awarded to Osborne, Democrat, in the Fifteenth District. In the Sixteenth District the certificate was awarded to Derby, Republican, and in the Twenty-fifth District to Nichols, Democrat. By advice of the Attorney-General 1,288 votes were deducted from the number of votes cast in Onondaga County for Rufus T. Peck.

No decision was made in the case of the Twenty-seventh District. Treasurer Danforth offered a resolution which was adopted setting forth that the Court of Appeals having decided that Franklin D. Sherwood was ineligible it be declared that Sherwood is not elected, and it not appearing whether any other person was duly elected to the office the board make no further determination upon the subject, leaving the question for the Senate to determine.

This makes the Senate sixteen Democrats to fifteen Republicans, and it will be but a short matter for the majority to seat Mr. Walker instead of Mr. Sherwood. The Assembly stands sixty-seven Democrats and sixty-one Republicans.

THE LEGISLATURE'S COMPLEXION.

Troy Lawyers Think the Opinions Place the Democrats Safely in Power.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—It is the general opinion of lawyers that the decision of the Court of Appeals on the contested Senatorial election cases settles the complexion of the State Legislature in favor of the Democrats beyond peradventure. By the decision Nichols, Democrat in the Onondaga District, is given a certificate of election. Sherwood, Republican in the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, is disqualified from holding office. If the State Board of Canvassers decide in favor of Deane in the Dutchess District and Sherwood's opponent, Walker, is not granted a certificate, as Democrats claim he must be under the decision, it will leave the Senate to organize with fifteen Democrats, fourteen Republicans, and two vacancies. The Democrats will then, it is thought, unseat enough Republicans to secure a good majority before special elections can be held to fill the vacancies. If Osborne, Democrat, is seated in Dutchess County and Sherwood's opponent in the Twenty-seventh the Democrats will have a clear majority of one, and then it is thought they will do nothing more revolutionary than to unseat Derby in favor of Collins in this district. The former was elected by nearly 20,000 votes.

OPINIONS OF NEW YORK JOURNALS.

Editorial Comments on the Decision of the Court of Appeals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Following are extracts from the editorials of New York Republican papers on the decision:

Mail and Express: We shall not assail the integrity of the court. It is enough at this late hour of the day to say that the Democratic conspiracy has triumphed. The decision of the Court of Appeals as that of the court of last resort in the State seems to establish some new precedents. If the Democratic contestants against Peck and Sherwood are seated this will give the Democrats sixteen Senators and the Republicans fifteen, with Mr. Dean's vacant seat to be filled. The Democratic Lieutenant-Governor will, no doubt, insist on casting the deciding vote, and thus forcing an organization of the Senate by the Democrats. It remains to be seen if he can carry out this last step in the conspirators' plans.

Press: It requires seventeen votes to make a quorum of the Senate. The Democrats, under the board's action, will have one less than a quorum—sixteen. They can be checkmated and defeated if the Republican members will refuse to sit with them as a Senatorial body except under an iron-clad agreement that Mr. Sherwood's right to a seat shall be recognized. In that event there will be a tie and reasonable business of legislation can be passed. The infamous conspiracy has gone so far on the part of the Democrats that this almost revolutionary proceeding is the one strong process left by which Republicans can secure even a portion of justice and right. There should be an immediate conference of Republican members of the Senate to prepare a plan of common action to save the Empire State from complete Democratic rule.

BULLETIN OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

DEC. 30, 1891.

Weather for Chicago Today: Generally fair.

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12 Insurance Companies Beaten in Court.

MUST REMAIN MAN AND WIFE.

Young People Married in Fun Cannot Be Separated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—Judge Withrow gave his decision today in the divorce case of Sarah G. Darrow against Constantine C. Darrow, the young couple from New York, who were married on a barter and who now wish to be separated. Judge Withrow rules that the marriage cannot be dissolved and that the parties must remain man and wife. Mrs. Darrow is a handsome young lady, 17 years old, and is the daughter of Judge Gaskell of Lockport, N. Y.

The circumstances of the marriage were that the young lady, while not yet 16 years old, had several admirers. Among them was Constantine C. Darrow, a young law student. Darrow was jealous of the other men, and it was stated that he challenged his sweetheart to prove that she was not married to some of the other young men by going to a church and marrying him. She took the banter, it was stated, and they went to an Episcopal church at Lockport, N. Y., and were married. The young lady returned to her parents and young Darrow resumed his law studies, and nothing was said about the marriage. Darrow came West about a year ago and began the practice of law in Buchanan County, Mo. After his departure from the East the minister who performed the ceremony informed Mrs. Gaskell, the young lady's mother, and steps were taken to secure a legal separation.

CONVICTS TO RETURN TO BRICEVILLE.

Soldiers Will Remain on Guard at the Capitol for the Present.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Mr. Eth. Wade, Superintendent of Prisons, arrived in the city today, having just returned from Briceville. Mr. Wade said he could not tell when the convicts would be returned to Briceville, but said they would go to Coal Creek in a few days. Mr. Wade said that at Briceville he found no accommodations whatever for the convicts. The cabins there are occupied by the free miners and they are working in the mines. The soldiers are still at the Capitol. Their forces will be increased by sixteen men, who arrived from Chattanooga last night.

PETER FISHER IS DECLARED INSANE.

He Will Be Taken to the Asylum at Once and Many Citizens Are Relieved.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The family of Peter Fisher today at length acceded to popular demand and had an insanity inquest upon the old gentlemen. The commission promptly declared him insane and he will be token to the asylum tomorrow. A number of good citizens now feel much safer as to their ears and noses. The cases against him for mayhem and breaches of the peace will be dismissed as soon as he is placed in the asylum.

DYNAMITERS BLOW UP A LIVERY STABLE

Great Excitement Caused at Altoona, Pa.—Other Outrages Are Feared.

ALTOONA, Pa., Dec. 29.—The Clearfield Hotel livery stable was blown up by dynamite at 2 o'clock this morning. The débris took fire and spread to adjoining property, destroying five other buildings. Eight horses were also consumed. The greatest excitement prevails, as it is feared by the people that an organized effort to destroy the town is being made.

Shot by a Discharged Patient.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 29.—Dr. W. J. Reenes, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, was shot and almost instantly killed by Henry Purnell, who has recently been discharged from the institution. He had been under treatment for lunacy and was discharged, the supposition being that he had been cured. Purnell used a shotgun, and fired on the doctor without a word of warning.

Destroying the Old Coin Dies.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—The work of destroying the dies used for making coins during 1891 was begun today at the United States Mint here. The dies are destroyed at the end of each year in compliance with an act of Congress that provides for the destruction, in order to prevent them being used during the succeeding year.

LAST EDITION.

TOASTS AND JESTS.

Northwestern Traveling Men Eat and Make Merry.

BANQUET AT THE PALMER

Story of the Association Being Born Snoring Hard.

ITS GROWTH AND GOOD WORK

Seventeenth Annual Session Held in the Morning.

REPORT OF THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

OUT of a snore, a healthy, vigorous, sleep-destroying and defying snore, sprung the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association.

So said President George J. Reed at the annual banquet at the Palmer House last night, and as he pointed the finger of accusation at Secretary "Charley" Hinman a blush spread over the guilty man's countenance which told too plainly the truth of the charge. "Charley" was defenseless. Mrs. Hinman, confined to her room by sickness, was not there to deny the charge, and yet the 200 traveling men, their wives, daughters,

THE CHAIRMAN.

and sweethearts did not point the finger of scorn at him. In fact, one enthusiastic individual gave utterance to the sentiment, "Bully for Hinman and his snore," and the cheers and plaudits of the banqueters heartily backed up his expression of opinion. How the snore was responsible for the foundation of the association is told at length in Mr. Reed's speech.

The banquet was a gift from Potter Palmer. When the Executive committee called to make arrangements for the spread Mr. Palmer said:

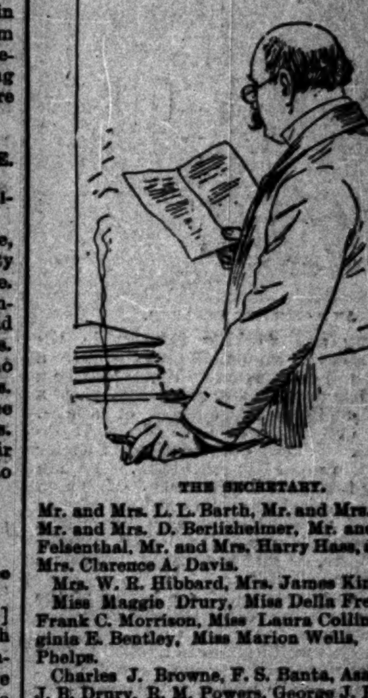
"You are my guests tonight, boys. It will not cost you a cent. You can even select the menu if you want to." This alone assured the success of the event.

The hour for the march to the banqueting hall was set for 8 o'clock, but tardy arrivals made it thirty minutes late. During the interval W. W. Pound's orchestra beguiled the tedium of the wait and when seats were taken at the tables the musicians rendered popular airs until the last course had been served.

People Who Were There.

The following guests sat down:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Quincey, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gerour, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pike, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wyckoff, Mr. and Mrs. George Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Egelston,



THE SECRETARY.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Barth, Mr. and Mrs. N. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. D. Berlizheimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Felsenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hass, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Davis.

Mrs. W. R. Hibbard, Mrs. James Kinkard.

Miss Maggie Drury, Miss Della Freeman, Miss Frank C. Morrison, Miss Laura Collins, Miss Virginia E. Bentley, Miss Marion Wells, Miss Grace Phelps.

Charles J. Browne, F. S. Banta, Asa McOmber, J. B. Drury, R. M. Powers, George J. Reed, W. R. Hibbard, F. J. Pike, L. M. Wolcott, H. H. Rood, Frank R. Baker, L. M. Dyer, L. Seligsberger, Maurice G. O'Brien, Phil Harrigan, Thomas J. Harrigan, Tom Cadwaller, Francis Etheridge, N. C. Betts, H. W. Phelps, Edmund R. Davis, J. R. Barker, Isaac M. Frank, Tom A. Dean, D. C. Light, J. P. Pomeroy, G. W. Pawnee, J. W. Shinn, James S. Cantrovitz, G. E. Ellis, O. M. Decker, and D. K. Clenk.

La France roses were laid beside each lady's plate, small boutonnières were handed around to their escorts, and ferns relieved the whiteness of the table linen. The menu, simple yet enjoyable, was as follows:

Blue Points on Shell.
Consommé, Macedoine.
Olives. Pickles.
Fillet of Red Snapper.
French Peas.
Pontet Canet.
Roast Tenderloin of Beef, Mushrooms.
Sweet Potato Croquettes.
Siberian Punch.
Broiled Quail on Toast.
Currant Jelly. Saratoga Chips.
Fresh Lobster, Mayonnaise.
Tutti-Frutti Ice-Cream. Assorted Cake.
Cheese. Crackers.
Fruit.
Coffee.

Songs and Toasts.

J. C. Miller, acting as toastmaster, rapped for order and started the oratorical feast thus:

"I want to call your attention to the fact that this is a representative gathering of traveling men and their families, and it is a disgrace that we do not meet oftener; and also that this banquet has been tendered to the association by Mr. Palmer without price."

The Orpheus Quartet, which is composed of the following members of the association and

representatives of Chicago houses, Charles F. Browne, F. S. Banta, C. F. Huntington, and Asa McOmber, sang "Merrily the Mill Goes Round," followed by "Who Built Dat Ark?"

President George J. Reed responded to the toast, "Our Association," by saying:

"In March, 1875, there met by accident in the Lyons House, in Lake City, Minn., J. J. McDonald, C. H. Hinman, and J. C. Crawford, all knights of the grip, and to them all honor is due as architects of this association. Early in May following McDonald, Hinman, and D. K. Clenk issued a circular letter calling a meeting at the Paff House in Winona June 24, 1875, and then and there the association was formed. One year later headquarters were transferred to Chicago, and July 20,

SOME OF THE TRAVELERS.

1876, the association was incorporated with 100 members. Now it has 3,600. Two hundred and forty-eight assessments have been made, eighty-five have been paid from the general fund, representing a total of 333 deaths in sixteen and one-half years and an expenditure of $1,635,520. The association has gained the recognition of the commercial world from California to Maine and has done great good standing between the widows and orphans of its members and dire distress. Traveling men are an open-handed class, ever willing to aid all who apply, in or outside their business ranks. The traveling man has to forego the pleasures of home life, but his heart is tender and he is always willing to relieve human distress.

Its Birth Due to a Snore.

"Now I'll tell you a secret. The formation of this society is directly due to the snoring propensities of one of our noble three. The Lyons House was crowded, and the trio were crowded into one room. One went to bed, and to sleep; the others went to bed, but the nasal music furnished by No. 1 was so deep and penetrating that sleep was out of the question. Finally in self-defense they woke him up, and on the talk that followed the association was born. The snorer, fellow-citizens, was our present Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Hinman."

After the applause that followed Mr. Hinman's blushes had subsided the quartet sang "I Stood on the Bridge at Midnight," and "The Commercial Traveler" was then eulogized by J. G. Davis. He denied in vigorous terms that the commercial traveler belonged to "the world, the flesh, and the devil," and asserted that he was more trustworthy and more fully and freely trusted than any other class of business-men. "Can other professions throw the first stone?" asked the speaker. "I guess not. The knight of the grip is bound to toot his horn, but he is the pioneer of success, and in the whole country is the embodiment of civilization, the advance guard of commerce, and the right hand of trade. I am truly proud of the title of commercial traveler.

"Henry M. Stanley found Livingstone and the source of the Nile, for which he gained much fame and many shekels. Give the same time and opportunities to the commercial traveler with the same chance of profit and I'll guarantee that in one year there would be a line of steamers upon the Congo, each African would be wearing a white plug hat, each dusky maiden strings of yellow beads, and each pickaninny an extra length of red flannel.

"Home, mother, wife, sister, daughter, son are dear words to the traveler. We appreciate them the more because we know them the less. May we know them better and we shall be the better for it."

A World's Fair Complaint.

"Our Country" was appropriately responded to by H. H. Rood, and following a duet by F. S. Banta and Asa McOmber came Samuel Pike's response to the toast, "The Commercial Traveler and the World's Fair."

After telling of the high estimation in which Europe holds its commercial representatives, Mr. Pike said that he was glad to see that the United States was following in the footsteps of the old country. "The influence the commercial men exerted in bringing the World's Fair to Chicago was something wonderful," said he. "We have subscribed for $300,000 worth of stock, and take not only a financial

AN EMPHATIC SPEAKER.

but a talking and working interest in the Fair. We go everywhere and give the Fair a boost. We tell our customers that it will be a success, is bound to be a success, and that a competent body is in charge of affairs. In spite of all we have done I do not think the commercial traveler has had proper recognition. I am not finding fault, but I think that 300,000 men should have at least one man on the Board of Directors. I am not looking or talking for a job, but I would like to see one of my friends, one of the boys, on that committee. It would be no more than just."

T. S. Quincey responded on behalf of the ladies. He believed in allowing woman the same chance as man in this world. Woman could do just as well as man in any field. The story of Penelope and Ulysses proved woman's constancy. She waited twenty years for Ulysses. Who ever heard of a man waiting for a woman, not twenty years, but twenty minutes.

The speaker enumerated the achievements of woman in the field of invention, and closed with an original poem, entitled "Woman Is the Best Gift to Man."

D. K. Clink ended the speaking. His subject was the commercial tourist. They had existed long before the Christian era, but he would not go back beyond the beginning of this century to the old unvarnished tavern with its hickory staircase and the old stage coach. He saw the time coming when merchants all along the line would be telegraphing to know where such and such a traveling man was, with orders filled out and stamped ready for mailing, and a guaranty that there would be no countermand.

ITS SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Officers Elected and Other Business Transacted at the Morning Session.

One member of the Northwestern Traveling-Men's Association was not present at the seventeenth annual meeting at the Palmer House yesterday morning. At least he was not there in person, but was in spirit and by proxy. And that proxy came all the way from the banks of the frozen Neva, from the imperial City of St. Petersburg. W. C. Baker is the name of the far away member who takes so much interest in the welfare and doings of the association, and at present is engaged in selling cradles, baby carriages, rocking chairs, and lunch baskets to the effete monarchs and their less effete subjects who dwell within the confines of the European Continent. He represents a New York house, but claims Chicago as his home. Mr. Baker's name will be engrossed on the records of the association and embalmed in the memories of the members thereof.

The same spirit that prompted Mr. Baker to send his proxy from famine-stricken Russia governed the proceedings of the meeting. Although rhetorical swords were drawn, they were sheathed without the spilling of a drop of blood or the creation of ill-feeling. This is just what President Reed said, and he ought to know. The slate prepared by the caucus of the preceding evening was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—George J. Reed, Chicago.

Vice-Presidents—Illinois, Samuel Baker; Iowa, Frederick Field; Minnesota, Cyrus Beall; Wisconsin, J. W. Ellsworth; Indiana, W. S. McMillan; Missouri, W. H. Cleland; Michigan, F. H. Carroll; Kentucky, Nathan Uri; Kansas, D. E. Good; New York, S. F. Paul; Colorado, W. W. Palmer; Nebraska, James McCord; North Dakota, W. S. Stockdale; South Dakota, J. W. Sheldon; California, James Balfour; Montana, J. C. Maslin; Oregon, S. J. Freedman; Washington, W. W. Powell; Utah, George T. Odell; New Jersey, E. C. Woodward; Texas, A. D. Bradshaw; Ohio, Eric Schulen.

Secretary and Treasurer—C. H. Hinman, Chicago.

Directors for two years—F. C. Etheridge, T. J. Garrigan, W. H. Cribben, Conrad Witkowsky, Edward Doyle.

Who the Officers Are.

This will be President Reed's second term, and is a compliment to the executive ability displayed. He did not seek the office, in fact it was thrust upon him. Mr. Reed is, despite his avocation, a modest, retiring man, and it was with difficulty that he could be induced to say that he represents the wholesale grocery firm of Corbin, May & Co. and has been with them for nine years. For six years he has been a member of the association board of directors, the last two years acting as chairman.

One hundred delegates were present when President Reed called the meeting to order. His annual address gave a general résumé of the association's work for the year, and gave the salient features of the Secretary and Treasurer's report. But the main point Mr. Reed made was to urge upon the members the necessity of missionary work. He thought that in its seventeen years' existence an enviable record had been made, but impressed upon his hearers the good results that must follow from an increase of membership and a strengthening of the association's working power. He cited the Iowa State Traveling-Men's Association as an instance, it having within a few years increased its membership from 1,300 to 1,500. He thought, with a united effort, the Northwestern's membership roll could within one year reach the 5,000 mark.

The report of C. H. Hinman, Secretary and Treasurer, was a gratifying one. The treasury Dec. 26 held cash to the amount of $11,451. During the year the expenditure of $172,500 was more than offset by the receipt of $176,-739, the balance for the year being $4,239.

The Death Roll.

The death roll for the year contains thirty-two names, the heirs receiving $160,000. The names of those who made their last trip during the year are:

F. Rothenberg, W. J. Berdene, S. H. Childs, Alexander Collier, Charles Baldwin, James Owens, M. B. McSherry, H. P. Reynolds, H. B. Blair, C. B. Raymond, A. B. Welsh, J. C. Salmon, A. W. Culver, H. S. Grant, A. Cohn, W. O. Magee, J. P. Stevens, J. J. Gilmore, A. B. Shelton, E. P. Hall, Z. T. Galt, J. M. Lodge, W. A. Wood, C. N. Hayes, George A. Day, John C. Olsen, Edward McQuaid, J. A. Borland, C. J. Wood, C. T. Blackwell, G. M. Hayes, C. W. Moore.

Since the organization of the association $1,635,520 has been paid out in death claims, the total cost to members of seventeen years' standing who have paid all dues and assessments being $506. The average age of the members who died was 50 years, that of living members 42.

So far all had been smooth sailing, but a ripple, in fact a series of them, appeared on the surface when the five proposed amendments to the constitution were brought up for action. But one amendment is now law, the one admitting backsliders of two years' delinquency to membership; the others were laid on the table, there to slumber for a year at least.

Ripple No. 1 appeared when the amendment proposing a cheaper rate of insurance was read. At present the death benefit is $5,000; the advocates of the proposed change wanted a $2,500 class created. They claimed that it would induce younger men to join, who so far held aloof because of heavy assessments, and cited the fact in proof thereof that during the last year the average age of new members was 31 years. The gentlemen on the other side of the question vigorously opposed the change, holding that "cheap men" would be undesirable members in every sense of the term. They were in the majority, and tabled the amendment by an overwhelming vote.

The next proposed amendment to get a black eye was the one practically throwing down the bars and admitting to membership all men between the ages of 21 and 40 years who are engaged in any species of mercantile business. Despite the argument that the admission of bank clerks, bookkeepers, and members of firms would strenghthen the association financially and otherwise, the majority of delegates clung to the idea that the association was for traveling men, and traveling men only, and voted accordingly.

No Reserve Fund.

The warmest discussion of the meeting took place on the proposition to establish a reserve fund, but the advocates of the fund were finally defeated by a vote of two to one. The minority urged that measures be taken immediately to establish a fund on which the association could fall back in the future in case of a financial crisis caused by delinquencies or an abnormal death rate. The opposition based its action on the ground that the association was organized on the coöperative plan and should so continue.

When all the amendments had been passed on President Reed was invited to step outside to see a man, and during his absence the meeting voted him $500 for services during the year. When Mr. Reed became aware of his New Year's gift he returned thanks, and then declared the meeting adjourned until Dec. 22, 1892, in Chicago.

Prominent out of town delegates, men who have carried the grip for many a year, were:

W. C. Corbett, Minneapolis; John Higgins, St. Paul; J. B. Haywood, Indianapolis; James Shinn, Logansport; H. C. F. Schroder, Milwaukee; W. A. Meyer and O. W. Hazard, Des Moines; James Balfour, California; W. W. Palmer, Colorado; N. B. Ingersoll, Detroit; J. A. Harris, Bloomington, Ill.; J. F. Strauss, Milwaukee; H. B. Chandler and J. F. Johnson, Racine; G. R. Davis, Milwaukee.

Local men present whose faces are as well known in every city, town, and hamlet within 1,000 miles of Chicago as on the streets of this city were:

J. C. Miller, ex-President T. S. Quincy, ex-Secretary Samuel Pike, J. W. Richard, J. G. Davis, Francis Etheridge, J. K. Armsby, D. K. Clink, Chairman Board of Directors, Isaac Meyer, H. G. Brigham, A. C. Stedman, T. J. Duffy, George W. Giroux, Charles A. Davis, John R. Robertson, F. B. Clark, T. F. Indermill, W. H. Russell, Alec Kempt, and W. J. Fleming.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION'S BANQUET.

Speeches Delivered by Many Prominent Citizens in All Lines.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—At the annual banquet of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association, which took place at the Lindell Hotel tonight, there were present about 400 members and guests. President James Bannerman was toastmaster, and addresses were delivered by Gov. Francis, Mayor Noonan, President Bernheimer of the Merchants' Exchange, ex-Gov. E. O. Stanard, and the Rev. John Snyder. It will be observed that the Rev. Mr. Snyder's chair was not vacant after all. Owing to his recent speech at Ransom Post campfire, when he characterized the leaders of the Confederacy as a lot of political gamblers, he had intended to stay away from the banquet, but he was pressed to be present and consented. Tonight coals of fire or something to that effect were heaped on his head by Gov. Francis, who in his speech dwelt upon the cordial relations existing between the North and the South, the victors and the vanquished. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, James F. Coyle of St. Louis; First Vice-President, Housten E. Force; Second Vice-President Henry Scooler of St. Louis; Third Vice-President, H. K. Forsdick of Memphis; Fourth Vice-President, D. S. Malven of Austin, Tex.; Fifth Vice-President, Frank Tschudi of Kansas City; Sixth Vice-President, John H. Bideleman of St. Paul, Minn.

Michigan Travelers in Convention.

Jackson, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The third annual State convention of the Knights of the Grip was held here today. Over two hundred traveling men are in attendance. The following officers were elected: President, A. C. Northrup, Jackson; Secretary, J. L. McCauley, Detroit; Treasurer, George C. Cooper, Lansing. The report of the Secretary showed the organization to be in good condition, with a total membership of 650. In the evening a banquet and ball was given. Gov. Winans, ex-Gov. Luce, and others responded to toasts.

WANT PLUMB'S PLACE.

THREE MEN ARE IN THE LEAD IN THE FIGHT AT TOPEKA.

They Are J. W. Ady, B. F. Simpson, and Maj. Calvin Hood—Judge Perkins Has the Organization and Began to Lay His Plans Early—But He Called Gov. Humphrey Weak-Kneed Only a Few Months Ago—Fighting Bill Hackney Is After the "Bishop's" Scalp.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—There is no Senator yet to take the place of Plumb. All day long the Governor has listened and now he is in his room at the Copeland resting and refusing to be interrupted in his case. The office, the writing room, the stairway, the bootblack stand, and elevator are filled up with visiting statesmen, candidates themselves, and officeholders. Wherever there are two men one is whispering to the other. Where there are more than two somebody is making a speech. No one knows what is in the mind of the Governor as he sits upstairs with his thoughts. Out of the sea of speculation, as vast as these prairies which come up all around the Capitol, one simply has to shake it all together and analyze.

There are three men tonight who are within one vote of being United States Senator one year. They are:

J. W. Ady, United States District Attorney.

Benjamin Franklin Simpson, Commissioner of the Supreme Court, which is simply an Assistant Judge of that court.

Maj. Calvin Hood, the partner in commercial affairs of the late Senator Plumb, and who lives in Emporia.

When one first arrives in Topeka the air appears to be laden with certainty for Attorney Perkins, who has a law office in Washington and whose business interests appear to center there. Perkins has the organization. They say he wrote letters and telegrams to his lieutenants urging action in getting his name before the Governor as soon as Plumb's death became known. That is what his antagonists are asserting, and as proof they cite that on the day after Plumb's death the desk of the Governor was piled with messages urging the appointment of Perkins. These were followed by the arrival of delegates from the Sixth District, where Perkins lives when he is in Kansas. They were first on the ground; they are still here, and every time the name of Perkins is mentioned they cheer it as the Americus club at Philadelphia used to do with the name of Sam Randall. But after one is here for awhile he hears that Perkins not many weeks ago stood upon the street of Topeka and charged Gov. Humphrey with having been namby-pamby and weak-kneed. Perkins went to Washington and it is said by those opposed to him that he stated in going that he was done with Kansas and Kansas politics. These stories have reached the Governor.

After Perkins' Scalp.

One of the men who is here after Perkins' scalp is William P. Hackney, formerly of Perkins' district, now of Oklahoma. He has been to see the Governor three times today. He has told the Governor that Bion S. Hutchins, Deputy Oil Inspector of the State, heard Perkins abuse the Governor, and that Dr. Lynn, formerly of Topeka, but now a "sooner" in Oklahoma, also heard Perkins. It can be stated, not officially of course, that Hutchins and Lynn have been telegraphed to in regard to what they heard Perkins say about the Governor, and Perkins' leaders telegraphed him night before last to mark himself "rush," take the limited, and come hither. He will arrive tomorrow and will doubtless explain himself—whether satisfactorily or not remains to be seen.

An incident occurred today which will show the political intensity of the atmosphere and also show the organization of Perkins. Pickets were stationed to signal the Governor's departure from the Capitol for his noon dinner. As soon as the signal was received at the Copeland one of the Perkins leaders tipped the head waiter, who reserved a table for the Governor. As soon as the State Executive arrived and was seated the other chairs were quickly filled with the Perkins crowd, who began to talk up their candidate. The Governor, whose temper is not always at an equipoise, said:

"Gentlemen, if what Mr. Perkins is reported to have said of this administration is true. I think his friends have little respect for me when they gather about me as they have."

The shot hit all around. The dinner was finished in silence.

Simpson's Chances.

As to Mr. Simpson's chances the situation is this: He is an appointee already of the Governor's, he is a lawyer, and his ambition is the bench. He is said to be the ablest wire-puller in the State. To quote one of his admirers he can stand behind the scenes and tell how the ghost walks, but it is also claimed that he is not a man of the people. At the same time he is in the confidence of the Governor, and the fact that he is not a candidate and will not permit himself to be talked about if he can help it is regarded as his strongest card. They say if he had said he wanted it at the start he could have had it. He can have it now, his friends say, if he says so. He will not say so until the combination comes, and this, it is said, will come as soon as Perkins finds out that his name is "Dennis." This combination will be made by George Peck of the Santa Fé and Perkins, and this combination is foreshadowed as the retirement of Maj. Hudson, who is Peck's candidate. This retirement will occur before Perkins retires.

Ady is a strong man and is perhaps nearer the dead Senator's desk than any others at this moment, allowing that Simpson will keep out of the way. Ady is an organizer, a forcible, keen, and logical talker, and one of those sort of men who believes in honest politics. No tainted whisper has ever been heard of him. He is pointed out as the one man of the lot who could walk down the aisle of the United States Senate the first day he got there and sustain himself creditably because he is a debater, a parliamentarian, a shrewd man, a man of good address, with some of the type about him of the statesmen of the old school. His appointment would satisfy the party in the State after natural disappointments have been soothed. He has as his lieutenant here ex-Congressman Peters, who is steering clear of antagonizing other interests. Besides, Ady is an Ingalls man. He was appointed at Ingalls' dictation.

The fact that any candidate was an Ingalls man cuts no figure in this situation. His name is never heard except in a critical way, coupled with regret perhaps. "If he had only told the State committee to bill him for a few speeches," they say, "he would have been in the Senate before this."

Plumb's Old Partner, Maj. Hood.

As to Maj. Hood's candidacy, he who was the partner of the dead Senator, there is this to be said: He is a business-man and not a politician, but he is thoroughly acquainted with every transaction in which Senator Plumb was interested. Maj. Hood is not a candidate in the sense that Perkins, Ady, and Hudson are. He is here, but only as a spectator. His name has grown a good deal this afternoon, but if he is appointed it will be as a compliment to the memory of Plumb, and this will come out of the Governor's decision to let the people make the matter an issue for the next election. This situation will only arise if the Governor, after hearing all sides, shall decide that he is not able to please the party and will give the place to Hood in the belief that Hood would be able to open up the dead Senator's desk and explain every paper in it. This same argument would make a possibility of Frank Flennikin, who was Plumb's private secretary and who is a capable young man. He is here looking on. Some say he has a lightning-rod in his pocket.

Hudson Still in the Ring.

Maj. Hudson, editor of the *Capital*, is still in the ring. He received an indorsement tonight from the Young Men's Club, a non-political organization. Hudson is strong with the masses and has done creditable work for his party, but it is said that Gov. Humphrey has received messages from several prominent editors in the State that his appointment will antagonize the press of the State. Such is the jealousy of the newspaper editors of Kansas. Maj. Hudson said to The Tribune correspondent tonight.

"I saw the Governor today in my own behalf, and Perkins and I are the only two men who are in this fight."

However, the knowing ones—and some of them are the Major's friends—say he will have to wait again. There is no more agreeable man than Hudson, but Senator he is not at all likely to be this time, though the colored troops of the State are fighting for him nobly.

The other candidates are ex-Gov. Anthony, E. N. Morrill, S. O. Thatcher, J. R. Burton, and William Buchan. The latter was the manager of Ingalls' last battles and has only appeared today as a candidate. He is an old worker, and his appearance on the ground is thought to be in the interest of his fallen chief in case "the occasion arises." There is one chance in one hundred for such an occasion. The other candidates are waiting ones.

Tonight a meeting was held at the office of W. H. McBride, State Superintendent of Insurance, of representatives of the Sixth District. Gov. Humphrey was present by invitation. Speeches were made in favor of Simpson's appointment and Ady for second choice. Gov. Humphrey was called out and thanked them for asking him to be with them, and also thanked them for not bothering him at his office. This meeting places Simpson in the list of active candidates, and the talk of the Governor is regarded as significant. Simpson stock is in the ascendancy since the meeting, and Perkins has dropped several points. Peg Simpson for first place, Ady for second.

The Alliance Wants a Special Session.

The Alliance State Central committee tonight sent the following:

To Lyman V. Humphrey, Governor of Kansas—Dear Sir: In view of the calamity that has fallen upon our State in the death of our senior Senator in the midst of the pressing duty of the beginning of the Fifty-second Congress, we are constrained to address you in behalf of the large constituency which we represent and to ask your attention to the following consideration, which would seem to indicate the propriety of calling a special session of the Legislature for the election of his successor:

First—The right of the people through their representatives to elect their United States Senators; and while the Governor is authorized temporarily to fill vacancies, inasmuch as more than half of the Senatorial term is unexpired, we believe that we are guilty of no impropriety in asking that the election of Senator Plumb's successor be committed to the legislative body in order that the will of the people may prevail.

Second—We suggest the following additional reasons why the Legislature should be convened: First, the necessity of new apportionment of Congressional districts prior to the next Congressional election, in order that our State may be able to cast the full Electoral vote to which she is entitled; second, in view of the fact that in one of our judicial districts crime goes unpunished and the law of the State is powerless to protect the lives of its citizens, there is unquestionably the most imperative necessity that the Legislature should have an opportunity to remedy a condition so disgraceful to the dignity and honor of our great Commonwealth.

From the foregoing considerations we believe that we but voice the sentiment of our constituency in presenting this petition for a special session for the purposes named, and in asking your favorable consideration of it in view of the perplexing situation now confronting you. Respectfully submitted,

Levy Dumbald,
W. D. Vincent,
S. W. Chase,
Executive Commissioners.

Gov. Humphrey made no reply to the document.

Gov. Humphrey Needs Sympathy.

If there ever was a man who deserved sympathy that man is Gov. Humphrey of Kansas. If he had appointed a successor to Plumb the day after the funeral a cyclone of condemnation would have lifted him out of his political stirrups. Now the leaders are abusing him because he didn't, for they say if he had we would not have had this gathering of political hyenas. Others, again, are telegraphing him to hold off until certain documents can reach here which will assist in the settlement of the problem. He hears delegation after delegation and then there are private interviews which consume the remainder of the time of the Governor and he gets his meals late.

The appointment will not be made before Thursday night, and if it is not done then of course it must go over until Saturday, for the Friday before is new leaf day. The Governor may conclude to present the lucky man with the commission as a New Year's gift. In this struggle, as in all political struggles, all depends upon the last combination or deal, and that is yet to come in this situation and may, from the uncertainties of today, cause a complete surprise. The Governor realizes that his political future depends upon this appointment.

Will Not Be Controlled.

It is not to be inferred from this that he will be controlled by this alone, for he is not of that construction, but human nature in Kansas is not so different from other places as to cause comment. Gov. Humphrey's party in this State has been afflicted with the Alliance rot, and for the time being got the worst of it. This appointment must be made with a view of harmonizing and strengthening the party, so that the Legislature, both branches to be elected in 1892, will be of the "old glory" stripe, for when it meets it will elect the Senator to fill out the two years' term of Senator Plumb.

The next Legislature is to be entirely elected. There are no holdovers. The fact that Kansas is now virtually unrepresented in the United States Senate is another reason why Gov. Humphrey is cautious. If Peffer were an experienced man, though he were of the Alliance party, it would not be so essential to have a man of unusual strength for his colleague. But Peffer's inexperience, his impracticable ideas, his lack of accord with Kansas ideas, added to the fact that Ingalls and Plumb, both national characters, have disappeared from the Kansas constellation there, present an unusual situation and one which requires the thought and consideration which Gov. Humphrey is bestowing upon it.

CRITICISM OF HILL STANDS.

Jackson Club of Columbus Will Not Alter the Minutes.

Columbus, O., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Jackson club held one of the most exciting meetings in its history tonight. Notice had been given by telegraph by Col. W. A. Taylor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* from Washington, D. C., that he would be present to make a motion to expunge from the records the resolutions supposed to reflect on the Hon. David B. Hill. This called out an unusually large attendance.

Col. Taylor led in advocating that the resolutions be expunged and was strongly supported. Mr. Meeker, private secretary to Gov. Campbell, led the discussion on the other side, saying that an attempt had been made to introduce machine politics in Ohio and use the Jackson club primarily as a tool to capture the Ohio delegation for Hill. He said Ohio Democrats were tired of being led like sheep to the shambles to be slaughtered, and now, in the inception of the conspiracy, was the time to stamp it out. Other speeches were made in support of Col. Taylor's motion to the effect that the resolutions were undemocratic. It was explained that there were no reflections on Gov. Hill or any other Democrat unless they were guilty. If the shoe fit any persons they deserved to wear it.

On the matter being put to a vote the club refused to expunge the resolutions. The vote was close, those favoring leaving the resolutions intact winning by a majority of three. Two prominent members of the club, the Hon. A. D. Heffner, ex-Representative from this county, and the Hon. J. B. K. Connelly, a newspaper man, immediately resigned from the club.

HIS SALARY CANNOT BE INCREASED.

Kentucky's State Treasurer Resigns Because of the Small Pay.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The State has had trouble with her Treasurers ever since Dick Tate set the ball rolling by running away with $200,000. S. G. Sharpe was appointed to succeed Tate, but soon after resigned and was succeeded by W. S. Hale. Mr. Hale filled out Sharpe's term, and at the last August election was elected to the place, his new term beginning Jan. 1. Today he sent a letter to the Governor resigning his position on account of the smallness of the salary ($3,000). In his letter he states that he had accepted the office in the hope that the salary would be increased, which has not been done. He concludes as follows:

In the meantime, however, the organic law of the State has been so modified by the adoption of the new Constitution that the salary of a public officer cannot be changed, and therefore not increased for the term for which he is elected, and in the revision of the Constitution as adopted by the people, the Treasurer was made ineligible to a succeeding term, which makes the office much less desirable. The present salary will not justify me in severing business relations at home and moving my family to Frankfort, and I therefore, with many regrets and with profoundest gratitude to Gov. Buckner and the people for honors conferred on me, respectfully decline to qualify and assume the responsibilities of the term for which I have been elected.

Democrats Cannot Agree on a Candidate.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Democratic caucus to select a candidate for Speaker of the Lower House of the General Assembly was called to order tonight at 8 o'clock by Gen. John B. Castleman, Chairman of the State Central committee, in the assembly-rooms of the House of Representatives. Thomas H. Hanks of Anderson County was unanimously chosen Chairman of the caucus and Green R. Kellar of Nicholas County, Clerk. The candidates put in nomination before the caucus were Harvey Myers of Kenton County, W. M. Moore of Harrison County, and John D. Wood of Warren County. The first ballot showed Myers in the lead by a good length, the vote standing: Myers, 32; Moore, 24; Wood, 15. Six ballots have been taken with no material change in the voting. One of the features of the caucus was an attempt of several Alliance delegates to get back into the Democratic party, but these men were given to understand that they were not wanted and they could go where they pleased. Other candidates to be selected by the caucus are: Clerk and assistant, Sergeant-at-Arms, Enrolling Clerk and assistant, and Doorkeeper. There are half a dozen candidates for each place and they are making a lively scramble for the position. It appears now that the caucus will be unable to select a Speaker tonight, and an adjournment till morning is probable. There are only twenty-eight Republicans in both Houses and they cut no figure whatever. They will hold a party caucus tomorrow and select a candidate. Dr. A. D. James of Muhlenburg County will be the Republican candidate.

Senator Cullom Wants Information.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—In spite of the positive statements of persons who claim to know all about Secretary Blaine's intentions, nobody has authority to speak for him. Senator Cullom has wanted something definite, as he does not intend to be a candidate if Mr. Blaine will accept the nomination. But the Secretary, while feeling friendly enough to the Illinois Senator, has not felt called on to make any declaration. Col. W. W. Dudley has also sought unsuccessfully for a declaration. The Colonel is anti-Harrison, and as the administration people in Indiana have been claiming that Blaine would positively decline to be a candidate Col. Dudley wanted a statement from the Secretary's own lips.

PORTION OF PLAINFIELD, ILL., BURNED.

The Town Visited a Second Time in Its History by a General Blaze.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—For the second time in a dozen years the business portion of Plainfield, a small village nine miles northwest of this city, has been destroyed by fire. The fire started in Upton's restaurant, cleaning out the entire block with the exception of three stores. The loss is about $50,000, with very little insurance.

Those who suffered are Will Upton, restaurant, no insurance, dwelling above, building owned by Dan Robertson of Joliet; Al. Worst, barber-shop in same building; meat-market and building owned by Lewis Mottenger; Michael Rausch, shoe-shop, building owned by Mottenger; N. S. Pratt, furniture store and building, insured for $1,000; John Armagast, meat market, no insurance, building owned by Albert Worst; Ernest Jacobs, restaurant, two-story building, owned by Dan Robertson, dwelling above; Thomas Thompson, jewelry store, dwelling above; Dr. Perkins, two-story stone block, occupied by Overman & Cheeseman, dry goods, first floor and the *Enterprise* printing office above; Dr. Perkins, frame office building; Mrs. L. Polcher, notion store; J. H. Smiley, two-story building; Darr & McClesters, hardware and groceries, loss $1,500 above insurance. The Masonic Hall was up-stairs.

The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. Two or three times before flames have been discovered in the same place.

Tiffin, O., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Fire was discovered at 1 o'clock this morning in the barn of the Kinzer House on Market street, and owing to a high wind the flames spread rapidly to other adjoining buildings, including barns owned by J. W. Love, Mrs. V. J. Zahm, M. L. Flerner, Holt Bros., George Hommer, Mrs. L. W. Ourand, and Frank Holmes. The fire department confined the flames to these buildings, which were burned with most of their contents, including two horses, one cow, and smaller animals. Flying cinders were blown nearly one mile across the city and started fires in a number of places, but property-owners quickly put them out. The total loss is $10,000, insured for one half.

The dwelling house of John Valentine near Bloomville was burned yesterday.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Ross Yerger company's buildings and stock were burned today. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $27,900. The company dealt in wooden and willow ware, crockery, and cutlery.

Hancock, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The residence and barn of Michael Finnegan at Hurontown, near Houghton, were burned today. The family had barely time to escape in their night clothes. Loss, $7,000; insurance, $5,000. Cause of fire unknown.

McKenzie, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Fire destroyed $30,000 worth of property in the business part of the city today. Insurance, $15,000.

LATEST FROM THE FAIRBURY FAILURE.

Several of the Creditors Bring Suit on Writs of Replevin.

Fairbury, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A new feature turned up today in the big failure of Charles Bradley, the clothing and dry goods merchant of this city, who has been in possession of the store since Saturday. Writs of replevin were served on him to claims amounting to $3,455, divided between Hirsch, Elson & Co. and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., both of Chicago. Additional unserved claims which were brought to light today are as follows: Hirsh, Elson & Co., Chicago, $2,000; Griswold, Palmer & Co., Chicago, $4,600; Blake & Co., Racine, Wis., $175; and Jacksonville, Ill., Woolen Mills, $1,030. The claim that the liabilities will reach $75,000 seems well founded. Sheriff Coe has set Jan. 8 to sell the stock, which, it is thought, will invoice $25,000 at the most. Bradley has so far refrained from confessing judgment in favor of any of the wholesale houses and hence they will be obliged to sue.

Ellendale, N. D., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—No more arrests have yet been made in connection with the bank failure here, operations in that direction having been suspended until the assignee gets through with his investigation. It is anticipated that he will be ready to report to the creditors by Jan. 5. It is believed now that the amount due to depositors will come nearer being $10,000 than $2,500, as at first claimed by the bank people.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 29.—William M. Thompson & Co., jewelry and diamonds, have assigned. Liabilities, $25,000.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29.—Joseph Sigmund, hatter and furrier, today made a deed of trust for the benefit of his creditors. Assets, $20,000; liabilities, $40,000.

Burlington, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—L. Hirsch & Sons, clothiers, failed, with liabilities aggregating $12,000.

Burlington, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—J. P. Peterson, a wholesale china and crockery ware dealer, failed today, with liabilities aggregating $25,000. R. M. Raab is assignee.

Belleville, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Joseph Amman of Highland, assignee of the Bank of Ryuhimer & Co., which failed at that place Aug. 30, 1885, came here today and held a consultation with lawyers who represent a majority of the depositors. He effected a settlement with the attorneys for 28 cents on the dollar.

Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—All the sash and door factories in this city will shut down. They will remain inactive until Feb. 1. Many others in the State will follow.

Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 29.—John F. Halpin, wholesale grocer, assigned this evening. Cameron & Castles of New Orleans are the principal creditors. The assets are given at $125,000; liabilities, $40,000. Poor collections and the low price of cotton caused the failure.

WANT THE COTTON ACREAGE REDUCED.

Augusta Business-Men Decide the Production Is Too Great.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 29.—There was an important meeting held in the Augusta Exchange today to discuss plans for reducing cotton acreage. Remarks were made by a number of owners of cotton factories and other leading business-men emphasizing the necessity for curtailing next year's cotton crop. Resolutions were adopted stating that it has become self-evident that the production of cotton by the Southern planters exceeds the demand of the world's consumption at remunerative prices; and that a convention of cotton-planters, Alliance men, merchants, cotton factors, the Presidents of the several agricultural societies, the Commissioners of Agriculture in the cotton States, the members of the cotton exchanges in Georgia, the Carolinas, and other cotton States be called to meet at Augusta, Jan. 27, 1892, the purpose of the convention being to coöperate with and assist the planters and Alliance men in formulating some effective plan to curtail the cotton acreage and relieve the burden now resting upon the agricultural interests of the South. Three delegates were selected to the Memphis meeting to be held Jan. 6.

Killed by a Snow Slide.

Leadville, Colo., Dec. 29.—A snow slide occurred at Alicante, a mining camp ten miles from here, last night. John A. Samns was instantly killed, and a number of other men whose names are unknown were severely injured. Several cabins were demolished.

TITUS DID NOT SKIP.

HE IS IN WASHINGTON SETTLING WITH HIS CREDITORS.

J. A. Parshall, His Partner, Declares That the Firm Is Not in Financial Trouble—There Are No Incomplete Deals on the Stock Exchange—Nobody But Members of Titus' Own Family Will Lose Any Money—Armstrong Insurance Companies Recommend Liquidation.

New York, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Henry E. Titus, wife of the missing broker, said today that her husband is in Washington settling with his creditors, and after visiting other cities will return home. Titus' brother said substantially the same, but added that he thought his brother would make an assignment on his return. Titus' business partner, J. A. Parshall, said that the firm had been rather unfortunate in some of its business enterprises, and that Mr. Titus had gone to a Southern city to seek for money to put through a scheme in which the firm is interested. He denied that the firm had suspended or was in any serious difficulty, or that there had been any defalcation. As to the alleged statement of Edward V. Titus, who declared that he had lost a good deal of money by his brother's disappearance, and that the amount owing to him and to others who had money on deposit with the firm would aggregate about $70,000, Mr. Parshall declared them untrue. Edward V. Titus, Mr. Parshall said, never had any money on deposit with the firm. Mr. Titus, the absentee, is a member of the Stock Exchange. If he had any obligations among his fellow-members in the way of unfulfilled contracts, the facts would probably be reported to the officials of the exchange. But no claims have been presented to them and no notice received of any outstanding debts on 'Change. The impression in Wall street today was that the only losers by Mr. Titus' misfortunes will be the members of his family who had money on deposit with the firm, and that the obligations are not above $70,000.

Titus was in Middlesborough, Ky., three days ago. This information was received today through a letter written by Edward Nickoll, an old Long-Islander and a lawyer at that place, to a relative living at Oyster Bay, L. I. The letter was dated three days ago and the writer had no knowledge whatever of the comments upon Mr. Titus' disappearance. He simply stated as a piece of news that he had met Mr. Titus and that he did not know what had brought him to Middlesborough.

THEY RECOMMEND LIQUIDATION.

Directors Settle the Fate of the Three Armstrong Insurance Companies.

New York, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Meetings of the Board of Directors today settled practically the fate of three "Armstrong" insurance companies, whose business was reinsured recently by the Lancashire company. These meetings were held at the offices of the companies at No. 45 Cedar street. At two of them—those of the directors of the Fire Association and the Armstrong company—it was decided to recommend to the stockholders the liquidation of the companies. The Mutual Fire Insurance company will continue in business and is expected to work in harmony with the Lancashire. P. B. Armstrong retired from the Presidency of the Mutual company, as it was expected he would, under his agreement with the Lancashire people. His resignation made Vice-President Oscar R. Meyer Acting President, but he promptly resigned that post. Then Secretary J. C. Hatie was elected President. Mr. Meyer offered his resignation as Vice-President, but the directors declined to accept it. He therefore continues in that office. As to the two other "Armstrong" companies no doubt is entertained that the recommendations of the Board of Directors will be carried out, especially as the directors represent the controlling interest in these concerns.

DR. MATTHEW D. FIELD ON CRANKS.

He Tells of His Observation Among the Class and Their Strange Delusions.

New York, Dec. 28.—[Special.]—It is admitted by medical men, particularly those familiar with mental disturbances, that when a man of unsound mind does something extraordinary or sensational—as Norcross, the bomb-thrower did—other people lacking mental balance are thereby stirred into activity. Dr. Matthew D. Field, the insanity expert, talked interestingly on this topic today. He said:

Almost every happening of public interest is reflected in the insane pavilion in Bellevue Hospital. When Brodie was reported to have jumped from the bridge several demented young men who declared they intended to imitate him were arrested. Shortly after Lingg, the Anarchist, blew his head off with a bomb, a man in a great state of excitement was brought into the pavilion. He declared that he was "Jesus Christ Lingg." Lent, election, walking matches, and all seasons and general events bring into the pavilion their due quota of cranks every year. The man Weyrauch, who demanded $500 from a retired wine merchant in this city soon after the attempt on Russell Sage's life, was an imitative crank. The present seems to be one of the crank seasons which come with a certain regularity when the acts of the insane are more frequent than the law of chances will account for. The [illegible] of cranks are affected by suggestion[illegible] certain class of the feeble minded and [illegible] are easily wrought up and excited to in[illegible].

Cranks are persons afflicted with the reasoning mania, that class of the insane whose intellectual faculties are not materially interfered with for a long time. They are people who reason well, often with great shrewdness and acuteness, but who have an idea or delusion into which they have the faculty of weaving trivial incidents or occurrences that have no bearing on themselves, in such a way as to give their delusion a personal meaning and connection with their morbid beliefs. Cranks who conduct themselves ordinarily as other people do are apt to have ideas of grandeur and of personal worth and importance, and, when they do not receive the attention or deference which they think is their due, develop delusions of persecution. Such are usually dangerous. The idea of persecution may come first—in fact, it usually does—and subsequently the crank will develop delusions of grandeur that will explain to him why he was persecuted before he knew what an important personage he was. These individuals are the more dangerous from the fact that their intellectual defects are not appreciated and that they are looked upon simply as eccentric and queer, but harmless. They usually believe that the persecution comes from men of wealth and rank, and in most cases they do not personally know the offenders. My experience causes me to hold the opinion that these cranks are usually against a number of men, and are rarely the sworn enemies of a particular individual. While this class is dangerous, few of its members commit acts of violence. But it is impossible to select those who will or will not use violence. There is nothing that we can use as a guide on this point.

DORA AND ALICE ARE COMING HOME.

Chicago's Runaway Girls Dismissed by the Justice in New York.

New York, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—In the waiting-room of the Jefferson Market Court this morning there sat two girls. They were Dora Van Schaick and Alice Porter, aged 17 and 16 respectively, who ran away from their home in Chicago last Monday and took rooms at 115 Waverly place. They said they left Chicago and came to New York because they were worked too hard at home. They also had leanings toward the stage. They had been enjoying themselves here when they were arrested and held until the arrival of James Parker, stepfather of Alice, from Chicago. Alice Parker is the stepsister of Dora Van Schaick. Today Mr. Parker appeared. He had a talk with the girls in an undertone, they occasionally making indignant denials.

"Shall you go back to Chicago at once?" was asked of them.

"Yes," they answered together, "and you will see us back in New York before long." Then they were taken before his Honor, who dismissed them.

Chinese in the Sunday-Schools.

One hundred ministers, women, and Chinamen met in Brooklyn tonight to deny the charges made by the Rev. Valentine A. Lewis to the effect that the Chinamen who are now being formed into classes in the various Protestant Sunday-schools were vicious, licentious, and unfit companions for the young women who teach them or the young girls with whom they associate. Mr. Lewis was invited to be present but did not attend. Dr. J. C. Thomas and Dr. S. L. Baldwin made addresses.

Chicagoans in Gotham.

The following Chicagoans are registered at Gotham hotels:

W. H. Starr, Metropolitan; L. Wentgen, Sinclair; T. W. Heermans, Astor; E. M. Whitman, L. B. Cohen, A. R. Lewis, Continental; F. W. Henrod, W. Costigan, Everett; H. N. Norton, P. Stafford, Colonnade; F. B. Cook, Metropolitan; M. Wolfe, Oriental; R. J. Moulton, Metropole; E. Rothschild, Plaza; A. M. Gratz, Gilsey; B. L. Ezas, James Hitchcock, Hoffman; Charles Ruben, St. James; W. A. Farrell, Gedney.

William W. Sherman Elected President.

William W. Sherman was today elected President of the National Bank of Commerce at a special meeting of the Board of Directors. He has been cashier of the bank for many years. As President he succeeds the late Richard King.

Mr. Gage Continues to Improve.

The physicians in charge of Lyman J. Gage report today that he is comfortable and continues to improve.

Gotham Brevities.

The Coroner's jury today decided that when Joseph Selling killed John Wogan Christmas morning he acted in self-defense.

Florence M. Foye, the insane woman who figured in a divorce suit a few years ago, was determined to see Judge Patterson today. He once rendered a decision adverse to her. She was led from the court-room.

SABBATH ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTIONS.

What Should Be Done to Preserve the Seventh Day Holy.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The annual State convention of the Sabbath Association of Illinois adjourned tonight. Its sessions were but slimly attended, less than a dozen persons being present from outside the city and less than fifty altogether. At the morning session the Rev. L. McLean of Chicago and the Rev. A. P. Cobb of this city made addresses upon "Domestic Sabbath Breaking." At the afternoon session President Charles Blanchard of Wheaton and the Rev. T. D. Logan of this city and others discussed "Sunday Trains and Cars." At the session tonight addresses were made upon the subject, "The Columbian Exposition and the Sabbath," by the Rev. Dr. D. R. Johnson of this city, the Rev. Dr. H. G. Jackson of Chicago, and the Rev. L. McLean of Chicago. A letter from E. F. Cragin of Chicago was read.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, the Rev. Charles Blanchard Wheaton; Recording Secretary, the Rev. R. McLean of Chicago; Treasurer, J. B. Hobbs, Chicago; Executive committee, the Revs. E. E. Mandeville, N. C. Mallory, S. B. Lingle, W. H. Holmes, and E. P. Goodwin, Chicago; E. F. Cragin and Henry M. Bacon, Chicago; and the Rev. T. D. Logan, Springfield. A lengthy series of resolutions were adopted. They declared that rest is required by all men on the Lord's day; that Sunday newspapers, like other enterprises of modern civilization, have no right to deprive men of that regularly-recurring rest day to which they are entitled by the laws of nature, the law of the State, and the law of God; that the railroad and street-car men of the United States are grossly wronged in that they are deprived of the Lord's day of rest with their families; that the Columbian Exposition should not set an example of national law-breaking; that the employés of the Exposition should not be required to labor seven days a week; and the association requests the State Board of Agriculture to see that the State's exhibit is closed to the public on the Lord's day, whether the Exposition as a whole is so closed or not.

INDIANS OBJECT TO LOSING WHISKY.

Riot at the Stockbridge Agency the Result of the Minister's Action.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The riot on the Stockbridge Indian Agency proves not to have been very serious in its nature. According to advices received here four of the ringleaders have been placed under arrest and all is quiet now. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of several more of the rioters, and as soon as they have been arrested all will be brought here for trial. The disturbance resulted from some of the Indians bringing a quantity of whisky into the reservation. This fact coming to the ears of the Rev. Thomas Haeg, resident missionary, he took possession of the forbidden liquor and locked it in a closet in the parsonage. The gang, led by two roughs named Conkey and Beautin, broke into the parsonage and attempted to gain possession of the whisky, lest it be used as evidence against them in a prosecution for bringing it into the reservation. They were discovered by the Rev. Haeg, who resisted the attempt, whereupon they pitched into him and gave him a severe beating, but were finally driven off. Sunday night they proceeded to the schoolhouse where Christmas ceremonies were being held. The gang numbered about a dozen. A free fight followed, the schoolhouse was wrecked, and the congregation scattered. The Rev. Haeg swore out warrants against the ringleader and several others.

QUEBEC MAY BE DRIVEN TO ANNEXATION.

Ex-Premier Mercier Says It May Be the Only Means of Relief.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Ex-Premier Mercier in his speech at St. Hyacinthe last night posed as the special champion of French-Canadian liberties and said that the pursuit of the present plan of the Federal Government might drive the Quebec Province into annexation as the only means of relief from anti-French bigotry.

It is stated that Mr. Mercier, acting in his official capacity of Premier of Quebec, but without being authorized to do so by an order in council, and consequently without the sanction of the crown, passed a contract with Mr. Langlais, the stationer of St. Roch, in virtue of which this fortunate individual was to furnish all goods in his line required in every public office in the province for the space of four years, no contract price being stipulated. Two letters of credit for $30,000 each were given to Langlais and are now under discount at one of the city banks.

Although Langlais received $60,00[illegible] of the people's money he has only furnished to the people a little more than $10,000 worth of stationery. Rumor has it that an ex-Minister or the son of an ex-Minister is deeply interested in this or other stationery contracts.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT SPRINGFIELD.

It Is Voted That the $30,000 Award for State Exhibit Be Declined.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Teachers' Association began its thirty-eighth annual meeting here this evening. The attendance is large, about 400 teachers being here. President Alfred Kirk of Chicago delivered his annual address, and E. A. Gustman of Decatur talked on "Thirty Years a Superintendent." Dr. Richard S. Edwards submitted the report of the World's Fair committee recommending the acceptance of $30,000 allotted by the Illinois commission for an educational exhibit. A. D. Hatch of Chicago offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That courtesy to our sister States and the need of having the exhibits from the various States side by side to show their relative merits demand that we should decline to accept this fund with its present limitations; and,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Illinois State Teachers' Association that measures should be taken at once for the schools of this State to enter the general education exhibit in the World's Columbian Exposition upon the same basis as the other States of the Union.

Action in the matter was deferred until tomorrow evening.

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Its Objects Defined in a Bill—Secretary Noble Promises Co-operation.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—The American Forestry Association began its tenth annual session today. The report of the Executive committee defined the position of the association towards the reservation question. The draft of a bill was submitted providing protection to prior occupants, return of agricultural lands to entry, licenses to prospect for minerals, to camp, hunt, fish, and otherwise use the reservations legitimately; licenses to cut timber under regulations adapted to the necessities of the locality and protection against fire and theft. Secretary Noble made a short address. The Secretary pledged himself to coöperate in all ways to protect the forestry resources of the country. He told of the troubles experienced in putting a check to the indiscriminate destruction of all forests, both by unscrupulous men at home and the invasion of those from abroad.

Chinese Evade the Tax in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 29.—The Minister of Customs has inflicted a fine of $50 upon a Chinaman at Victoria, B. C., for endeavoring to defraud the department by personating another individual with a view to obtaining a permit to re-enter Canada. The sum charged for a permit is [illegible] the practice of the heathen Chinese is to sell them to friends in China who may be coming to Canada and by this means avoid paying the tax of $50.

WIVES AND DAY JOBS.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS BY GETTING ONE GET THE OTHER.

A Rumpus Caused at the Government Building by an Order from Assistant Postmaster Hubbard—A Dog-Catcher Forcibly Takes a French Poodle from Its Mistress—An Elderly Woman Dies in a Street-Car—St. Luke's Hospital Fully Exonerated—Other Local News.

According to present indications the next few weeks will see the marriage of many of the clerks in the postoffice who are now gay bachelors.

Monday Assistant-Postmaster Hubbard sent a big brown envelope to the Superintendent of the City Mail Distribution Department. This, opened, disclosed a sheet of white paper bearing the big seal of the Postmaster of the City of Chicago, and headed:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 178.

Though small in size the order was by no means small in effect, for it made a sweeping change in the arrangement of the clerks in this department, of whom there were some hundred.

It directed that hereafter the force be divided into three watches—one to begin duty at 5 a. m. and to remain at work until 2 p. m.; the next to begin work at 4 p. m. and continue until 2 a. m.; and the third to serve from 11 p. m. until 6 a. m. Had the order stopped right there it would not have disturbed the equanimity of any of the clerks, much less the bachelors. But it did not end there, for at the bottom was a short sentence in Mr. Hubbard's well-known handwriting, which read this way:

"I think it admirable to put the married men on the day watch irrespective of other considerations."

When the order was put into effect it caused a great rumpus. The unmarried clerks who had been working day hours held a meeting and yesterday morning a deputation waited on Mr. Hubbard. They related their woes, but he only smiled.

"Young men," said he, "you have the remedy in your own hands. Get married."

The clerks returned to their fellows, but they did not need to make a verbal report; their faces told the story only too well.

"Why," said one of the clerks to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE, "this is an outrage," and on the score of confidence told his story. "You see, a month ago I met a young lady at a party who is the prettiest, best girl in the world. I don't mind telling you that I fell kead over heels in love with her at first sight. She does not dislike me, and I think in time I might fix things there. But, you see, a dry goods clerk is as much gone on her as I am. He invites her out often to the theater and parties, and it keeps me hustling to see that my invitations are ahead of his. Working days I could do this fairly well. But now what will be the result? He has his evenings off and I don't. Our friendship is not of so long standing as to permit of my proposing now. So I must lose the girl. It is wrong and breaks me all up."

Other clerks, though, did not feel so miserable, but they were not sweet on any particular girl or had no dry-goods clerks to fear. Some of them laughed and said that they would get married if they could find the right girl. For the information of single fair ones who may be willing to take pity upon these a list of names of the unfortunates is appended:

Munroe, Scully, Goss, Roan, Griggs, Carr, Mills, Schenck, Smale, Ronin, O'Hara, Rice, Ebinger, Nolan, Prindiville, Dougherty, Hoolihan, Dunn, McCarthy.

Assistant Postmaster John M. Hubbard could not be seen last evening. Postmaster Sexton said: "The part of the order referring to married and unmarried men must be one of John Hubbard's jokes. John, you know, is a great fellow to joke and tell stories, and he may have said something in a joking way that gave rise to this talk. I have to O K all orders, and I have seen nothing about partiality to married men."

At the postoffice the clerks who were in a position to know about the order were afraid to talk to a reporter on postoffice business.

ACT OF A VALIANT DOG-CATCHER.

He Takes a French Poodle Forcibly from the Arms of Its Mistress.

Monday afternoon a woman was walking leisurely along Michigan avenue near Fourteenth street. She was taking an airing. Trotting along by her side was a dog. Now, the dog was not a homeless cur, useless to himself and a nuisance to the community. Nor was it a powerful, vicious animal, dangerous to pedestrians. On the contrary it was a harmless black French poodle. It had a mission in life, too, for it was evident that it was the pet of the woman at whose side it trotted along. Her loving care was evident in its glossy, well-kept hair, carefully trimmed after the absurd fashion of the orthodox, aristocratic French poodle. As if to make assurance doubly sure and leave no room for doubt even in the minds of the most timid, the docile animal was fastened to its mistress' wrist by a stout cord.

Along came the wagon of the dog-catcher—the official dog-catcher—of the great City of Chicago. The woman and the dog caught the official eye. The official eye of the dog-catcher is never so keen as when it has a chance to light on a pet dog. For pet dogs have a way of getting into their owners' hearts and owners have a way of giving ransoms when their pets are carried off to the pound—especially when the owner is a well-dressed woman, presumably with money at her command. Homeless curs, dogs about which nobody cares a snap of the finger, vicious animals which slink about alleys and back yards, do not find the official eye so keen. There's no money in it.

These official dog-catchers of the great City of Chicago jumped from their wagon and descended upon their prey with just about the same amount of official dignity that a vicious dog accords on a harmless pussy cat. The black French poodle scented danger and ran to its mistress for protection. The woman saw that remonstrance would be of no avail and caught up her pet in her arms. The dog catchers laid violent hands on the dog. The woman screamed and burst into tears, and pleaded. When they took the dog forcibly from her arms she tried with her feeble strength to rescue it. They roughly pushed her away. Spectators thought they would throw her to the ground, so brutal was their official enforcement of the majesty of the law. Finally they threw the dog into the wagon, jumped in, and drove off, followed by the execrations—spoken or unspoken—of every spectator. The woman turned about and went home in tears.

Now, there is no pretense that the animal was dangerous, or at large, or mad. The French poodle is as harmless a dog as lives. It was tied to a string. The chance of rabies at this time of the year is so slight as to be out of the calculation. Every spectator felt ashamed of a city and an administration that enforces an ordinance in such a brutal way and through such ruffianly instruments.

But there's money in it for the dog catcher.

DAY DID NOT DIE OF STRYCHNINE.

A Verdict That Completely Exonerates St. Luke's Hospital of Any Blame.

The inquest in the case of George Day, who died at St. Luke's Hospital Saturday, was held at the Harrison Street Police Station yesterday afternoon.

The testimony cleared away the charge that Day's death was hastened by a hypodermic injection of strychnine administered by one of the hospital physicians by mistake for morphine.

Dr. Louis Mitchell testified that the post-mortem examination showed that Day died of hemorrhage and shock caused by crushing his right thigh. In his opinion Day's condition after death proved that no strychnine had been given.

Edward Zamenek, who had charged the hospital physician with giving strychnine, weakened in his testimony, admitting that he was not sure that strychnine had been given. He stated that he told the story to satisfy his conscience in case a mistake had been made.

According to the jury's verdict Day died from shock caused by his being struck by an Illinois Central train, and the company was severely censured for gross carelessness.

Dr. J. H. Etheridge, attending physician of St. Luke's, said yesterday:

"It is extremely unfortunate for St. Luke's Hospital that anything like the Day case should have happened, and particularly at this time, when the assistance of all charitably-disposed organizations and individuals is expected and pressingly needed. It is an outrage, too, because it is wholly false.

"George Day was brought to the hospital Saturday morning. His leg was broken and mangled. Now, it is a golden rule of the medical profession never to perform a surgical operation while the patient is suffering from shock. To counteract the effect of the shock of the accident, to quiet and strengthen the patient, hot drinks are sometimes given and morphine is administered. Morphine and not strychnine was administered to Day. The man died. This, considering the severity of the shock to his system, is neither surprising nor unusual.

"The next day the Coroner was called to hold an inquest and had about completed it, in accordance with the facts, when this hospital orderly, Edward Zamenek, stepped forward and said:

"'Gentlemen, I would like to testify.' The Coroner could not deny his request, of course, or, after hearing his evidence, do otherwise than adjourn the inquest. Zamenek testified that Dr. Hutchinson administered a hypodermic injection of strychnine to Day, from the effects of which death ensued.

"There is not a word of truth in Zamenek's statement. Preceding death from strychnine the man is thrown into the most horrible convulsions, the body is drawn up into a form not unlike a hook, and in this condition he expires. The larger the dose of strychnine the more violent the convulsions. Day had no convulsions preceding death. That is absolutely established by reputable witnesses. The body did not present the slightest evidence of the presence of strychnine.

"Zamenek, I understand, has made the remark that he was going to 'stir up the attendants at the hospital' and that they were 'too slow.' I only regret the publicity given his story because of the possible effect upon the reputation of the hospital. We have had a hard fight for existence and, as I have said to you, we must depend upon charity for our continuance in a charitable work."

FOUND DEAD IN A STREET-CAR.

Ghastly Discovery of a Conductor While He Is Collecting Fares.

When car No. 533 of the Ashland avenue line stopped at Forty-seventh street yesterday morning to let off and take on some passengers, an elderly woman stepped on and took a seat in the corner. She was 60 years old, was tastily dressed, and carried a small lunch basket.

A moment later the conductor passed through, collecting his fares, and he halted in front of the woman, who did not appear to notice him.

"Fare, please," said the conductor. She paid no attention. Then the conductor, leaning over, gently touched her on the shoulder, at the same time pleasantly saying, "Fare, lady." But she made no response, and when he pushed her a little harder her head fell back against the window.

Several thought she was sick and went to her assistance, but she was dead. She was taken to a drug-store close by and a doctor was sent for, but she was past all medical aid.

The remains were taken to McInerney's morgue on Forty-third street. There was a purse in her pocket. It contained $16, but there was absolutely nothing that would lead to her identification.

KILLED HIMSELF DELIBERATELY.

William Ellerseik of St. Louis' Domestic Unhappiness Leads to His Death.

Because his wife would not forgive him William Ellerseik, a St. Louis man, killed himself yesterday at the Liberty Hotel, No. 63 West Madison street. He registered there early in the morning and went to his room at once. No one in the office saw him during the day and last night it was thought best to see if he was in his room. There his dead body was found lying face upward on the bed, and on the floor, near where his arm had dropped over the bed-rail, was a revolver.

Letters in his pockets furnished his name and address, and showed that he had been a member of the U. O. T. B., a German benefit association. Through his right temple he had shot himself, and from the position of the remains it was evident that he had made deliberate preparations for death. No one about the hotel heard the shot.

From a letter addressed to Ellerseik's wife, Mrs. Mary Ellerseik, No. 3913 North Twenty-third street, St. Louis, it would seem that domestic infelicity had led him to take his own life. This is the letter:

My Dear Mary: When you receive this letter you will know I am not alive. I wrote you that I was willing to forgive you, knowing you are to blame for our separation. I made plenty of money to support us both, but you never made five cents. You always quarreled with me, and now I am going to kill myself. I wrote to you some time ago asking to be forgiven, but you sent no answer. Dear Mary, have you forgotten me? I hope you will forgive me now, as I am departing forever from you. I die your unlucky
WILLIAM ELLERSEIK.

Mr. Ellerseik was well dressed, and appeared to be 36 years old.

DEMOCRACY ELECTS ITS OFFICERS.

John P. Hopkins Is Made President of the County Forces—Others Chosen.

The Cook County Democracy held its annual election of officers yesterday at the headquarters, No. 76 La Salle street.

The polls opened at 1 o'clock and before the close at 8 o'clock 250 members had cast their ballots. The Australian system was used and the judges and clerks did not complete the count until after 9 o'clock.

The result, with the vote, of the successful candidates follows:

President, John P. Hopkins, 248; Vice-President, North Side, James H. Farrell, 134; Vice-President, South Side, Daniel Root, 141; Vice-President, West Side, S. W. Roth, 141; Recording Secretary, Joseph Schofield, 124; Corresponding Secretary, E. J. O'Hayer, 136; Treasurer, Louis Adams, 245; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Brady, 244; Executive committee, South Side—John C. Schubert, 141; L. M. Shreve, 135; John W. Brown, 142. Executive committee, West Side—William Loefler, 130; James O'Brien, 139; Roger C. Sullivan, 138. Executive committee, North Side—John S. Cooper, 146; F. X. Brandecker Jr., 138; W. H. Lyman, 144. Executive committee country towns—Clayton E. Crafts, 135; W. C. Walsh, 142.

SUDDEN BLAZE IN A CHURCH.

A Christmas Tree Catches Fire and a Panic Is Narrowly Averted.

There was confusion last night at the Church of the Holy Innocents, on Forty-seventh street, near Winter, where the regular Christmas entertainment was being given. A lighted candle from the Christmas tree fell into a basket of tissue paper and before it was noticed the base of the tree was enveloped in flame. The audience-room of the church, though small, was well filled, but fortunately the majority of the children were accompanied by their parents and a panic was averted.

When the fire was seen those in the front seats rose hastily and were making a rush for the door when Pastor Kinney checked their progress by advising everyone to keep their seats, as there was no immediate danger. Some one sent in a still alarm of fire and the engines soon arrived, but the fire had already been extinguished. The only loss was the value of the tree and its ornaments. The Holy Innocents' Church is a frame structure 125 feet by 30 feet.

HIS LOAD OF HAY BURNED UP.

A Farmer Barely Saves His Wagon and His Horses from Destruction.

Some bad boys set fire to a wagon load of hay which Farmer William Abbey brought to the city yesterday and it was soon reduced to ashes.

Abbey was driving down North Franklin street when an accommodating pedestrian called his attention to the fact that his hay was burning. Looking back he saw the smoke and with great haste he scrambled off the load and unhitched his team to prevent it running away. By this time the flames had reached the top of the load.

An alarm of fire was turned in and the engines arrived in time to save the wagon. The farmer was greatly exercised over his loss, but was unable to find out who applied the match to his hay.

HELD ITS THIRD ANNUAL REUNION.

Gathering of the Alumni Association of the Chicago Manual Training School.

The third annual holiday reunion of the Alumni Association of the Chicago Manual Training School was held last evening in the main recitation hall of the school building, Michigan avenue and Twelfth street. W. R. Ruffner, '90, opened the exercises with a banjo solo and G. N. Calkins, '86, made a short address. L. D. Flood, '86, made an address, and E. B. Everad, '88, and J. Y. Rose, '87, gave a banjo and mandolin duet. "How We Are Running the World's Fair" was the title of a clever address by C. L. Etheridge, '86, and the entertainment closed with college songs by the entire assembly. A luncheon was served at 11 o'clock.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Not Smuggling Canadian Whisky.

Members of the Seamen's Union have for some time been running to Collector Clark and the Special Agents of the Treasury with the story that many lake captains were engaged in smuggling whisky from Canada. Investigation developed that there was no foundation for the charges. They were found to have been made by seamen who had some petty revenge to satisfy against the captains involved in the charges. Capt. Freer of the Horace Badger was alleged to have been a bold smuggler of Canadian liquor and Special Treasury Agents were put on the case and found that this charge was also false. There has been little smuggling of whisky from Canada in recent years, for the reason that the Canadian Government taxes whisky about as high as the United States Government does, thus making the price about the same in the two countries and removing the inducement to smuggle.

Censure the Contractors.

A verdict of "accidental death" was found by the Coroner's jury that held an inquest yesterday on the bodies of Andrew Janssen and John Allove, the carpenters who were killed by the falling of a derrick on the Electrical Building at the World's Fair grounds Monday evening. The Arthur Johnson and Brothers company, contractors on the Electrical Building, were censured for not providing measures against the upsetting of derricks while the men are engaged in hoisting timbers with them. Janssen was foreman of the crew that worked on the derrick that caused the accident. It was brought out in the inquest by those employed with Janssen that he had failed to observe the usual precautions. It was the opinion of several witnesses that Janssen's neglect coupled with the high wind blowing at the time was the cause of the accident. Allove had been in the city a week and leaves a widow and six small children near Montreal, Canada. Janssen's remains will be sent to his parents at Philadelphia today.

These Go to Serve Time.

Jailer Morris will leave this morning for Joliet with the following prisoners in custody:

Thomas Burke, one year, burglary; Harry Dexter, alias "Barnes," one year, burglary; Frank Clark, one year, forgery; Samuel Dawson, one year, burglary; William Roberts, one year, robbery; George McMullen, one year, larceny; Charles Bare, two years, larceny; Richard Muller, three years, larceny; Joseph Henshaw, three years, larceny; James Brown, three years, burglary; John Cass, three years, burglary; Edmund Wilson, alias "Johnson," three years, robbery; Joseph Mohr, five years, murder; Drovis Beneditto, twenty-one years, murder.

Dell Summers and George Curbin will be taken to the reform school at Pontiac, the first to remain three years, the second five years, both for burglary.

Plenty of Applicants.

At the West Division High School yesterday 500 female and 50 male applicants for positions as school teachers and principals assembled yesterday morning to take the necessary examination. This was conducted by Supt. Lane and occupied the entire day with the exception of an hour's intermission at noon. Fourteen rooms were occupied. An examination of more than ordinary difficulty was experienced. The positions to be filled are those of assistants in grammar and primary schools, principal of grammar schools, and assistants in high schools. The chances are that but a small percentage of the applicants will pass the examination.

Trouble Over an Enlarged Picture.

S. Giegel, who is said to run a portrait enlarging business at No. 305 South Halsted street, was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant charging him with assault and battery. The complainant claims that he sends agents out soliciting orders for pictures, which they promise to enlarge for 25 cents, payable in advance. When the customers call they find, it is said, that they still owe $4 for the frame. Mrs. S. Miller of No. 531 South School street claims that Giegel knocked her down and set two savage dogs on her when she accused him of deception, hence the warrant.

For the Revenue Cutter.

Lieut. Carden of the Revenue Marine Service left for Bay City and Detroit yesterday to lay before the marine interests there the plans for the $200,000 revenue cutter for Chicago and Lake Michigan. From Detroit Lieut. Carden will go to Washington, where the plans for the vessel will be submitted for approval. The lake cities will unite in a petition to Congress to make the necessary appropriation.

Coroner Tardily Notified.

While engaged in his duties of repairing cars on the Chicago and Northwestern road Monday morning Rudolph Roden was caught between the buffers and crushed to death. Roden left a widow and children at No. 37 Fay street. After the body was removed to Purcell's morgue there was no report made to the Coroner, the undertaker, police, and railway officials leaving the matter to each other until an outsider sent word to the Coroner's office.

Police Versus the Health Department.

Eight city scavengers were arrested yesterday by the Hyde Park police for dumping refuse on Fifty-fourth street, between Woodlawn and Kimbark avenues. They have been doing this for some time and claimed to have a permit from the Health Department, but the police decided to put a stop to the work owing to the complaints of residents.

A Young Woman Disappears.

Bessie Lloyd, who for several days has been visiting the family of J. J. Ellis, No. 6943 Wright street, left early yesterday afternoon to do some shopping down-town. She had not returned by midnight and the police were notified lest she might become lost. Miss Lloyd is only 17 years old and is a stranger in the city.

To Retain Capt. Rodgers.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs decided yesterday to authorize the retention of the services of Capt. Rodgers in the general work of the Latin-American Bureau at Washington. He is to be largely occupied in attending to details of construction of the buildings to be erected at the Fair by Brazilian and other South American States.

A Gardener Missing.

Robert McCormick, a gardener at No. 5052 Ashland avenue, has been missing from home since Monday morning, at which time he started to pay some bills. He had $350 in cash in his pockets, and his friends fear he has met with foul play. He is 44 years old, and is said to have no bad habits.

After a County Employe.

Pat Kinney, William Chamberlain, and John McLain, the men who broke into the County Hospital store-room Sunday morning, have confessed their connection with the felony. It is expected that at least one County Hospital employé will be arrested for complicity in the burglary.

Hardy Held to the Criminal Court.

Lawrence Hardy waived examination on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses in Justice Glennon's court yesterday. Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff, the complainant, was present. Hardy was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300.

He Was Killed Instantly.

John Cratty, a switchman in the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company, was instantly killed last night while coupling cars in the Kinzie street freight-yards. He was 22 years old and lived with his wife at No. 104 Canalport avenue.

Charity Ball Auction Sale.

The auction sale of boxes for the charity ball will commence at the Auditorium Jan. 1 at 11 a. m., N. K. Fairbank being the auctioneer.

Items.

The inquest upon the body of Dr. J. E. Kennedy, who was found dead Monday in his office, resulted in a verdict of death from fatty degeneration of the heart.

Amos Sloss, the slayer of Private James McDonald at Fort Sheridan, had a preliminary hearing before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday and was held without bail to await the action of the Federal grand jury. The evidence of two privates and one Sergeant was that McDonald had called Sloss a vile name because Sloss had accused McDonald of stealing $20 from him, and when McDonald turned his back on Sloss the latter shot him.

SOCIETY IN A MASK.

EVANSTON'S SOCIAL EVENT OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton W. Kirk's Entertainment for Their Son Walter and Lieut. George W. Kirkman—Mrs. Harrison's Second Luncheon—Mr. Willis Morton Brown and Miss Helen M. Chamberlain Quietly Wedded—The Schmidt-Seipp Marriage a Notable Event.

One of the most fashionable society events of the season in Evanston took place last night at the Evanston club-house. Mrs. Milton W. Kirk gave a masked ball for her brother, Lieut. Kirkman, and her son, Walter S. Kirk. The club-house was decorated with the flags of all nations, and evergreen, holly, and mistletoe. The masks were fine and unique and of the greatest variety.

The Hungarian band furnished music for the dancing. Supper was served at small tables. The hostess, wearing a gown of white and silver brocade and a necklace of diamonds, was assisted in receiving by her brother, Lieut. Kirkman, in uniform, and also by her son.

The dancers took off their masks at 10:30. The costume that made the hit of the evening was that of Arthur Kirkman, who appeared clad in feathers, paint, and buckskin. Miss Cecelia Miles, daughter of Gen. Miles, wore a pink domino. The Fort Sheridan officers wore their dress uniform. Mrs. Frank Winne appeared clad in playing cards from head to foot. Miss Tiernan, as the apple woman, sold apples to the hungry dancers at reasonable rates. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Creighton made a sensation as Jack and Jill. Mrs. Arthur Orr represented night. Miss Nellie Ide bloomed sweetly as a buttercup. E. F. Wyman, with sombrero, leggins, and spurs, was a Mexican. Daniel Kidder represented Oscar Wilde. Miss Vowell represented a snowball. Mrs. Bruce Herkimer and Mrs. Klapp wore the national costumes of Japan and Greece, respectively. Mr. L. B. Adams and Mr. Hammond appeared as knights of merry old England. Altogether 200 appeared on the floor in costume.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Kirkman, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kirkman, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deering, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Iglehart, Mr. and Mrs. James Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Ayars, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Balding, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Armsby, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Armsby Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wyman, Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Read, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. John Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. William Klapp, Mr. and Mrs. George Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Gridley, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. James Judd, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Mudge, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Grepe, Mr. and Mrs. William Holabird, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haskins, Mr. and Mrs. William Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. William Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. B. Twining, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Kirkman.

Misses Miles, Ide, Brown, Phillips, Hotchkiss, Hess, McKay, Aishton, Handford, Dingee, Kirkman, White, Bartlett, Fletcher, Anderson, Rice, Tiernan, Wilson, French, Moseley.

Charles Arnd, Frederick Arnd, John Tiernan, Walter Wyman, Throcmorton, Klapp, Curtis Remy, Alexander Moseley, George Lewis, C. Dahlgleish, Church, Allen, Bogert, Gates, Noyes, James Quan, Hugh Kirkman, Fred Kirk, George Armsby, Tracy Kirkman, Thomas Lewis, Fred Belknap, L. De Golyer, Charles Ayars, Jay Kirkman, Charles Ide, Harry Pearson, Roscoe Wickes, Oliver Wilson, Charles Phillips, Fred Chapin, Lieut. Cooke, Lieut. Maxwell, Lieut. Hayden, Lieut. Maney, Lieut. Hunt.

THE SCHMIDT-SEIPP WEDDING.

A Notable Social Event of the Present Holiday Season.

A notable social event of the present holiday season was the marriage of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt and Miss Emma Seipp, daughter of the late Conrad Seipp, which took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. A. John of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and was witnessed by 100 relatives and friends of the family.

The splendid Seipp residence at Michigan avenue and Thirty-third street sparkled in all its rich elegance. Every room was thrown open, and each one was handsomely decorated with every kind and color of roses and chrysanthemums. The halls were richly hung with wreaths and festoons of light-green smilax, beneath which a profusion of palms waved their dark-green leaves. In the ballroom the floral decorations of the other parts of the mansion were fairly outdone.

The bride wore a gown of white corded silk, cut princess, with train, and a long bridal veil. Her ornaments were diamonds. She was attended by Miss Alma Seipp, the maid of honor. The bridemaids were Miss Clara Seipp, Miss Elsa Seipp, and Miss Meta Lefens, who wore gowns of pink faille with point lace and wreathes of pink forget-me-nots. The groomsmen were Louis Schmidt and F. M. Schmidt, brothers of the groom, and Master Philip W. Schmidt.

After the ceremony the guests sat down to a wedding dinner in the drawing-rooms and the dining-room.

Dr. and Mrs. Schmidt left at 11 o'clock last night for an extensive bridal tour, after which they will return to Chicago.

Among the guests present were:

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lefens, Dr. and Mrs. Hotz, Dr. and Mrs. E. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Leicht, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Schmid, Mr. and Mrs. Schutt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Prussing, Dr. and Mrs. H. Merckle, Mr. and Mrs. George Diehl, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roesch, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ragu, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rehm, Mr. and Mrs. Binder, Mr. and Mrs. G. Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Brand, Mr. and Mrs. James Rosenthal, Dr. and Mrs. McArthur, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. George Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Seifert, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hotz, Mr. and Mrs. Specht, Dr. and Mrs. Hessert, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pfeiffer, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Buehl, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cudell, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Butz, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Magnus, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomae, Mr. and Mrs. John Weiss, Dr. and Mrs. Honrotin, Mr. and Mrs. P. Schuttler, Mr. and Mrs. August Beck, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wacker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Prussing, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore.

Mrs. Casper Butz, Mrs. Theodore Orb, Mrs. Floto, Mrs. Lichtenberger, Mrs. Theiss, Mrs. Lehmann, Mrs. Jordan.

Misses Mamie Lefens, Louisa Furst, Clara Rehm, Millie Wagner, Katie Lefens, L. Schoenhofen, Josie Schnitzler, Louisa Hertle, Neuhoff, Roesch, Specht, Hepp, Olson.

W. C. Seipp, Walter Lefens, Clarence Seipp, Joseph Frankel, Leo Ernst, Dr. Harvey, F. Gall, Edmond Lehmann, Fred Hessert, C. W. Wagner, August Magnus, H. Bartholomae, Michael Petrie, John A. Orb, Willie Seipp, Edwin Seipp, Carl Gottfried, L. C. Huck, Dr. Andrews, George A. Weber, Robert S. Hotz, G. Hessert, Dr. Wagner, A. Magnus Jr., P. Shuttler Jr., Dr. Frankenthal, W. H. Rehm.

MRS. HARRISON'S SECOND LUNCHEON.

Those Who Were Present—The Thorndike-Sherman Wedding Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. Harrison gave the second of a series of luncheons in the state dining-room of the White-House today, but owing to a severe cold from which she was suffering was herself unable to be present. Her place at the table was taken by Mrs. Gen. Breckinridge. The decorations on the table and throughout the room were of white and green, the usual massing of palms in the window recesses and corners relieved by a hedge of white primroses on the mantels. The centerpiece extending down the length of the table was an oblong plateau of maiden-hair and climbing ferns in which white camelies were thickly clustered. At either end were circular baskets of white Roman hyacinths, beyond which were tall baskets heaped with every variety of fruit. The corsage bouquets were loose clusters of Puritan roses and ferns, the same idea being carried out in the ices, which were served in the form of white roses with long green stems. The cards at each plate, brought by Mrs. McKee from Paris, bore in the right-hand corner of each a quaintly painted figure in water colors illustrating the costumes worn at various periods since the beginning of the seventeenth century. The guests were:

Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Mrs. Lieut. J. F. Parker, Mrs. C. S. Harker, Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. John B. Elam of Indiana, wife of the President's law partner, Mrs. Senator McMillan, Mrs. Senator Hale, Mrs. Senator Stanford, Mrs. Senator Chandler, Mrs. Representative Randall of Massachusetts, Mrs. John McLean, Mrs. J. Thomson Swann, Mrs. Batcheller, Mrs. Howard Ganson White, Mrs. William Mattingly, Mrs. Berdan, Mrs. Josiah Pierce, Mrs. George Bloomer, Mrs. A. A. Wilson, wife of the ex-Marshal, Mrs. Goldsborough, Mrs. Pellew, Mrs. Pierce Crosby, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. Arthur E. Bateman of New York, Mrs. MacFarland, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Nicholas Anderson, Mrs. John B. Wight, Miss Ida Thompson, Miss Patten, Miss Josephine Patten, Miss Strong, and Miss Julia Strong.

At the marriage of Miss Rachel Sherman and Dr. Paul Thorndike tomorrow at high noon at the residence of Senator Sherman the groomsmen will be Mr. Alan Johnstone, Mr. Ward Thoron, Mr. William Thorndike, brother of the groom, Dr. Augustus Thorndike, his cousin, and Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman, the bride's brother. Mr. Albert Thorndike, cousin of the groom, will be his best man, and the bride's only attendant will be her 9-year-old niece, Elizabeth Thackara. Senator Sherman will escort the bride to the parlor, and her brother, the Rev. Thomas Sherman, S. J., will perform the ceremony. Miss Lizzie Sherman and Mrs. Thackara and her husband are already here, but sickness will prevent the coming of Mrs. Fitch, whose son and daughter, Mr. William Fitch and Miss Eleanor, will be present. After the wedding breakfast the newly-married couple will start on their wedding trip. A number of New York and Boston friends and relatives are already here.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Morton will give a dinner to the President and Cabinet Monday, Jan. 11. The dinner will be followed by a reception in honor of the President and Mrs. Harrison, invitations to which have been extended to the diplomatic corps, the Senate, and the Supreme Court.

The President will "receive" on New Year's day, beginning at 11 a. m., with the Vice-President, members of the Cabinet and diplomatic corps and ending at 2 p. m. with a reception of citizens.

ONLY NEAR RELATIVES ATTENDED.

Mr. Willis Morton Brown and Miss Helen M. Chamberlain Quietly Married.

With only the nearest relatives present, Mr. Willis Morton Brown and Miss Helen M. Chamberlain were married last night at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chamberlain, No. 4420 Greenwood avenue. The marriage ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. William Fassett, pastor of the First Methodist Church.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with lace; and orange blossoms. There were no bridemaids or maid of honor, the bride being attended only by a little flower girl, Florence Cole. The best man was Edward Chamberlain, the bride's brother.

A reception was given by Mrs. G. W. Chamberlain from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown left on a midnight train for an Eastern trip.

Those present at the reception were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Defrees, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. James Frake, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Munger, Mr. and Mrs. Shea Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Boughton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Carson, Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Crane Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Worthy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. F. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. James McCrea Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Burns, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Maher.

Misses Armstrong, True, Gale, Toohy, and Hall.

Harry Small, James R. Lane, N. Dwight Harris, Arthur H. Lewis, Edson J. Hickox, and John Walker.

ROSENSTOCK-BERG WEDDING.

A Jewish Ceremony at the Ideal Club House—Some of the Guests.

H. Rosenstock of Omaha and Miss Flora Berg, daughter of Henry Berg of No. 1619 Michigan avenue were married last night at the Ideal Club House, No. 533 Wells street, by the Rev. Dr. Hirsch. H. M. Rubel of Cincinnati was master of ceremonies, Frank R. Strauss and Max A. Berg ushers, while the flower girls were Hazel Maas, Carrie Cramer, Aggie Berg, Allie Rosenstock, and Master Rosenstock. The bride wore a white surah silk robe, cut low with train, with orange blossoms and diamonds.

A dinner with toasts followed the ceremony and then came dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenstock left last night for the East, after their return they will reside in Omaha. Among those present at the wedding were:

Mr. and Mrs. B. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Berg, Mr. and Mrs. August Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. A. Maas, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wadel.

Misses Flora Hess, Flora Rubel, Carrie Kane, H. Hyman, Cora Hyman.

M. Kramer, S. H. Sloman, A. Danhouser, A. Schwarz, Frank Ruble, G. Hyman, Fred Hyman, A. Mayer.

WEDDED AT A CLUB-HOUSE.

Gustave Fischel of Montreal and Miss Sarah Green Married by Rabbi Stolz.

There was a wedding and entertainment at the West Chicago club-house, No. 50 Throop street, last evening. Those united in marriage were Gustave Fischel of Montreal and Miss Sarah Green, daughter of Nathan Green of No. 680 West Adams street. The ceremony took place in the assembly hall, Dr. Stolz, Rabbi of Zion Temple, officiating. The bride was dressed in white satin, trimmed with duchess lace, and tulle veil fastened with a diamond spray. The maid of honor, Miss Becky Sharp of St. Johns, N. B., wore a yellow crêpe de chine dress, with pearl and diamond ornaments. The best man was E. Fischel of New York, brother of the groom. Little Hannah Franks, niece of the bride, was flower girl.

After the ceremony dinner was served to over 100 guests. Then came dancing, a midnight supper, more dancing, and music.

Mr. and Mrs. Fischel will live in Montreal.

GERMAN AT THE CARLETON CLUB.

A Variation of the Regular Monthly Program—Those Who Were Present.

The regular monthly ball given by the members of the Carleton club took place last evening at the clubhouse, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue. The ordinary program was not followed out in deference to the holiday season, and after six dances the german became the order of the evening. Refreshments were served in the club dining-room. About 175 people were present, including the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cleaver, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cleaver, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Howe.

Misses Mae H. Hopkins, Florence Hubbell, Tucker, Anna Harland, Nessling, K. A. McLain, Jeanette Halsey, Louise Parson, Winnie Peck, Lula Chapman, Lotta Straight, Addie Northrup, Nellie Tobin, Ahren, Todd, S. Bernice Hopkins, Clemmons, Mamie Smith, Adele Smith, Rose C. Jack.

R. E. Bowker, W. H. Tucker, Robert I. Hunt, Richards Chamberlain, H. W. Peters, G. F. Zavies, C. R. Shepherd, T. B. Hubbell, W. G. Seeley, W. C. Fox, W. C. Boorn, R. L. Parson, R. W. Parker, R. C. Page, C. M. Allen, L. M. Coy, Edward Jennings, C. S. Hoit, F. Logan, Fred C. Cleaver.

Bullard—Ayers.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Prof. Erastus Bullard, Superintendent of the Jacksonville Female Academy and Illinois Conservatory of Music, and Miss Helen J. Ayers, daughter of Marshall P. Ayers of the banking firm of M. P. Ayers & Co., were united in marriage this evening at the residence of the bride's parents on West State street, the Rev. A. B. Morey of the State Street Presbyterian Church officiating. Miss Ayers has spent a season in Europe pursuing the studies of music and art. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Bullard departed for the East.

Cobb—Atkins.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Miss Elenor Hope Atkins, a daughter of Gen. Smith D. Atkins, editor of the Freeport *Journal*, was united in marriage today to Needham Tyndale Cobb of Raleigh, N. C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Marcus Lane at the Episcopal church. The bride's costume was a white gros grain silk, the one her mother wore when she was married twenty-six years ago. The bridemaid was Miss Isabella Bartlett of Freeport. The maid of honor was Miss Irene Chapman of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb left for Raleigh, N. C., where they will reside.

Fernbach—Grossman.

Miss Lena Grossman, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Grossman, and Mr. Louis Fernbach were married last evening at 6:30 at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beifield, No. 3304 Calumet avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Hirsch in the presence of forty relatives and intimate friends. Late in the evening the bridal couple left for a wedding tour through the East.

Dance of the Lafayette Club.

The Lafayette club gave a pleasant dance and reception last evening at Douglas Hall, Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue. It was the third party of the midwinter series and a hundred couples were in attendance. The club will give a masquerade Jan. 28.

Tucker-Bohon.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A wedding took place today at the Methodist Episcopal Church at this place, the contracting parties being Miss Dixie Bohon and William Medwin Tucker of Chicago. Twenty attendants from Harrodsburg helped at the ceremony, and the church was decorated with holly and ferns.

For Miss Gregg of New York.

A dancing party and reception for Miss Elizabeth Gregg of New York was given last night by Miss Mary Halsey at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tappen Halsey, No. 4824 Lake avenue.

Smith—Irwin.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Prof. Isaac N. Smith of Salt Lake City and Miss Ella M. Irwin were united in marriage today. Prof. Smith is a member of the faculty of the Presbyterian College at Salt Lake.

Reception at the Virginia.

Mrs. Leander McCormick gave a reception at the Virginia Hotel for her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Goodheart. Two hundred guests were present.

Meyers—Bonsall.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29.—The Rev. Johnston Meyers, pastor of Ninth Street Baptist Church, was quietly married today to Miss May Bonsall of this city.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 8 p. m.

For Lower Michigan, generally fair; colder northwest winds.

For Illinois, fair, stationary temperature in central; colder in north and south portions; west winds.

For Indiana, fair, west winds, colder in northern part; stationary temperature in south portion.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, generally fair; colder, northwest winds.

For Iowa, fair, colder in northeast, stationary temperature in southwest portion, variable winds.

For Kansas, fair, south winds; warmer in western, stationary in eastern portion.

For Missouri, fair, southerly winds; slight changes in temperature.

For North Dakota, occasional snows, southeast winds, warmer by Wednesday night.

For South Dakota, light snows in west, fair in east portion, south winds, rising temperature, preceded by colder weather in northeast portion Wednesday morning.

For Montana, occasional snows, winds shifting to north, colder Wednesday night.

For Indian Territory and Oklahoma, fair, south winds, slightly warmer.

For Minnesota, fair, followed by snow in extreme north portion, colder in southeast, colder Wednesday morning, followed by rising temperature in northwest portion, winds shifting to east.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL—Forecast for 48 hours ending 7 p. m., Dec. 31, 1891: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, colder and fair. Fair Thursday.

For Chicago and vicinity, generally fair until Thursday night. Colder Wednesday, with westerly winds becoming variable.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.18	48	54	S.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.94	2	10	S. E.	Fair	
Boston, Mass.	30.00	46	46	S.	Rain	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.68	36	44	N. W.	Rain	.26
Cairo, Ill	30.18	44	58	W.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	29.98	62	66	S. W.	Clear	.20
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.74	32	34	W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.04	32	40	W.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	40	46	S. W.	Clear	.06
Cleveland, O.	29.88	36	46	S. W.	Clear	.18
Davenport, Ia.	30.08	34	40	Calm.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.02	34	40	S. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.14	32	40	W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	34	42	S. W.	Clear	.02
Dodge City, Kas.	30.10	32	44	S.	Clear	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.04	30	34	W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.02	4	14	W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	29.76	36	48	W.	Fair	.24
Galveston, Tex.	30.26	58	58	N.	Clear	
Gr'd Haven, Mich.	29.90	36	38	W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.90	24	32	W.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.68	32	36	W.	Clear	.02
Huron, S. D.	29.92	16	28	S. E.	Clear	
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.06	38	42	W.	Clear	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.12	66	74	S. W.	Clear	†
Kansas City, Mo.	30.12	40	46	S. W.	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	30.08	38	46	W.	Clear	
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.22	36	46	W.	Clear	.16
La Crosse, Wis.	30.04	26	28	W.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.14	40	46	S. W.	Clear	.14
Manistee, Mich.	29.88	32	34	W.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich.	29.84	12	26	W.	Clear	†
Memphis, Tenn.	30.24	48	52	W.	Clear	
Miles City	29.58	28	36	S.	Fair	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.96	32	38	W.	Clear	
Minnedosa	30.08	-14	0	N. W.	Fair	
Montreal	29.70	36	40	S. E.	Rain	.10
Moorehead, Minn.	30.04	-4	0	N. W.	Clear	
Nashville, Tenn.						
New Orleans, La.	30.22	56	66	N.	Clear	16
New York City	29.78	52	54	S.	Rain	.01
Norfolk, Va.						
Omaha, Neb.	30.02	34	40	S.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.68	40	42	S. W.	Rain	.16
Pensacola, Fla.						
Philadelphia, Pa.						
Port Huron, Mich.	29.78	34	42	W.	Clear	.02
Rapid City, S. D.	29.74	28	38	S. E.	Cl'udy	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.12	44	48	S. W.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.08	10	18	W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City, Ut.	29.98	34	34	S.	Cl'udy	†
Sioux City, Ia.	30.00	28	34	S. E.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.08	36	46	S. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.16	40	46	S. W.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	29.94	34	46	W.	Clear	.04
Vicksburg, Miss.						
Portland, Ore.						
San Francisco, Cal.						

†Inappreciable.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manassee, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: Thermometer: 8 a. m., 41 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 42; 10 a. m., 43; 11 a. m., 43; 12 m., 43; 1 p. m., 45; 3 p. m., 45; 6 p. m., 43. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.25; 6 p. m., 29.45.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Carl Bruhn, Mariane Larsen	29—21
Daniel Harmon, Annie Coyle	27—23
Eddie Mullens, Maria Kelly	21—18
Paul Lukaszewski, Elizabeth Grunkowska	25—23
Willard O. Rogers, Mae Emily Voss	33—23
Vaclav Stepiska, Annie Balousek	24—28
George H. Hansen, Ellen Wilson	28—23
Morden May, Bessie Hughes	27—25
Walter Denner, New Hampton, Ia., Susan Pusheck, Proviso	26—26
Jake Isaac, Celese Fromkel	25—25
Paul Rapacinski, Apolonia Drecka	23—20
Lukas Florian, Annie Pavtickova	24—22
Hessy Rosenstock, Omaha, Flora Berg	40—27
Karel Kurzawa, Balurna Pakula	29—18
Louis Lefkavitz, Lena Waxberg	27—19
George H. Leurs, Annie G. Behrens	24—24
Sigmund Wolf, Sadie Gross	32—24
John Shay, Davenport, Katie Kelly	31—26
Frank Whitmarsh, Rosa Whaley	45—25
Henry A. Zepf, Mary Hintz	34—46
Joseph Wiernchowski, Apolina Dubas	25—21
Patrick Flood, Alice Green	29—29
Theodore Fick, Annie Thomas	28—19
John Carberry, Bell Sheehy	32—23
Edward J. Marcy, Louise Deliny	27—24
John C. Brown, Carrie A. Button	25—20
Heinrich Hemmann, Marie Bettelhauser	23—21
Sanford Van Ness, Alice Adair	28—28
Charles A. Hetich, Anna B. Morgan	27—23
Curtis D. Anderson, Nora V. Keating	23—18
William Edward Norris, Josie Souton	22—20
Elmer E. Calkins, Seréne Ray	29—17
F. W. Imboden, Iroquois, S. W. Hayman	34—30
Nathan Cohn, Olga Peck	31—23
Nathan DeLue, Ida Greenburg	27—18
Andrew Mason, Nellie Weston	33—19
J. Steinke, Cicero, M. Timachowska, same	26—20
Joseph S. Wedelstedt, Susanna Orsiska	25—37
John Loll, Amelia Law	25—24
Edwin H. Wines, Millrose Mickle	29—23
John Hioftur, Iruna Iwanecky	37—29
John H. Metzerott, Washington, D. C., Gertrude F. Kirk	27—25
D. Corcoran, Utica, Ill., May McGoveran	33—23
Otto Oakfield, West Roseland, Lena Lawson	22—19
Alexander McLean Jr., Bertha L. Donaldson	27—23
William King, Harriet Pleace, Maywood	27—25
Joseph D. McElligott, Margaret McElligott	21—28
William F. Scharkoff, Sarah R. Gohrman	22—22
John Sholer, S. Evanston, Mary Geugler, S. Evanston	26—20
Samuel Nelson, Jennie Jenson	39—29
Edward Schwartz, Warrington, Wis., Lizzie Slett, Warrington, Wis.	28—32
Frank Chambers, Bridget McElin	29—28
John Maloney, Nora Smith	29—29
Michael Tulley, Winfred Hickey	25—24
Gordon McDowell, Evanston, Lida B. Winnie, S. Evanston	28—26
Peter E. Mangan, Elizabeth L. Burt	34—24
Ambrose E. McKenzie, Belle W. Nauman	28—24

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

CHENEY—At Asheville, N. C., Monday, Dec. 28, Mrs. Marsylvia J. Cheney, mother of Clarence C. Cheney and Mrs. Charles A. Chapman of this city. Burial at Albany, N. Y. Albany and Syracuse papers please copy.

CRAPO—At Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 21, Mrs. Seth Crapo, aged 85 years, mother of Mrs. B. A. Breakey.

CLIFFORD—Nellie R. Clifford, nee Giffney, beloved wife of James Clifford, aged 32 years. Funeral from her late residence, 332 Washburne-av., thence to St. Charles' Church at 9:30 a. m., where high mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary by carriages.

DE CRUT—Dec. 29, Albert A., son of Albert A. and Julia De Crut, aged 2 months. Funeral private from residence, 3650 Forest-av.

DELLATLY—Francis Dellatly, at his home in Evanston last night. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GUTHRIE—William D. Guthrie, aged 49 years, at his residence, 23 Park-av., Dec. 28, at 8 p. m. Funeral from residence, 10 a. m., Thursday, to Oakwoods Cemetery by carriage.

JOHNSON—Dec. 29, at 207 Lake View-av., corner Wrightwood, Martha S., beloved wife of M. A. Johnson. Funeral from the family residence, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1 p. m., to Rosehill. Cleveland, Youngstown, and Pittsburg papers please copy.

KERWIN—Dec. 28, Annie, beloved daughter of Thomas and Ellen Kerwin, aged 3 months. Funeral from residence, 2306 State-st., by train from Polk-st. depot 12 m., Wednesday, Dec. 30, for Mount Olivet Cemetery.

LAUDER—Dec. 29, 1891, Marion Elizabeth, aged 2 years 1 month and 19 days, only child of Fred and Addie Lauder, nee Beggs, at residence, 3632 Wentworth-av. St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

LANCASTER—Dec. 27, of pneumonia, Bezin Lancaster, aged 73 years. Funeral services at late residence, 3240 Groveland-av., Wednesday, Dec. 30, at 11 a. m. Burial private. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

MARKHAM—Dec. 28, Patrick Markham, aged 79 years and 3 months. Funeral Thursday, Dec. 31, from his late residence, 114 DeKoven-st., at 9:30 a. m., to Holy Trinity Church, thence by Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. to Calvary Cemetery.

PEASE—Dec. 29, Anson Pease, aged 81 years, father of James Pease, at his son's residence, 1623 Belmont-av. Remains will leave above number at 6:30 a. m. Thursday, Dec. 31, to Wisconsin Central depot. Burial at Wilmot, Wis.

RIORDAN—John Riordan, aged 10 months, son of James and Ellen Riordan, nee Connery. Funeral at 11 a. m. Wednesday from residence, 120 Elston-av., by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. E. V. BAKER WILL LEAD THE CENTRAL W. C. T. U. prayer-meeting held at their headquarters Room 62½, 161 La Salle-st., Thursday, Dec. 31, at 10 a. m.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THOMAS Paine's birth will be observed by the Secular Union at the North Side Turner Hall Jan. 29.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE SPECIAL WATCH night services New-Year's eve at the Ravenswood M. E. Church, beginning at 9 p. m. and continuing until 12 o'clock. The first hour of services will be in charge of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and at 10 o'clock the Rev. J. R. Berry, editor of the Epworth Herald, will preach. The Rev. J. P. Brushingham will deliver an address at 11 o'clock and conduct a consecration service.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required. 4338 Evans-av.

THE AUDITORIUM.
MATINEE AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8, And Tomorrow Evening. AUSTRIAN JUVENILE MILITARY BAND.
SOLOIST—MRS. AGNES THOMSON. PRICES—50c, 75c, $1.
Branch Office in the Inter Ocean Building.

THE AUDITORIUM.
NEXT FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NEXT SATURDAY EVENING,
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Under the Direction of
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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1891.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 94⅝ cents, which is equal to 73⅜ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE anti-lottery party in Louisiana has secured two influential recruits, Randall L. Gibson, the senior United States Senator, and the Hon. N. C. Blanchard, member of Congress from the Fourth District and the oldest member from that State in term of service. Both these gentlemen have written letters to the anti-lottery candidate for Governor proffering their services in crushing out the power of the Louisiana Lottery and urging the people to vote against the Lottery-McEnery combine. The attitude of such men as these ought to rouse the people all over the State and encourage them to renewed effort to stamp out this infamy.

THE New York stock market was heavy yesterday and prices generally showed declines. The Chicago market was active and strong in the morning, but developed some weakness towards the close. Sterling rates were firm. New York exchange was 10 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were a little more active yesterday and stronger early, though they weakened at the close. The foreign news was encouraging, but in the absence of speculative support the market could not be sustained. Corn was affected by larger receipts. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye easy, barley strong, flax ½ cent higher, May pork 5 cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, and ribs 5 cents lower.

THE members of the County Board have acted wisely in giving up the idea of increasing their pay. Had they entered on their career by sticking their hands in the treasury they would have discredited utterly in public estimation a board which owed its election to the fact that the voters believed it would be an economical one. The Commissioners have disposed of the offices and have selected fairly good men to fill them. That bothersome job being out of the way the field is free for them to go on with the erection of the Contagious Diseases Hospital, the two additional stories of the Court-House, and the renovation of the Criminal Court Building. There is a great deal of work for the board to do and it cannot be too soon in getting at it.

THE Court of Appeals of New York has given its decision in the four Senatorial election cases. The Democrats get two seats and the Republicans two. Consequently the Senate will be composed of sixteen Democrats, fourteen Republicans, and one Independent, with one vacancy, which the Republicans will fill, but not until after the Senate is organized, with a Democratic Lieutenant-Governor to give the casting vote if necessary. The Democrats will have both branches of the Legislature and will proceed in due course of time to make legislative and Congressional apportionments which will rival for perverse partisan ingenuity those of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio. Under the apportionments which this new Legislature will make, the Tammanyites will have full control of the State politically and financially. The taxpayers will find out in due time the disadvantages of their subjection to the thieves of New York City.

ONE of the things which have to be done to get the city in proper trim for the World's Fair is to repave a number of streets during the coming year. The Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works, appreciating the necessity of action, made out a list of streets which ought to be improved and ordinances were passed. Some of the Aldermen are claiming that they were not consulted about streets in their wards, and are offering repealing ordinances. When the dignity of an Alderman is wounded his associates often make common cause with him, and it is not impossible that needed improvements will be delayed if the "strained relations" of Mayor and Aldermen cannot be changed for the better. Both sides ought to get together and have a friendly talk over the matter. The streets must be paved, and it will not do to let some little point of punctilio interfere with it. If the offended Aldermen were not consulted at first consult them now, but do not allow the worn-out, snaggle-toothed aggregations of cedar blocks which disfigure so many streets to be on exhibition year after next.

ONE of the oldest and best known Republican editors in Michigan, Thomas S. Applegate, editor and proprietor of the Adrian *Times*, died suddenly at his home Monday morning last. Mr. Applegate had been in journalistic business in Adrian for twenty-eight years, and for many years conducted the only daily in the Second Congressional District of Michigan. By his business capacity as well as by his many genial personal qualities he made the *Times* one of the most valuable newspaper properties in that State. He was identified with the Republican party from its beginning, held a prominent place in its councils, and was largely influential in securing its success by his important services as a member of the State and County committees. Though for so many years a power in State politics, he was not an officeholder, for with the exception of membership on the Board of Control of the State School for the Blind, given him by the late Gov. Croswell, he had not held any political office. He evidently preferred the enjoyment of personal power in politics and the journalistic influence which he exerted to any official position. Personally he was a generous, whole-souled man, of strict integrity and unwavering loyalty to his friends—qualities which commended him to a host of acquaintances not only among Republicans but Democrats as well. His death is a severe loss to the Republican press of Michigan, and will be sincerely regretted not only in his own State but all over the West, where he was well known among journalists.

THE TRIBUNE asked one of the papers which pins its faith on Cooley how he and the Trustees who are governed by him intended to supply their grand main channel with 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The reply is:

> This question was asked time and again during the pending of the Drainage bill before the Thirty-sixth General Assembly, also during the period of discussion after its passage, and before its ratification by the people. For about a year these and kindred questions were under constant agitation.

Of course the question has been asked over and over again, but it has been answered only once, by a man who proposed to supplement the volume of water which could be drawn through the Chicago River by that passing through a great ship canal to be cut angling across the Towns of Hyde Park and Lake and costing, judging by the present talk of the railroads about damages, at least thirty millions. No answer has been given to this 600,000-foot question, except this impracticable one. No Cooley paper has dared to indorse that plan or to suggest any other one.

It is only wise, however, before commencing the construction of a 600,000-foot channel, to find out whether the water can be had to fill it. If it cannot, why construct such a channel? Has any Cooleyite paper or private individual the courage to answer the question how the 600,000 cubic feet is to be had? If so out with it.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE GERRYMANDER.

In that part of his message which treats of the "gerrymander" President Harrison says:

> These gerrymanders for Congressional purposes are in most cases buttressed by a gerrymander of the legislative districts, thus making it impossible for a majority of the legal voters of the State to correct the apportionment and equalize the Congressional representation of all districts. A minority rule is established that only a political convulsion can overthrow. . . . An election implies a body of electors—electors having prescribed qualifications—each of whom has an equal status and influence in determining the result. . . . A "republican form of government" is guaranteed by the Constitution to each State. The essential features of such a government are the right of the people to choose their own officers and the nearest practicable equality of value in the suffrages given in determining that choice.

Can that be called a "republican form of government" under which legislative districts are laid out as they were by the present Democratic Legislature of Wisconsin? There should be about 16,800 persons in each of the 100 districts. That each should have been just the same number is practically impossible and is not asked for. All that is desired is that there should be a reasonable approach to uniformity, the largest and the smallest district not differing more than a few thousand. What excuse can there be for districts like these?

District.	*Population.*
La Crosse County	38,801
Third Ward, Milwaukee	6,823
Adams, Waushara, etc	22,912
Eighteenth Ward, Milwaukee	7,923
Chippewa County	25,143
Twelfth Ward, Milwaukee	11,791
Fourth and Fifth Wards, Milwaukee	20,459
Fourteenth Ward, Milwaukee	11,107
Marquette and part of Columbia	19,440
Winnebago, First District	22,836
Winnebago, Third District	12,365

What reason except a partisan one can be assigned for making one district with a population of 38,801 and another with 6,823? The object is to give a small district, which the Democrats will carry, as much political power as one with nearly six times the population, which the Republicans will carry, thus enabling the Democrats to get the next Legislature and elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Sawyer.

Will the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, before which this unjust Apportionment law is to be brought next month, decide that the power of the Legislature goes so far that it can make legislative districts as large and as small as it pleases? If it can make some of 6,800 and some of 38,800 it can make some of 3,000 and some of 60,000. It can make fifty-one small districts, each of which will be absolutely Democratic, and forty-nine enormous ones, most of which will be Republican. If its power its absolute it can give to a quarter of the people the choice of more than a half of the Legislature.

The Judges will be asked to decide that the power of the Legislature is not unlimited but is governed by the fundamental law of political equality, and that the court has a right to interfere when an attempt is made to subvert the foundation stone of a republican form of government by making the suffrages of certain persons of far less value than those of others. The petitioners will not deny that the Legislature may in its discretion make one district with a population of 18,000 and another of 14,000, but will assert that it has passed beyond its authority when it attempts to make one of 38,800 and another of 6,800, thus reducing the voting power of the former to an equality with that of the latter.

If the court sustains the Apportionment act, then the principle that the vote of one man is as good as that of another will have been repudiated by the State of Wisconsin for the benefit of Jeffersonian Democrats, the unwearied advocates of "political equality" and "equal rights."

DEMOCRATS AND THE APPROPRIATIONS.

As soon as the Democrats found that they would have a majority in the present House of Representatives they began declaring that they would inaugurate "an era of economy," and would make the appropriations of the Fifty-second Congress about $120,000,000 less than those of its predecessor. Mr. Holman, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is still talking after that style, though he ought to know better.

It will be known in a few days whether there will be any reduction worth speaking of. The Committee on Rules must settle that matter. It has under consideration now three ways of dealing with the appropriation bills. One of them is to continue the practice of scattering those bill among many committees, only a few—and those the least important—going to that on Appropriations. Under that system the Committee on Naval Affairs would have exclusive charge of the Navy bill, that on Military Affairs of the Army bill, and so on. If this method is adopted, while it will be pleasing to the Chairmen of the large committees, each of whom will insist that he can do no economizing but that the others must, the appropriations will not be materially lower than those of the Fifty-first Congress.

Another plan is to send all the money bills to the Committee on Appropriations. That is the right thing to do, and were the Democrats to do it they might cut down the expenses materially. They could not make the hundred million saving they talk of, but they could make a creditable record for themselves. A third, or compromise plan, is to require other committees having charge of money bills to do their work under the advice and in accordance with the instructions of the Appropriations committee, which would be given a general supervision of the subject. Should this be agreed on it will be possible to keep down the appropriations, though not as effectually as by the second plan.

The Committee on Rules ought to submit its report when the House reassembles next week. If it does its work poorly this Democratic talk about a saving of a hundred millions, or half that sum, will turn out to be all blow and bluster. If the committee does make provision for systematizing the appropriations it is possible that the expenditures can be reduced materially. But if the Democrats put through many such bogus Indian claims as they did last year it will be out of their power to continue their attacks on the "Billion Congress."

"THE ORACLES ARE DUMB."

In other days, when people did not know just what to do, they used to send to an oracle of repute and find out the will of the gods. Seeing its party involved in a bitter dispute as to the policy which its representatives in Congress should pursue this winter, the New York *World* had the bright idea of getting an opinion on the subject from the Stuffed Prophet which might serve to still the troubled waters. Therefore it sent a reporter to Lakewood to interview "the pale-eyed priest in his prophetic cell."

The emissary found the Cleveland cottage, which stands at the edge of a wood. When he rang the bell—a convenience which the temples of antiquity did not possess—it was answered by a "swarthy butler" or assistant priest of the sanctuary. Through him word was sent to the Prophet in the inner shrine or rear parlor that a *World* reporter wanted to see him. Answer came back that he was not to be seen, and—in order to deprive the reply of any personal sting—that he did not want to see any reporters.

Unable to see the Prophet in person the reporter endeavored to consult him in writing. He asked for a sheet of paper, and the swarthy servitor in a spirit of regal liberty gave him six. The paper was pale green and of small size. Having pocketed five of the sheets as a memento, the reporter wrote the following on the sixth:

> If Mr. Cleveland will kindly answer the following questions he will much oblige:
>
> "What legislation, if any, upon the subject of silver would you advise the Democrats in the House to undertake this winter?
>
> "What legislation, if any, upon the subject of the tariff would you advise the Democrats in the House to undertake this winter?"

The emissary listened intently. Whether he put his ear to the keyhole is not stated, but it seems probable. For he heard "the rattle of the paper in Mr. Cleveland's hand as he scanned the questions, and heard the sibilants of Mrs. Cleveland's voice as she gave some order to the grim serving man," alias the "swarthy butler." Then he heard Mr. Cleveland say, "in a deep, deliberate voice: 'Just say that I have nothing to say upon those questions at present at all.'"

"Only that and nothing more." The reporter left the lonely cottage by the little wood and returned to the *World* office to tell the story of his failure.

The questions put were too tough for Mr. Cleveland to answer at this time. A few months ago he would have had no hesitation about replying. It seemed at that time as if he were the accepted leader of his party and the dictator of its policies, especially regarding the tariff question. It was assumed on all hands that he was to be its Presidential nominee. He was able to write a letter on the silver question which ran counter to the wishes of a majority of the Democrats, but which did not weaken him.

At present there are at least three tariff policies, advocated respectively by Messrs. Mills and Springer and Gov. Hill. Each has its warm supporters. At heart Mr. Cleveland unquestionably favors that of Mr. Mills, but he does not venture to say so. The day when he could dictate is past. There are other Presidential candidates in the field, and were he to antagonize unnecessarily one of the Democratic factions he might strengthen one of his rivals. Hence the man who used to be praised because he was so brave, bold, and fearless has nothing to say at this critical moment when his party is distracted by discordant counsels and needs more than ever before to be taken in hand and bossed by some strong man.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* seems to be devoting especial attention to the spirit of the reports to the Treasury as they come from various persons in Europe in regard to the prospect for international bimetallism. He says the prospect for that result has been much brightened by the latest reports. Great Britain is not yet ready to agree to unlimited coinage, but is nearly so to adopt the plan recently proposed by Mr. Goschen for keeping a portion of the reserve held by the Bank of England in silver bullion and opening the mints of India to the coinage of silver. In fact, it is reported the Cabinet at Washington is encouraged to hope that England will lead the way in a movement which will raise the value of silver and finally restore it to its place beside gold. France has already indicated to our government its readiness to arrange for an enlarged use of silver, and even to extend to other nations an invitation to join in a conference on the subject. Germany is also understood to be ready for such a conference, and some leading English financiers have been much impressed by the recent demand from the textile fabric associations for a broader basis for the British monetary system.

These results are said to be in large part due to the efforts and inquiries made by Banker Seligman, Lord Norfolk, and one or two others who were requested by Secretary Foster to investigate the feeling on the silver question while they were in Europe last summer. It is stated they had so much success in pressing unofficially upon foreign governments the wisdom of increasing the use of silver as money that they applied to the President about two months ago for a semi-official indorsement of their mission. This was given, and the position in which it placed them, coupled with the indication afforded by our elections, that the free coinage of silver will not be adopted by this country without the concurrence of other nations, has enabled them to make still more favorable reports within the last week or two.

All through the investigation it was found that England was recognized as holding the key to the situation abroad, and France and Germany were not disposed to enter upon an agreement with this country for the enlarged use of silver unless England would be a party thereto. Hence the latest semi-official assurances from that quarter are full of significance. If they justify the belief that Mr. Goschen will be able to realize the policy outlined in his recent speeches, and it is said they do, then the way to an international bimetallic conference may be considered open. The feeling all round being a friendly one it is not too much to hope that an agreement will be arrived at giving recognition to silver on such a basis as may be considered compatible with soundness. The silver men here should not want more than that, and ought not to get it.

This news is highly important, and should exercise an influence upon Congressional legislation this winter. It would be the acme of folly now to insist on the passage of free coinage measures which would surely kill off the proposed international conference, when by waiting awhile longer the advocates of that measure can secure all the good possible to be obtained and far more than they could hope for in the absence of a concordant movement in Europe. A pressure for free coinage now could only be exerted by men whose determination is to rule or ruin, and whose success would bring about as much of the latter as could be wrought on the people of this country by a mischievous financial act.

HILL'S LATEST USURPATION.

The unbridled audacity and arrogance of Senator-Governor David B. Hill have been displayed on several occasions of late, but never before so conspicuously as in the case of his pardon of Supervisor Welch, which strikes a blow at the authority of the Supreme Court of the State. Thomas J. Welch, Democratic Supervisor of the Third Ward of Syracuse, was ordered by Judge Kennedy of the Supreme Court to produce certain election returns in his possession for correction. As such correction would have shown the election of a Republican Representative Welch refused to obey the order of the court, concealed himself for two or three days, and then carried the uncorrected returns to Albany. For this contempt of court he was fined $250 and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Two days afterwards an executive messenger arrived at the penitentiary with a full pardon for Welch, signed by the Governor!

This flagrant act of usurpation has aroused a deep feeling of resentment all over the State. The ablest lawyers in New York have expressed their opinion of his high-banded act without reservation. Ex-Gov. Cornell characterizes it as "wholly void of constitutional or legal authority, and a flagrant affront and unwarranted attempt at interference with the powers and duties of a coördinate branch of the State Government." He also holds that under the Constitution "the pardoning power given the Governor is limited to cases where convictions have been duly reached, barring treason and impeachment, and cannot be extended to persons punished by the Supreme Court for contempt of its mandates"; that the Supreme Court has concurrent and independent jurisdiction with the other branches of government, and that

> ability to enforce its lawful mandates is an essential element of its powers and its duties. The right to punish for neglect or contempt of its process is the only effective weapon by which the force and authority of the court can be appropriately manifested and maintained.

The Hon. Matthew Hale takes the same view and cites several decisions bearing upon the exercise of the power of commitment for contempt which go to show that the authority of the court in enforcing its mandates is derived from the common law and the Constitution of the State and that the court cannot exist without this authority. Mr. Hale further shows from the Governor's own memorandum that he was a party to the contempt, as he advised Welch to disobey the order of the court and take the returns out of the county. In a letter to the New York *Tribune* ex-Judge Noah Davis comments upon the outrage as follows:

> To hold that this pardoning power of the Governor applies to subject to him the power and proceedings of the courts of the State in cases of contempt of such courts and their process is too monstrous to be conceded. If that be so, then the highest courts of our State, which are rightly regarded as the sheet-anchors of our liberties, our personal rights, and our properties, are at the mercy of an unscrupulous, tyrannical, or ambitious Governor who may take into his own hands the regulation and returns of our elections, and order his tools and partisans to disregard the decisions and processes of courts whose punishments for contempts he will pardon and whose contemnors he will reward.
>
> Analogous outrages upon people of another land caused our constitution-makers to limit the power of pardon as it now appears in the Constitution, but their labors are vain if the present assault upon the courts can be upheld.

Numerous other lawyers of eminence have expressed substantially the same opinions as those above cited and unite in declaring that the pardoning power does not include jurisdiction over cases of contempt "because such offenders have not been tried and convicted." The best lawyers of New York indeed declare that Hill has exposed himself to impeachment, but this evidently was not considered by him with any seriousness inasmuch as his term is comparatively at an end and the present Legislature is made up of his tools. If there is to be any punishment in his case it must come from the courts whose mandates he has set aside so contemptuously and audaciously. Judge Kennedy has declared that he "will vindicate the law against executive usurpation to the extent of my power." It is to be hoped he will do so and do it promptly. If Hill's act is allowed to go unrebuked any Democratic Governor can do as he has done and render the mandates of the courts powerless. It is an attempt to take from the Supreme Court the power which is vital to its authority and upon which the rights and liberties of the people depend. David B. Hill has interfered with the elections. He has ordered ballots to be thrown out and returns to be changed. He has protected his tools who have tampered with returns. He has taken matter out of the United States mails. He has invested county canvassing boards with judicial power. He has discharged county clerks who have done their duty under the law. And now he has set aside the authority of the courts. It has been suggested in some quarters that this demagogue's lust for power has made him insane. This is a charitable view at least, but if it be not a correct one his proper place is in the penitentiary.

THE "FEAST OF LIGHTS."

The Jewish festival of *Chanukah* is now in progress. Undoubtedly it is a reminder of the far-off olden times when the lengthening of the days after the passage of the winter solstice was celebrated with a fervor of which in these days of artificial lighting people can have no adequate idea. The festival is said to have originated about two centuries before the first Christmas, but does not always coincide with that, as the former is regulated by the lunar month, thirteen of which are sometimes comprised in the Jewish year. It is held to be a commemoration of the deliverance of Israel from Greek persecution under Antiochus Epiphanes, and, as usual, the miraculous element has found a place in the story. The temple was rededicated, after a three-years' pollution, and the *Menorah*, or "holy candlestick," was relighted. Only one little pot of oil was available for the lamp, but it was miraculously made to last the seven days during which the festival was celebrated. So the feast is now observed with lighted candles in the synagogues, one being lit the first night, two the second, and so on till eight are burning on the last night. It is remarkable, too, that the Chanukah is chiefly a children's festival among the Jews, as Christmas has in recent years grown to be among some other people who believe they have improved on the religious observances of the Hebrews. The children light the candles, or tapers, and the more charitable among the adults remember their poorer brethren with substantial gifts.

There is reason to believe that celebrations of returning sunlight after the god of day had passed the most southerly point in his annual course were the rule in more than one country long before the days of Antiochus and the Maccabees. It was a season of rejoicing that the sun had not cast the people off forever, and that his daily increasing meridian altitudes would bring the greater warmth as well as the longer days necessary to human sustenance and other comfort. So the celebration just after the winter turning point of the year was certainly not instituted for the first time in commemoration of the birth of Jesus, any more than was the feast of Easter for the resurrection, which observance had a long-time antecedent in the Jewish Passover. But these facts are far from proving that the Christian festivals had not an independent origin in historical facts; still less does the first named lend support to the recently revived claim that Jesus was born in the springtime, on or about the 5th of April. It is known that for some centuries the date of the Nativity was a matter of doubt, but only a few months ago a manuscript was found purporting to have been written by one of the early Bishops of the church, in which it is clearly stated that Christ was born the 25th of December. There is, however, good reason to believe that the event occurred at least four years before the beginning of the Christian era, and but for the remark by Luke that Jesus was about 30 years old when he began to teach, the date, as now estimated, would be pushed back a couple of years further.

The feast of Chanukah began this year last Saturday evening with the close of the Jewish Sabbath, and the eight days will carry it past the beginning of the New Year, so that it includes the whole of the holiday week as observed in this and some other countries. Hence, while the Jews may not observe Christmas in the strictly Christian sense of the term, the festival is one common to the two; both are times of rejoicing over deliverance, and the origins date from only a couple of centuries apart. The fact is worth mentioning in this day when people are beginning to discover that there is not so much difference between the Jew and the Christian as used to be supposed, and that one of the old time told the truth when he declared that God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth.

CAN WE MAKE RAIN?

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of last Monday presented a consensus of views on the philosophy of the recent rainmaking experiments, some of which are out of the usual line of reasoning on the subject. One correspondent objects that the experiments were not conducted on a philosophical plan, because, in the language of Gen. Dyrenfurth, the effort was "to imitate the effects of a great battle as nearly as possible." But nature does not answer clearly when a number of questions are put to her at once. The proper plan would have been to try the effects of the elements singly. It should have been endeavored to ascertain what are the effects of smoke by itself? What is the effect of concussion by itself? And what is the effect of an ascending current of air free as much as possible from smoke or concussion? To ask all three of these questions at once, or rather to ask one question in such a way that the replies in regard to the three points would be confused and complicated, was unscientific, and therefore absurd.

It may be said that the first point is pretty well settled already. The experiments by Aitken of Scotland are considered to demonstrate that raindrops do not form even in saturated air unless solid particles are present to act as nuclei around which the moisture can gather. On this view of the case no attempted rainmaking process can be a success if it do not provide for the distribution of dust in the air above. Of course if the air do not contain moisture it will be useless to scatter the dust. In that case one of two necessary conditions would be wanting, but the failure would not prove that dust is nonessential to the artificial production of rain. On this theory the air may be saturated but no rainfall because of the absence of the requisite smoke nuclei, and if the latter can be supplied the problem is solved, though the rain will not necessarily fall at the point where the explosions occur. But it is remarked that during dry weather the air is likely to contain a great deal of dust and it does not seem probable that the addition of more by means of explosion would be of much use.

The idea that sound has anything to do with the production of rain is so widely regarded as untenable that the most exhaustive experiments would be necessary to make it acceptable. As for a change in the capacity of the air for sustaining moisture, to be caused by the driving of its particles together by means of explosives, that, too, would not seem to be practical, the effect produced being small as compared with the cost of the undertaking. So it would appear that the scattering of dust is the most promising direction in which to work, and that was far from being a primary object in the experiments made in Texas. Hence it must be thought probable that if any rain followed them it was as a coincidence, and that the rain would have fallen had there been no blast, which is a fair inference to draw from a study of the weather maps issued from Washington for the days on which the experiments were made. The difficulty of judging their value is increased by the fact that such experiments, if useful, are likely to succeed best in precisely those cases where it would be hardest to decide whether or not the rain was in any way a result of bombarding the skies.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE

The Washington dispatches state that a commercial treaty with France has been negotiated, by which this country will get the benefit of the minimum French tariff on provisions and breadstuffs. Although the prohibition of the importation of American pork has been done away with, that article has to pay the prohibitory maximum duty of about 2½ cents a pound. It is said that in return for this concession the United States is to agree to lower its duties on French wines and silks. Those on champagne and on some classes of silks were increased by the McKinley law, and for that reason perhaps the importations of champagne have fallen off 25 per cent in the last ten months, and those of silks about 15 per cent.

Since this proposed agreement with France is not made under the reciprocity clause of the tariff law, but is a regular treaty, it will have to be ratified by the Senate, and Congress will have to pass a law making the necessary modification in the customs duties. Some years ago when a commercial treaty had been negotiated with Mexico the House Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Mills, refused to pass the necessary law, and the treaty, which was an advantageous one for this country, came to naught. It is possible the Democrats, seeing that whatever credit may attach to the opening of French markets to American breadstuffs and provisions will belong to the administration, will be in no haste to put this proposed arrangement in force.

The dispatches regarding the treaty are quite vague. They do not say what reductions in duties are to be made by the United States nor whether they are to apply to French products only. That country would prefer to have that course pursued. France sells the United States more silk goods than any other nation, but Germany comes next. If the French could get lower duties than their rivals they would have the American market to themselves. It has not been the policy of this government to impose different duties on the products of different nations, and should it be proposed to begin it now there would be much discussion as to the propriety of the step.

It is probable that more definite information regarding the treaty will be secured soon, and it will be possible then to form a better idea as to what action the Senate and House will be likely to take concerning it.

WE grieve to see that some of the St. Louis papers have joined the New York *Sun* in howling against the $5,000,000 appropriation in aid of the World's Fair. If St. Louis had secured the Fair it would have raised about $5,000,000 itself and called on the government for all the rest of the money needed. Be decent, brethren.

IT appears that Minister Egan was not invited to attend the festivities pertaining to the inauguration of the Chilean President, and as he did not insist on attending them it is not quite clear how he could have been guilty of any discourtesy.

IF anything can loosen England's grip on India it will be the Russian grip.

IF the job of looking after Mexico and keeping its revolutionists on their own side of the line can be turned over to Texas it will be done with neatness and dispatch.

IF Edward M. Field is bent on starving himself to death the disagreeable and thankless task will devolve upon somebody of keeping him alive by pumping food into his stomach.

WITH the aid of a little skullduggery and a court decision the Democrats plume themselves on having carried New York State, but their victory is not secure by any means. They still have to deal with the gallant and impetuous Col. Elliott F. Shepard.

THE big suspension bridge to be built across the Hudson between New York and Jersey City will give the Eastern metropolis a firm connection with the main land and thus bring it closer to Chicago—an advantage it has long needed.

THESE unseemly charges of bribery in connection with the present Senatorial contest in Ohio shock me beyond my power to express.—*Brice.*

IN your leisure moments you can now begin practicing on writing it 1892.

CRISP, creature of King Caucus, clearly commands a Congress of kickers.

THE statement going the rounds on the authority of some scientific man that "a snail has 30,000 teeth," is rather hard to masticate.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Another Grievance.

First Indignant Patriot—"Take these rich Americans. They go to Europe and spend their money and don't get nothing fur it."

Second Indignant Patriot—"Yes, that's so. And it ain't no use to 'em when they git it."

Why Not?

If Minnesota a cargo of wheat
Donates to the Russians, why
Can't Louisiana the gift complete,
And furnish a lot-o'-rye?

Mr. Billus Safe.

"If you think you're going to have the grip, Maria," observed Mr. Billus, peevishly, "of course you'll have it. Any doctor will tell you that a constant dread of any disease is likely to make you catch it."

"Not always, John," replied Mrs. Billus. "You might live for sixty years in constant dread of a brain disease and you'd never get it, John."

Mr. Cahokia's Views.

Boston Young Woman—"But surely, Mr. Cahokia, you believe in the possibility of platonic affection?"

St. Louis Young Man (not exactly sure whether he does or not)—"Of course, Miss Howjames, I've—er—heard of a case now and then, but it can most always be cured with a good horsewhip."

PERSONALS.

Mr. Cleveland had a merry Christmas. He was actually permitted to carry Miss Ruth about the house and the nurse didn't threaten to call in a policeman and ring for an ambulance.

The Czarowitz of Russia has been appointed Chairman of the commission recently appointed by the Emperor to consider means for alleviating the condition of the starving people in the provinces.

Patrick Woods of New York has a skin an inch thick and it is growing thicker. Patrick is supposed to be trying to qualify himself to step into some of David B. Hill's numerous official shoes.

Gov. Campbell of Ohio was asked the other day if he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination and smilingly replied: "Every small boy in the United States is a candidate for the Presidency."

President Mears of the Rio Grande Southern railroad has ordered 500 annual passes of filigree silver, to be sent out about the first of the year. They cost about $25 each. This will help the boom for free silver.

The motto, "We Have Been," stands below the crest of the Marquis Ailesbury, who is about to sell a portion of the ancestral estates. It might appropriately be amended by adding the words "there many a time."

Japan's rapid progress in civilization is ascribed largely to the Empress Haruko, who is in favor of pretty much all American or European customs, and quick to adopt them if the teachings of her religion do not forbid.

Secretary Elkins has a large family to house in Washington. He has six children with him all the time, the eldest being a daughter by his first wife; but there also is a still older daughter, who is married, that makes long visits with her parents.

Alexander Dumas is nothing if not original. He has now proposed a tax upon diners-out for the benefit of the poor. Most people have run away with the idea that a fit of indigestion was all the tax upon a diner-out that he could well stagger under.

Reports from Rome all indicate that the health of the Pope is failing and that the probabilities are that within six months the Quirinal will have to face the possibility of a new occupant of the Vatican and the changed political combinations arising from such an event.

E. M. Field, New York's monumental rascal, having been declared insane, his wife has been made committee of his person and property and will take him "in custody." This seems to be a nice little family arrangement in which his swindled creditors appear to be left out in the cold.

Tennyson's dislike, not to say hatred, of the common people grows on him with his years. His beautiful home at Haselmere is so arranged as to exclude the "profane herd" from a sight of the venerable poet, and it is a rare thing for any outsider to catch a glimpse of him as he strolls about the garden with his long pipe and slouch hat.

BORDER BANDITS.

Philadelphia *Record:* In Mexico border bandits are a trifle too Pan-American. They don't seem to know what reciprocity is.

Nashville *American:* Adventurer Garza, who has shaken his clinched fists at both Mexico and the United States, is making his way to either a bullet or the rope.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Mexico's revolutionists are causing considerable trouble now on each side of the Rio Grande. Most of the trouble, though, goes to the revolutionists themselves.

Kansas City *Times:* Garza probably wishes he had not taken such a rosy view of the dissatisfaction in Mexico. If he ever gets out of his present mess he will probably be glad enough to settle down and work for a living.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* The stories that Garza has secret support in the capital of the federation and numerous sympathizers in various parts of the country are by no means incredible. There is a good deal of discontent in Mexico despite the pains that are constantly taken to deny the fact.

New York *Advertiser:* We certainly owe something to Mexico for our failure to stop the miserable business when our attention was first called to it. Perhaps the Government of Mexico will be satisfied with an apology from our able State Department. If so, the apology should be tendered before it is asked for. It is certainly due.

Savannah *News:* Orders given to "shoot Garza's men on sight" sound rather ludicrous since the Mexican soldiery has had many more sights of them than they really cared to get and they always found the shooting process more dangerous to themselves than to the enemy. They have to fire the best they can to save their own lives.

New York *World:* There is something picturesque in the spectacle of an unknown brigand like Garza openly defying the power of two well-established republics, each with an available standing army, and the hopelessness of the outbreak in no way lessens our interest in it. Garza's career may be brilliant but it certainly will be brief.

Denver *Republican:* Of course a band of a few hundred men could not long hold out against both the American and the Mexican forces if they had no support from the inhabitants of the country. But this is just what they have. This condition of affairs cannot be tolerated long. It will be necessary to put this little rebellion down even though it takes the entire armies of the two countries to do it.

Crisp Compliment.

Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.): The brutality of Speaker Crisp's letter to Mr. Mills asking him "if it would be agreeable or acceptable to him to be appointed second on the Committee on Ways and Means" is brought out into bold relief by the fact that the Speaker appointed eight men on the committee who had voted in favor of the Mills bill.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Austrian Juvenile Band was heard again last evening at the Auditorium, and its playing but served to emphasize the favorable impression made Monday night. The precision and perfect accuracy, together with the vigor, the life, and the fine appreciation of light and shade, found in the work of this band render it an exceptional organization. The program last evening was an attractive one, and as nearly every number was encored it proved a lengthy one as well. Mrs. Thomson sang the "Bel Raggio" from "Semiramide" and gave "Down Upon the Suwanee River" as an encore.

A matinée concert will be given today. To-night the following program will be offered:

Overture—"The Consecration of the Temple"..........Keler Bela
Waltz—"Tout Paris"..........Waldteufel
Concert polka—"The Jolly Trumpeters"..........Faust
Czardas—"The Jurists"..........Kela Pal
Intermezzo—"Thou Art, O God"
("Cavalleria Rusticana")..........Pietro Mascagni
Words of Thomas Moore, adapted by Mr. Robert Rutland Manners—Mrs. Agnes Thomson.
Potpourri—"Scraps of Paper"..........Reckling
Overture to "Tancred"..........Rossini
Waltz—"Poor Jonathan"..........Millocker
Piccolo Solo—"The Blackbird"..........Schwer
Divertissement of Traveling Scenes..........Rosch
Galop—"Champagne"..........Weigand

* * *

The performance of "Uncle Celestin" at the Chicago Opera-House has improved since the opening night and the principal people labor diligently to make effects with the small material given them by the piece. The improvement is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. De Angelis, who is a hard-working comedian. In the course of his career Mr. De Angelis has had some poor parts to play, and he has generally succeeded in making something out of them. When he was with the McCaull company he used to play anything that was left over after the other comedians had made their selections. Theater-goers will recall Mr. De Angelis as the venerable prophet in "The Lady or the Tiger," where there was absolutely nothing in the part, yet the actor made it an amusing character sketch.

"U and I" has served as the medium for several comedians to display themselves as "stars." John T. Kelly and Gus Williams were the first to appear in this farce, which is being presented at the People's Theater this week with Tim Cronin and Jerome Sykes in the two principal parts. Mr. Cronin was formerly a partner of W. J. Scanlan when the two were in the song-and-dance line. Mr. Sykes is an exponent of Teutonic humor who was formerly seen here with "Two Old Cronies." Both labor diligently to entertain, and they succeed in creating diversion. Josie Sutherland, a Chicago soubrette, is pleasing. The farce is one of the most absurd of its genus and is interpreted by variety performers, some of whom are clever.

"The Fairies' Well" is attracting liberal patronage at Havlin's Theater. It opened before a moderate audience, but the subsequent performances have been largely attended. "The Fairies' Well" has been presented quite frequently at various local theaters, and it is known as a fair specimen of romantic Irish comedy-drama. There is a large constituency to whom a play with its scene placed in the Emerald Isle is most attractive, and this class displays a fondness for the present drama offered by Mr. W. H. Powers' company. The acting is as good as need be, and the vocal and Terpsichorean features which are introduced are pleasing.

Minnie Oscar Grey and W. T. Stephens are playing at the Clark Street Theater in a domestic comedy entitled "The Old Oaken Bucket." Thursday evening the bill will be changed to "Vesper Bells," another drama in the répertoire of the stars and their company. Mr. Stephens' particular talent is for training dogs as actors. There are several fine St. Bernards and some educated ponies in the organization, which is headed by Miss Gray and Mr. Stephens, and the four-footed Thespians play their parts with intelligence. Both the players and their drama have been seen on the North Side in past seasons.

"A Straight Tip," James T. Powers, Peter Daly, and a troupe of clever performers are pleasing good-sized audiences at the Haymarket. The farce is unchanged since it was last seen at the Columbia, excepting for the introduction of a few specialties by some of the supporting people. "Shenandoah" is to follow "A Straight Tip" at this West Side theater.

"The Still Alarm" is a melodrama of remarkable longevity. Although it has been played almost too frequently in Chicago it continues to attract, and the audiences at the Windsor Theater this week are of good size. The fire engine is drawn by two sacred sun horses—a fact that lends great realism to the principal incident in the play.

Christmas presents are offered this [illegible] the day at the Casino, where Haverly's Minstrels are presenting a creditable and enjoyable minstrel performance. A gift is presented to every child who attends this place of amusement.

The fourth recital for the benefit of the Visiting Nurses' Association will be given tomorrow morning at Hooley's Theater at 11 o'clock. The Bendix String quartet and Mr. August Hyllested will appear.

Ada Melrose, the young actress whose play, "The Southern Rose," was seen at the People's Theater last week, is entertaining the patrons of the Criterion to their apparent satisfaction.

The attendance at the Libby Prison War Museum is large at present. The great collection of relics of the war is most interesting and is constantly receiving important additions.

Sam T. Jack's "Creole Burlesque company" is presenting at the Madison Street Theater something that is called an "Egyptian Extravaganza."

PARALYZERS.

Washington *Post:* There will doubtless be a touching scene when Senator D. B. Hill takes leave of Gov. David Bennett Hill.

Peoria *Transcript:* Holman for Appropriations. This is a good deal like putting a miser at the head of a charity committee.

Buffalo *Express:* Ex-President Cleveland has become so familiar with the call, "To arms!" that the prospect of a war with Chile has no terror for him.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* Only three of Ohio's Congressmen are Taylors; but if they were all Taylors they couldn't make a good market for Ohio wool.

Boston *Journal:* The British schooner Grover Cleveland was in Boston Harbor last week. British shipbuilders know who their friends are.

Kansas City *Times:* Jay Gould has entered New York society under the guidance of his daughter. Will he inaugurate a bear raid on McAllister's "400"?

Philadelphia *Record;* Secretary Blaine has dined with the Chilean Minister under a mass of roses. A dinner under the mistletoe would have been more reassuring.

New York *Advertiser:* In this exciting tug-of-war contest between Gov. Hill and the courts there are painful indications that some miscreant has greased Mr. Hill's end of the rope.

Philadelphia *Press:* Dr. Peters, an African explorer, is reported to have killed 120 natives in seven hours. This throws the record of the South Carolina Democratic bulldozers in the shade.

Philadelphia *Times:* Successful lawyers can earn from $10,000 to $20,000 a year, but dignified Judges have to be content with $5,000 salaries. Is it to be wondered at that there is more law than justice in the country?

CURRENT NOTES.

Coroner—"What was found in the dead woman's pocket?" Assistant—"Nothing as yet. We've sent for an expert to find the pocket."—*Buffalo Express.*

One of the specimens of Italian art conspicuous in this country is the facile dexterity by which short measure is given in a nickel's worth of peanuts.—*Washington Star.*

Van Arndt—"Do you believe second thoughts are best?" Van Dunse—"Weally, you know, I nevah have them. Even first thoughts are a dooced boah."—*St. Joseph News.*

Bunker—"How did you come to leave your wife in Paris?" Hill—"She couldn't make up her mind whether she wanted a yard or a yard and a half, and I got tired waiting."—*Cloak Review.*

Uncle Treetop—"I hope to live long enough to find out what there is sacred about a sacred concert." William Ann—"That is too easy. It's the day. The day is sacred—see?"—*New York Herald.*

"I don't see you at the matinées any more since you married." "No. Whenever I want my feelings harrowed I just go out in the kitchen and watch Mary Ann handle the china."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Marriage has not changed him much," said Mrs. Potts. "Before we were married he would not let me carry the lightest bundle—and he does not now. He lets me lug the heavy ones."—*Indianapolis News.*

First Suburban—"Hello, Smith! You are got up regardless. Going to a wedding?" Second Suburban—"No; I'm going in town to try to engage a cook, and I wish to create a good impression."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Look Out for a Big Steal.

San Francisco *Examiner:* A bill has been introduced in Congress to appropriate $[illegible] to purchase the Bancroft Library in this city. Is this the same library that was offered to the city three or four years ago for $200,000 and is now offered for $2,000?

HONOR TO GLADSTONE.

HIS EIGHTY-SECOND BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED.

The Day Is Passed at Biarritz, Where the City Government and Different Clubs Render Honor to Him—Numerous Congratulatory Telegrams Received, Including One from the Prince of Wales—China Will Not Submit to a Disposition of the Pamir Region.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Gladstone is 82 years old today, he having been born in Liverpool Dec. 29, 1809. Mr. Gladstone is at present at Biarritz, a French watering-place on the Bay of Biscay, where he is seeking to recruit his strength in order to perform the parliamentary duties before him. He is accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and by Mr. John Morley, his close personal friend.

The Gladstone residence at Hawarden, in Wales, is deserted of all its occupants save the household servants, but this fact did not in the least detract from the enthusiasm manifested by the villagers and others on the occasion of the occurrence of Mr. Gladstone's birthday. Early this morning the church bells rang in honor of the event and the day was observed as far as possible in the manner usual when the family is present. Villagers congratulated the tenants on the Hawarden estate, and the latter in turn congratulated the villagers upon the anniversary of the great Liberal leader's natal day. The usual rejoicings were indulged in on all sides and the celebration passed off successfully. A numbers of congratulatory messages were sent to Mr. Gladstone at Biarritz. A number of his personal friends and political followers in London also took advantage of the day to forward telegraphic messages and letters, congratulating him upon reaching a hale old age and wishing him a repetition of many birthday anniversaries.

How He Passed the Day.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BIARRITZ, Dec. 29.—This being the birthday of Mr. Gladstone the Mayor of the city repaired at 1 o'clock to the Grand Hotel to congratulate the great statesman on behalf of his fellow-citizens and himself, and to wish their illustrious guest all sorts of happiness and prosperity. A magnificent offering of flowers preceded his Worship's visit, which was of a most cordial character throughout, and Mr. Gladstone gracefully expressed the pleasure he felt at the delicate attention. There was also a reception in honor of the Grand Old Man at the British club. Sir Henry Hawkins and other gentlemen sent Mr. Gladstone a magnificent bouquet and floral crown in the afternoon.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mr. John Morley, visited the English club, where he was received by Mr. Fairbairn and conducted through the building of which he declared his admiration. Congratulatory telegrams have been arriving at the hotel all through the day, among which was a most cordial one from the Princess of Wales.

HARGREAVES WILL NOT PROSECUTE.

Mrs. Osborne's Offense Is Extraditable in All Countries.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Osborne continues to be the chief subject of popular interest As yet there is no knowledge of where she is, but no doubt, under the present law, as altered within a year, she will be arrested wherever she may be. Such offenses as hers are now subject to extradition in every country. Not even Spain can afford a refuge.

A reporter traveled Sunday night and spent part of yesterday with Mr. Hargreaves talking over the exciting incidents of last week, Mrs. Hargreaves was also of the party, and both husband and wife were in capital spirits over the result, for, in spite of their innocence, they ran some risk of being found guilty on the charges upon which Mrs. Osborne relied to confuse the case.

"Is it true that Mrs. Osborne persisted in declaring her innocence, though her husband had withdrawn from the case?" the Major was asked.

"That may be so, but when you read this all doubt on the subject will be removed." So saying, he drew from his breast pocket a letter. It was a joint message from Capt. Osborne and Mr. Hugh Elliott to Maj. and Mrs. Hargreaves and contained a complete confession of the crime. It is impossible to give a literal reproduction of the wording of the letter which must have cost the husband and brother tears of blood in the writing, but a part of the sad confession contained a promise that all costs would be paid and that a check would be sent to Mr. Spink.

Maj. Hargreaves evinces a spirit of forgiveness and of chivalry hardly to be expected from one who has suffered so much at the plaintiff's hands and those of his counsel. Maj. Hargreaves stated to the reporter that the contents of the letter would never be made public unless some mischievous newspaper should dare again to impugn the good faith of himself and wife.

"I suppose you will not prosecute?"

"Certainly not. Both my wife and myself are sorry for the poor girl, although she was so wicked to us, and out of respect for the family, if not for herself personally, we will never harm her. I can't conceive why she stole the jewels; if she were the victim of a blackmailer that would explain it."

REDMOND WARMLY CONGRATULATED

His Election a Revival of the Trust Reposed in the Parnellites.

DUBLIN, Dec. 29.—A meeting of the National League was held in this city today with John E Redmond in the chair. The members present congratulated themselves and Mr. Redmond upon his election to represent Waterford City in Parliament. Mr. Redmond in opening the meeting declared that the victory in Waterford was the beginning of a revival of the trust formerly placed in the Parnellites. The prospects of that section of the Irish Parliamentary party, he said, were now especially bright.

William A. MacDonald, member of the House of Commons for the Ossory Division of Queens County, denied a statement that has been made that the Parnellite majority in Waterford was due to the Tory vote. He maintained that the Parnellite victory was not due in any degree to that vote. Mr. Davitt's defeat, he said, arose from the resentment the voters entertained on account of his desertion of the old party principles.

Mr. Kelly, a deputy from Manchester, asked whether Mr. Davitt would now stand up in New York and repeat the declaration recently made by him that he was willing to accept whatever the Liberals were inclined to give Ireland. Mr. Parnell's mantle, he said, could not have fallen upon worthier shoulders than those of Mr. Redmond.

THIEF NEARLY LYNCHED BY A MOB.

Such a Crowd Gathered That the Cossack Troops Were Called Out.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Baku, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, states that a riot occurred there which had its origin in the attempts of a mob to lynch a thief. The mob got possession of the thief and would undoubtedly have carried their intentions to lynch him into effect had not the police charged them. The mob for a time held fast to the prisoner and the affair developed into a general fight between the police and the mob. The prisoner was finally rescued. The crowd, however, had rapidly gained accessions to their ranks, and in a short time they turned their attention from the original cause of the trouble and devoted themselves to sacking the shops of the city. The police were powerless to prevent these outrages and it was found necessary to call out the Cossack troops. The soldiers charged upon the rioters and a large number were injured. Order was restored in a short time.

SITUATION AS TO THE PAMIR REGION.

China Will Not Allow England and Russia to Settle Its Ownership.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Capt. Younghusband, whose name is so prominently connected with England's operations in the disputed Pamir region, is now in London. He was summoned to England as soon as his so-called "survey" of the Pamir Plateau was interrupted by the hostile attitude of the Russian counter-"exploring" expedition and the pro-Russian tribesmen. It is rumored that Capt. Younghusband is to be appointed a member of a special commission to delineate the Pamirs, to which the subject of England's rights in that region is to be referred. Upon the report to this commission, it is further rumored, the decision of the goverment as to its future attitude toward the other claimants to the territory, Russia and China, will hinge. The Captain admitted in an interview that the government sent him to the Pamirs. Heretofore this fact has been denied. At present the Russians have a garrison within 400 miles of the Pamirs, while the nearest British force is 550 mies away. The area of the Pamirs is placed by the best authorities at 250 by 120 miles. The nomad inhabitants are nearly all devoted to China, and China is strongly convinced that no nation has so good a right to suzerainty over them as it has. China is determined not to surrender an inch of the territory, and if England think the settlement of the future position of the Pamirs rests entirely with them they are reckoning without their host.

MERRY MUSIC IN THE FACE OF DEATH.

Alfred Cellier Wrote His Last Note and Then Gave Up His Life.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The secret of the many postponements of Gilbert's new operetta, "The Mountebanks," to be played at the Lyric Theater, is now out. Alfred Cellier, whose real name was Kelleher, died Monday evening. He was dying long before he achieved his share of the work. The score was still incomplete yesterday. Monday night Cellier wrote his last note of music and died. To make merry music in the face of death was the task he had set for himself. We will not know how well he has accomplished it until next Monday night. Cellier's most popular work was "Dorothy." He was not a great composer, but was a fertile composer of genial, flowing melody. He was most successful in sentimental writing, but had a strong vein of humor, and some of his buffo songs are full of genuine fun. He was a general favorite.

[Alfred Cellier's real name was Kelleher. He was born in London of Irish parentage, and was educated at a private school. A brother entered the priesthood, but Alfred's taste was decidedly musical and mundane. At the time of his death he was not more than 47 years old. He early in life made a success of some compositions, but thought he would be still more successful with the English public if he changed his Irish name to something like an Italian one. He was a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music. Cellier's triumphs as a composer have been gained in Manchester, where his "Sultan of Mercha," "Tower of London," "Nell Gwynne," and "Belladonna," the four chief efforts of his career, first saw the light. He was the conductor at the Princess Theater in Manchester. Another of his successes was "Dorothea." Mr. Alfred Cellier was a composer who possessed as genuine a gift of melody as any man before the public. Like Mr. Sullivan, he received his early training in the choir of the Chapel Royal. At the early age of 21 he was appointed organist at the Ulster Hall, Belfast, succeeding Dr. Chip, coming afterward to take command at St. Alban's, London, where he produced Schubert's mass in E flat with an orchestra for the first time in London. Mr. Cellier has produced five operas, and he was an instance of a clever composer who had to struggle with librettos that failed to interest the public and make the music, to a certain extent, suit them. All his works are remarkable for melodious numbers and clever orchestration. Mr. Cellier had written many songs, also of conspicuous merit. "The Flower Girl" is a tune which, once heard, is not likely to be forgotten. The composer was a very capable conductor. He held the baton at the Opera Comique when "Pinafore" was produced, and he was for two years deputy conductor at Covent Garden promenade concerts.]

DISSATISFIED WITH THE REPORT.

Nitrate Shareholders Object to a Statement of Loss.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—An interesting meeting of the shareholders of the London Nitrate company was held today. Much discontent was created among the shareholders when the Chairman submitted his report, which announced a loss of $2,816 on the year's operations of the company. Mr. Harrison, one of the shareholders, said that the Chilean nitrate fields owned by the company had been practically exhausted by the venders before they sold them to the company. He declared that grave misrepresentations had been made and suggested that the company wind up its affairs. This suggestion that the company go out of business was met with cries of "Not yet." Col. North, the "Nitrate King," denied the statement that the mines owned by the company had been worked. To show his belief in the value of the property, he said he was willing to give £50,000 for the nitrate fields in question, and in addition would assume all the liabilities of the company. He concluded by declaring that he was prepared to buy at the market value all the company's shares offered to him. The meeting finally adopted the report of the Chairman.

CONNAUGHT WAS TO BLAME.

It Was Through His Carelessness That Prince Christian Was Shot.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Inquiries into the facts of the accidental shooting of Prince Christian prove that the official version, which completely relieved the Duke of Connaught from blame, is entirely wrong. According to that version the Duke did not point his gun toward the Prince, but the shot struck a tree and glanced off. The fact is that the Prince owes his misfortune altogether to the carelessness of his kinsman. Prince Christian had more than once shouted: "Pray be a little more careful, Arthur," being alarmed at the wild shooting of the Duke. The accident happened at the seaward edge of the wood. Christian was standing on a hillock fifty feet higher than where Connaught stood. He was examining a bird, when the beaters raised a pheasant. The bird flew landward toward the hillock and out of the Duke's proper straight line. Connaught turned half around and fired, thus violating the elementary rule among sportsmen. Instantly Christian cried out, "You have shot me at last!" The wounded Prince showed no ill-feeling over the matter, however, and it was he himself who dictated the official account of the affair, which was chiefly intended to excuse the Duke in the Queen's eyes.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE

Prisoners in the Wormwood Scrubs Prison Held Back with Revolvers.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Reports were in circulation here today to the effect that the convicts in the Wormwood Scrubs Prison had mutinied. It was told how the convicts had risen en masse against the wardens of the prison and how they had overpowered their keepers. It was said that there had been a general prison delivery. An investigation revealed that none of the convicts had escaped. There was trouble in the prison, though there was no general rising on the part of the convicts. It was learned that a number of the prisoners had determined to make a break for liberty, and Saturday last they attempted to put their plans into effect. The moment chosen for the dash for the outer world was during the religious services held daily in the prison. Everything was proceeding as quietly as usual, when suddenly thirty of the convicts sprang from the benches and made a rush for the main door of the prison. The convicts had hardly started for the door before they were checked by the wardens with drawn revolvers.

German Diplomatic Corps Changes.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The *North German Gazette* says it learns from a reliable source that Dr. von Holleben, at present German Minister to Japan, will be transferred to Washington, where he will represent Germany in place of Count Arco Valley, who died some time ago. Baron von Gutschmid, who is now German Minister to Chile, will be transferred to Tokio to take the place made vacant by the transfer of Dr. von Holleben to Washington. Dr. von Winckler, now holding the position of Secretary of the German Legation at Constantinople, will, according to information furnished to the *North German Gazette*, be appointed Minister to Mexico.

Emperor William's Condolences.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Emperor William has telegraphed to Queen Victoria at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, his condolences upon the death of Sir William Arthur White, the British Ambassador to Turkey, who died yesterday at the Kaiserhof in this city from influenza. The Emperor, Empress, and Empress Frederick, the last-named being the eldest child of Queen Victoria, have sent costly wreaths to be placed on the coffin of the dead British diplomat.

Kiralfy's Venice Viewed by the Prince.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The fame of Kiralfy's great exhibition here has attracted a royal party as spectators. Yesterday the Northern Venice, at Olympia, was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Clarence and the Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Duke of Cambridge. Kiralfy was presented to the Prince of Wales after the performance. They all took gondolas and rode about the lake. The Prince of Wales said to Kiralfy: "If Barnum were alive he would be green with envy."

The London Stock Market.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A firm tone prevailed in the stock markets today despite the quietude of business. American rails opened dull upon a little profit-snatching, but subsequently hardened, as the public both here and on the continent were showing a greater tendency to buy. Union Pacific attracted considerable attention, also Erie. There was good buying, although quietly, of Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Canadian issues were firm, but Grand Trunk traffic was mediocre, there being only £5,100 gross increase. Despite grave rumors on the continent, such as the possible prohibition of the export of horses from Russia, there was an improvement in foreign stocks, the Paris Bourse showing more strength. Home securities are good. Money is firmer owing to the Stock Exchange settlement. At the bank £12,000 was withdrawn for Buenos Ayres. Silver is unchanged. The Spanish loan is not a public success, but its flotation is guaranteed by the bankers.

Large Fires at Santiago and Valparaiso.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Dec. 29.—For some time past large fires have occurred with alarming frequency in various parts of Santiago, and they have been set down as the work of incendiaries. The police, who have been put on their mettle by the boldness of the firebugs, succeeded last night in catching some of the rascals while they were engaged in the attempt to fire another house. There seems to be numbers of the same gang in Valparaiso, for a conflagration took place here this morning causing a loss of $250,000. It started in the cable office and one of the theater buildings and destroyed a number of dwellings and warehouses. Three-quarters of a block were consumed before the firemen, after five hours' work, managed to extinguish the flames.

Australian Federation Is Only Delayed.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29.—The Right Honorable, the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor of Victoria, prorogued the Colonial Parliament today. His Excellency, in closing the session, said he regretted that difficulties had arisen in dealing with the Commonwealth bill, but he believed that the federation of the Australian colonies was only delayed, not defeated. He added that the financial prospects of the colony were promising and that good reports had been received concerning the harvest.

Randolph Churchill Would Be a Diplomat.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It is said today that Lord Randolph Churchill desires to enter the diplomatic service and will probably be sent to St. Petersburg. The *Standard* and *St. James' Gazette* vigorously oppose such a step on the part of the government. They argue that Churchill lacks the cool head necessary to cope with Russia, especially since the Pamir question has arisen. The defeat of England in the Penjdeh incident is cited as a warning.

Subscriptions to Irish Fund Promised.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Joseph Richard Cox, member of the House of Commons for East Clare, who visited Australia in the interests of the McCarthyite section of the Irish Parliamentary party, has returned from his tour. He states that he received promises of subscriptions amounting to £25,000 to the fund for the benefit of Irish tenants who have been evicted from their holdings.

American Wheat at Havre.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

HAVRE, Dec. 29.—Numerous cargoes of wheat are coming hither from America. Eight ships arrived from San Francisco yesterday, with cargoes amounting in all to 337,000 sacks of wheat. The steamers from New York brought 167,000 bushels of wheat. The docks are quite blocked up at present and further heavy shipments are expected.

Cross Conferred on a Woman by the Sultan.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Sultan of Turkey has conferred on Mme. Constans, wife of the French Minister of the Interior, the cross of Commander of the Order of Chefakat, founded by Abdul Hamid II. Mme. Demagny, wife of an official in the Ministry of the Interior, has also received the cross of an office of the same order, of which Mme. Carnot, Mme. de Freycinet, Mlle. Freycinet, and Mme. Ribot, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, are also members.

Turkey Will Remain Neutral.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.—Owing to a report that an entente has been arrived at between Turkey, France, and Russia as an offset to the triple alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, a semi-official Turkish note has been issued declaring that the Porte will pursue a policy of peace and friendship towards all the powers.

Sudden Death of Miss Browning.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

NAPLES, Dec. 29.—Great excitement has been created in the English colony here by the circumstances attending the sudden death of Miss Browning, who was well known in musical circles as the contralto singer at the English church in Naples. The police are investigating the case.

Temporal Power of the Papacy.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, Dec. 29.—The leaders of the German and Bavarian clericals have been invited to Rome for the purpose of advising the Pope as to the exact state of feeling in their respective countries in regard to the question of the temporal power of the Papacy and as to the political prospects in that direction.

Production of Cellier's Opera Postponed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Dec. 29.—In consequence of the death of Alfred Cellier, the composer of the new opera, "The Mountebank," its production is postponed till next Monday, and the dress rehearsal which he was to have conducted today will take place Saturday night instead.

The Revolt at Desterro Continues.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 29.—The revolt at Desterro, the capital of the State of Santa Cadolina, against the Governor continues. There seems to every prospect of another outbreak at Yaguaron, which refuses to submit to President Peixotou's orders.

The Former Mrs. Singer to Be Married.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The marriage of the Duchesse de Composilice, formerly Mrs. Singer, wife of the sewing-machine manufacturer, and M. Paul Sohege will be celebrated Thursday at the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot.

Approved the Tariff Bill.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Chamber of Deputies today finally approved the tariff bill. The vote stood 396 in favor of the measure to 112 against it.

Cable Flashes.

The London corn millers have reduced the price of flour to a shilling six pence per bag of eighteen stones.

The British steamer Mentmore from Liverpool, Dec. 23, for Baltimore has returned to Queenstown with her machinery out of order.

The freight steamer Stockholm City, Capt. Thompson, of the Furness Line, which plies between London and Boston, is seven days overdue, and there is some anxiety as to her whereabouts.

Those in London who have seen Collier's comic opera, "The Mountebank," say it is the best piece of composition by him and the cleverest bit of writing by Gilbert that has thus far been done.

Johann Kraft, a student of philosophy at the University of Marburg, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. He left a note explaining that he was driven to self-destruction by depression of mind.

The King of Norway shows little improvement. The attack of influenza from which he is suffering is a severe one and his lungs are affected. During his illness the Crown Prince is acting as regent of the kingdom.

Extensive bush fires have swept over the districts of Albany, Wagga Wagga, Temora, and Mudgee, New South Wales, causing immense damage to the crops. A large number of live stock were caught in the fires and burned to death.

Nine Children Made Orphans.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The bodies of John Bennille and wife were found dead in their beds today at Wild Rice, twelve miles south of here. Gas from a coal stove suffocated them. Nine children are made orphans.

READY FOR FORCE.

CHILE MUST FIGHT OR ARBITRATE DIFFERENCES AT ONCE.

President Harrison Sees That There Must Be Action on the Matter at Once—War Preparations Go On with Vigor and Minister Montt Is Convinced That His Government Must Give Satisfaction—Pushing Work on the Vesuvius—Cables to Chile Urging a Reply.

[*Continued from first page.*]

know that this belief is not well founded, for Great Britain, whatever might be her secret machinations, would not in the present condition of European politics seek a quarrel with the United States. Yet so long as the Chileans nurse the delusion that England is behind them just so long will their insolence continue. Hence the necessity of bringing the controversy to an issue. English commercial interests which furnished the money for the revolt against Balmaceda and which controlled the nitrate beds and nearly monopolized the trade of the country, are beginning to see this. They don't want war. They could not make much money selling arms to either belligerent, and the business they have established would be immensely damaged. At the beginning they did their best to stir up the imbroglio, thinking that by increasing the prejudice against Americans they could retain their commercial monopoly. Now they see their mistake.

More Warlike Doings.

The warlike doings of the Navy Department are manifest today in several new directions. The most significant is the order issued for the transfer of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius from Norfolk to the New York navy yard. For some days past, as previously intimated, the department officials have been discussing the advisability of using this craft in the prospective demonstration in Chilean waters. There were some who doubted the wisdom of such a course and there has consequently been delay in reaching a decision. But a conclusion has finally been reached.

The Vesuvius is to be added to the war fleet, and a valuable acquisition she will be, too, many believe. Her transfer to the New York yard is with the view to expedite her repairs and fitting out. There are better facilities at this yard for the work required than at the Norfolk yard, and she will also be more conveniently located for those engaged in preparing the high explosive shells for her guns and the range finder that is being specially designed for her. The known ability of the guns of this vessel to throw 500 pounds of high explosive a distance of over a mile will doubtless have a good moral effect, despite the claims from some quarters that her guns cannot be fired with accuracy.

The question of high explosives is another matter that the officials are giving a great deal of attention since the war fever commenced. It is understood that orders have recently gone forth for quite a large quantity of emensite to be made up in shells for use in high power guns. This would indicate that the navy is preparing for war with a vengeance, for up to this time the use of high explosives in high power cannon has been considered rather risky business. Very satisfactory results, however, have recently been obtained by both the Army and Navy Bureaus with this explosive. It is considered the safest of any yet tried and quite equal in that respect and also in explosive force to the French melenite, which is now in general use in several foreign countries. There is also a tremendous amount of activity in other ordnance matters.

It can be positively stated that there is not a single gun, steel, powder, or shell firm in the country having contracts with the bureau that has not received specially urgent instructions from the Navy Department to hurry up their contracts within the past fortnight. The great pressure on the two armor plate firms has already been noted in these dispatches. Their representatives have been called to Washington by telegram today and a conference will be had tomorrow with a view to still further expediting the work on the armor plate for the Monterey and New York. There are many other circumstances that might be mentioned showing conclusively that the navy is fully alive to the situation and is not only talking but acting like war.

CONSERVATIVES WANT THE MAJORITY

President Montt Unable to Form His Cabinet Because of Their Claims.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Dec. 29.—The reason why President Montt has been unable to form his new Cabinet yet is that the Conservatives insist upon a larger number of representatives in the ministry than Montt was disposed to allow them. It is possible that the President will arrive soon at some compromise between the Conservatives and Liberals as regards the ministry.

Within a few days, it is said on good authority, all of Balmaceda's supporters who are now imprisoned will be released, with the exception of a few like Col. Stephen and Pio Fierro, who are accused of crimes deemed unpardonable. Stephen is the officer who made the famous march over the Cordilleras at the height of the winter season and who returned from the Argentine Republic in time to be captured by the victorious Junta after the surrender of Valparaiso.

Despite all the stories so industriously circulated to the contrary, only one person, Léon Lavin, has been shot by order of the Junta since Balmaceda's overthrow. Many of the papers remonstrate against such leniency in view of the recent wrecking of the express train, presumably by Balmacedists. It is rumored that the British Minister, Mr. Kennedy, has received dispatches from London stating that the relations between Chile and the United States are apt to become strained. Similar messages have come from New York. They have undoubtedly been sent to influence exchange.

The old Cabinet will resign tomorrow. In addition to the names cabled recently of the men President Montt will probably select for his Ministry may be added that of Luis Periera for Minister of the Navy. The selections for Minister of War and Justice have not yet been made. The new Cabinet, so far as is known, is regarded favorably in every way. It will most likely maintain friendly relations with the United States.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace of New York has cabled here that the American Cabinet entertains a feeling of anger toward Chile, with the exception of Secretary Blaine, who alone restrains it from violent measures. Mr. Grace's representative here sent the dispatch to the Moneda at Santiago. A similar dispatch was received from London. The British Minister tried to give Minister of Foreign Affairs Matta advice on the subject, but his advances were not received in a friendly manner.

CALLED IN HASTE TO WASHINGTON.

Carnegie's Representative Is Going to See the Secretary—Rumors Denied.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29.—Chairman Abbott of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. has been summoned by telegraph to Washington by the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the armor and deck plate which the firm is supplying for warships now building. He will start this evening. It was reported today that Carnegie, Phipps & Co. are pushing work on the armor and deck plate contracts as rapidly as possible, and that the Bethlehem iron works and Carnegie, Phipps & Co., who have contracts to supply armor plate for the double turreted battleship Monterey being constructed at San Francisco, had received orders to send the plate as fast as possible.

A member of the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. said this morning: "There is nothing unusual in relation to our contracts nor any extraordinary rush. It is not uncommon for some member of the firm to be called to Washington. The plate for the Monterey is yet unfinished, and we have received no orders to ship it without the usual tests."

THINKS A WAR WILL FOLLOW.

Congressman Hopkins Says England Is Goading Chile to Fight.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—"I believe that we are going to have war with Chile," said Congressman Hopkins. "My reason for thinking so is that England is goading the little country on for commercial purposes. I never saw so much activity in the United States Navy Department before. The people of Chile are ignorant of the extent and greatness of this country. They form this opinion from the fact that they seldom see the United States flag on their waters. Of course their statesmen understand the situation, but it would be political suicide for them to fly in the face of popular opinion. Such a war will show most conclusively the necessity for the Nicaragua Canal and that the United States should control it."

CAPT. PRATT NEARING COMPLETION.

Formidable War Vessel Being Constructed for the Chilean Navy.

LA SEYNE, Dec. 29.—A newspaper correspondent visited the works of the Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers de la Seyne, near Toulon, yesterday morning, and found the Chilean ship-of-war, the Capt. Pratt, afloat at her moorings, alongside where she was built. This ship has been described as a cruiser. She is in reality a formidable armorclad, and is described in books of the Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers as a "vaisseau de guerre cuirasse de la deuxieme classe."

It is fitted with powerful engines combining all the latest improvements, and is guaranteed to steam eighteen knots an hour. All its engines are now in working order, and if necessary it could steam out to sea at once, but it has been delayed by the non-arrival of its armament, which is coming from Havre. Also the Commander who has superseded the former one since the revolution in Chile has ordered considerable changes—particularly with regard to the introduction of six formidable torpedo tubes, system Canet, one of which has already been placed on the port side of the lower deck forward and is ready for use, while another is being put into position with all possible speed on the starboard side. Beyond these alterations there is nothing to be done to it that would prevent its going to sea in a month, provided its guns were in position on board.

All the machinery for the guns is finished and in working order, the motive power being electricity furnished by powerful dynamos. In case anything goes wrong with this machinery, however, each big gun, of which there are four, is provided with hand power for the elevation of the ammunition, which is passed up from the lowest deck through iron tubes 248 millimeters (9.75 inches) thick. It has two separate engine-rooms, completely shut off one from the other, as are also the furnaces. Its dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 100 meters (328 feet); beam over all, 18.5 meters (60 feet 7 inches); depth, 106 meters (34 feet 9 inches); draught forward, 20 feet 9 inches; draught amidships, 21 feet 9 inches; draught astern, 22 feet 9 inches.

The vessel will mount in its main battery four guns, having a calibre of 24 centimeters (9.45 inches), two amidships, and one forward and one aft; four guns of 12 centimeters (4.72 inches) forward and aft; six rapid-fire guns of 5 centimeters (1.97 inches); four rapid-fire guns (two Nordenfeldt and two Hotchkiss) of two centimeters caliber (.78 inch). None of the above guns have arrived, but all the armor shields are in place, as well as the gun machinery.

If the vessel is to be thoroughly finished and armed and is to have the alterations and fixing of torpedos made, and is to wait until is can receive its guns—which, I understand, have not yet left Havre—and if it has to undergo the preliminary trials of ships of war, I do not think it can be ready for sea before the expiration of two months; but it could, under pressure, armed with torpedoes and small guns, get under way in a month. In general appearance it resembles the greater number of the French armor-clads. It has two enormous funnels and two military masts of steel fitted with cages for Nordenfeldt guns. They tell me here it is one of the most powerful ships ever built at La Seyne, and that its cost will exceed 20,000,000 francs. The hull is sheathed with wood, as there are no dry-docks in Chile, and it is impossible to dock it frequently to keep its bottom clean. Experience teaches, says the constructor, that a copper bottom over the wood is better than iron when the bottom cannot be cleaned as soon as it becomes foul. The nominal horse power is said to be 7,500, the guaranteed speed eighteen knots an hour. Each engine-room is surrounded by armor plates having a thickness of twenty centimeters (6¼ inches). Nothing whatever is lacking below—cables, steering-gear, and all other fittings being in place.

PUSHING WORK ON TORPEDOES.

Hotchkiss Company Asked to Furnish Fifteen at Once.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Hotchkiss Ordnance company, a branch of a foreign corporation, located in this city, is the maker of the Howell torpedo. This company's main office is in London, and the principal manufactory is in France, where the company employs 1,000 men. Only about twenty hands have been employed by the company in its shops in this city during the three years it has been located here. About two years ago the United States Government placed an order with this company for thirty of the Howell torpedoes if they came up to certain required tests. These tests have been recently made and approved. Since the talk of war with Chile has begun the government has asked that fifteen of the torpedoes be completed as soon as possible. Officers of the company were somewhat non-committal as to the time necessary for the completion of the order, but no work could be delivered under two months. Men are being hired every day and the work will be rapidly pushed. These torpedoes cost about $2,800 each, and are discharged from a vessel's side underneath the water, and will not vary a foot from touching the spot at which they are aimed. It is claimed that no vessel could withstand the shock from one of these explosives.

San Francisco Still at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 29.—According to Admiral Brown, who is now here with the San Francisco, the cruiser Charleston left Honolulu for Acapulco. Whether the Charleston will come north or go south from Acapulco the Admiral declined to say. In regard to the extra ammunition aboard the San Francisco Capt. Simpson says: "We have enough to fill up the Charleston and the Baltimore and put them in campaign condition." It is believed here the San Francisco has orders to remain at this port until the diplomatic relations with Chile take one turn or another, and that her disposition in the future will depend upon the turn those diplomatic relations take. The Baltimore is expected here about Thursday.

Mexican Regulars Said to Have Revolted.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Dec. 29.—Rumors from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande are to the effect that 4,000 Mexican Government troops stationed at Mier have revolted, killed their commanding officers and are off to join Garza's band.

COLLAPSE OF A NEW THEATER BUILDING.

Several Injured by the Falling Walls of One in Long Island City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A new theater building in course of erection in Long Island City collapsed this afternoon. There were ten men at work on the roof when the building fell and only two of these escaped injury. The great building, fronting over 100 feet on three thoroughfares, and fully four stories in height, was a mass of broken timbers and boards, twisted iron and brickwork. Beneath the debris were many of the carpenters. Eight men were taken out in all from the mass of ruins, the others having fallen off or jumped from the roof.

Injured.

DAY, ADAM, head badly cut, nose broken, other injuries; hemorrhages from ears and mouth; left arm broken.

HASS, JOHN, fractured leg, face cut, bruised.

HIDENMEYER, B., skull fractured, internally hurt.

MAGEWSKE, A., arm broken, contusion of head.

MILLER, HENRY, badly cut about head.

MCMAHON, JAMES, head, arm, and leg injured.

PAYNE, ELIAS, injured about head and internally.

SHANNON, JOHN, skull fractured, internally hurt.

At least three of the injured will probably die.

Killed in Resisting the Officers.

BUNKIE, La., Dec. 29.—Yesterday a constable and his deputy, who were trying to arrest a negro, were fired upon and both were wounded. The Sheriff today, with a posse, attempted to arrest the negro who did the shooting. They had taken refuge in a cabin, where there were a number of other negroes. As the officer approached they fired upon them, one white man being wounded. The posse then fired on the negroes and killed two of them, the others dispersing, most of them going to Marksville and surrendering to the Sheriff. Further trouble is apprehended.

BOLD BANDIT GARZA.

THERE ARE TWO HUNDRED MEN UNDER HIS COMMAND.

Deputy United States Marshal Yglesias Says Capt. Hardie Drove the Bandits Across the River, Routed Them, and Killed Three, the Troops Losing Two—Consul Diaz Believes Garza's Fight Is Against the United States and Not Mexico—He Is Not Dignified as a Revolutionist.

LAREDO, Tex., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshal Yglesias, who has just returned from an expedition against the Garza revolutionists, said tonight that the party under the bandit is supposed to number about 200 men. Capt. Hardie got in the rear of this band and ran them across the river. They had an encounter at Las Fortillas with a body of troops at that time supposed to be composed of twenty-five men, but it afterward developed there were only thirteen, the other twelve being out on a scout. The troops routed the bandits, killing three and wounding a number, while they sustained a loss of two dead and three wounded. The following morning one of the detachments which was in pursuit of the bandits attacked them at Elvagre, a place six leagues distant from Vallecillo, and, during the short fight that occurred, succeeded in killing one of the bandits and capturing two carbines and four horses.

Last night the gang was closely pursued by four sections of troops, and, despite the effort to cut them off from the river they succeeded in crossing the Rio Grande, near Los Lajedus, into Texas.

"I beg to say," declared Consul Diaz, "that nothing can be more destitute of truth than such reports that Garza has joined Ruis Sandoval. I assure you that Ruis Sandoval is not in Mexican territory, nor is there a single revolutionist or marauder in arms against the Republic of Mexico. I feel rather inclined to think that Garza's military agitation is and has been intended more to fight the Government of the United States than of Mexico, and I think everybody will agree with me when they consider that the revolutionist, as he pleases to call himself, recruits his men among the citizens of this country, he, himself, being one of them, in spite of his Spanish name. He organizes his forces in American territory, lives on it and takes horses, cattle, and forage from the American ranches. He obtains ammunition and everything else in this country and finally he fights the American troops, killing and wounding their men and officers.

"Meanwhile, in spite of his proclamations, Garza don't want to go to Mexico. He don't dare to do so, and when pressed by circumstances, as was the case a few days ago after the attack of Capt. Bourke upon him, he crossed the river into Mexico. It was only for three or four days. He fled immediately to his encampment in the State of Mexico. Why should anybody say this man Garza is in arms against the Mexican Government? What foundations should such an assertion rely upon? On the Mexican side of the Rio Grande are 6,000 troops, and the American side is being patrolled by United States troops and rangers."

Col. Morrell, who is commandant at this post, has been placed under arrest, but for what cannot be learned. He was superseded by Capt. Pollock. Forty-nine carloads of Mexican troops have just arrived at Nueva Laredo.

GARZA IS ONLY A BANDIT.

Mexican Officers Say He Is Not Dignified as a Revolutionist.

Col. R. de Zagas Euriguer, who has been a guest of the Auditorium for the last few days, is a veteran officer of the Mexican army and a member of the Supreme Court of Military Justice of the Republic. He is accompanied by Col. Alexandro Casarin, a soldierly-looking officer, and his son, Capt. Jorge Casarin. Col. Casarin and his son, the Captain, are still in commission on full pay, but, as Col. Casarin says, they are taking advantage of the peaceful condition of their country to travel about.

"There is no demand for soldiers in Mexico just now, despite the reports of revolutions that you read in your papers," said the Colonel. "The journals of the United States should correct the impression that exists about revolutions in the Spanish countries and particularly in Mexico. Garza is not accorded the dignity of a revolutionist in Mexico. He is simply the bandit leader of a bandit horde that is raiding along the border, disturbing your country and ours alike. Your papers have just told how some outlaws in one of your Southern States were captured and lynched after long defiance of the laws. Garza is the same kind of an outlaw, and he will be captured and punished. The mistake you make up here is in constituting every bandit and outlaw a revolutionist, thus attaching some importance to simple outlawry. In Mexico we regard them just as you regard your criminals in the United States. You may understand that in an unsettled country like that along our borders bandits may prosper for a time, but they are always punished in the end."

"Col. Casarin has told exactly what Garza is," broke in Col. Euriguer; "nothing more than an outlaw working in a section that offers facilities for outlawry. The soldiers of the United States are trying to catch him, just as our soldiers are, and you are suppressing other evil-doers along the Rio Grande. There is no more chance for a revolution in Mexico than there is in the United States. We are imitating you and are not far behind you in progress. Under President Diaz, who is one of the greatest men Mexico has yet produced, the country is happy and prosperous. He is beloved alike by the people and the army. He is trusted by all other nations."

E. W. Johnson and Charles W. Ogden of San Antonio, Tex., were in conference yesterday at the Palmer House with Congressman Abner Taylor upon business connected with the Brazos River and Channel Dock company, for which Mr. Ogden is the attorney. Both are thoroughly in touch with Mexican affairs.

"The Garza revolution," said Mr. Ogden, "is greatly magnified by distance. There is no telling how many men he has, but they are merely a gang of robbers levying tribute on small settlements and holding wealthy men for ransom. This is unpleasant, of course, but it does not constitute a revolution. It is the natural outcome of Mexico's present condition. With a population of 13,000,000, less than 10,000 people constitute the landowners outside the cities. Millions are landless, homeless, and possibly starving. These are ready to join any sort of a revolution, providing its leader can furnish them with food. The fact is, however, that none of the would-be leaders have the money necessary for this. President Diaz knows every move of every political leader in Mexico. If one of them appears dangerous he is told that it would be healthy for him to remove to the capital and remain for a time within the shadow of the throne. If in this time he does not give evidence of a satisfactory friendship for the government something unpleasant is done with him. Diaz is a President with all the powers of the Czar of Russia. No ruler on earth is at the head of so perfect an absolute monarchy. This is necessary for Mexico in its present condition. No other rule is possible. The future of the country is the most unfathomable of existing problems. Having no funds for education and no public lands for the people, Diaz has taken the only possible course and is doing everything in his power to encourage foreign investments which may give employment to the poor and ignorant Mexicans. Diaz's grasp on what is really his throne is so firm that no revolution can shake it, and he will retain it until he chooses to resign."

"I am told," said Mr. Johnson, "that Garza has offered to surrender providing he is given $10,000 or a Consulate at one of the American points."

THEY ARRESTED CAPT. BOURKE.

Feeling of Border Mexicans Shown by the Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Minister Romero keeps the army authorities here well advised of all the news his government gets concerning Garza's movements. The Mexicans are naturally anxious to have the United States strictly enforce its neutrality laws and drive the Revolutionists off its soil. This the War Department will do. Some of Capt. Bourke's army associates think, however, that the Mexican authorities along the northern border must be a little shamefaced when they recall their treatment of Capt. Bourke a few weeks ago. The Captain, who has spent most of his army life on the southwestern border, has always been a great friend of the Mexicans. A few weeks ago when he was across the line he was summarily arrested and came near being shot. This was because of the unfriendliness and blind zeal of the local authorities.

When their superiors found out the facts Capt. Bourke was released with ample apologies, but it did not increase his good feeling toward the Mexicans. It happened as the time he crossed the border he did not have formal permission from the War Department and was therefore himself technically at fault. For this reason it is presumed Gen. Stanley did not make a statement of the circumstances to the War Department. But this had nothing to do with the Mexican treatment. So far as the Mexican authorities were concerned he was an American citizen and they had nothing to do with him.

It is also known that the Mexican Government fears Garza's band may have something more than a mere passive sympathy from Americans on both sides of the border line. The Americans in Northern Mexico are naturally enough annexationists. Those along the border inside the United States also think that Uncle Sam ought to add another slice to its territory. But this feeling is not sympathized with by the country at large and will never become the policy of a national administration. Secretary Blaine has very clearly set this forth in his correspondence with Minister Romero about Lower California.

MASSING TROOPS STEADILY.

Both Sides of the Border Guarded by Many Soldiers.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Garza revolutionary troubles not only continue but are intensified, for it is known that Garza's band has been materially increased. The wide territory and the revolutionists' plan of dividing their forces in pursuit and yet to be easy of concentration makes the suppression of the revolutionists very difficult. Then again one party of the revolutionists will engage and harass the authorities whilst another faction is gaining their point and plunder. The fact is the United States forces on the borders are unable to protect, and two more troops of cavalry have been sent to the border for service there, and additional State Rangers are on the field. It is said that if necessary the War Department will send all the troops under Gen. Stanley to the borders to prevent further infringement of the neutrality laws. The Mexicans are amassing troops on that side of the border and are making great efforts to protect the citizens and repel insurgent invaders, but scouts and guides are wanted, and these are difficult to obtain. A courier has at last reached Fort Ringgold from Capt. Hardie, who reports that all is well and that Hardie has two trusty Mexicans with him. He is searching the ranches for Garza and those who are sustaining him in his revolutionary scheme. He has also detachments in other directions, and hopes to be able to make a vital coup. It is rumored that Gen. Miles will be sent here to quell the revolution, but this is not authentic.

GALESBURG SUCCUMBS TO THE GRIP.

The Disease Leads to Pneumonia—Prevalent at Other Places.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—There are hundreds of people here sick with the grip and not a few are very ill. It is rare that the death rate has been so high as during the last two weeks. The disease seems to pass suddenly into pneumonia. One of its latest victims was Nellie Ayres, a leading member of the junior class of Knox College.

Another Victim of the New Disease.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—Alfred Cole, whose age is said to be 115 years, died yesterday at his home at Springdale, this county, from the effects of la grippe. Cole was personally acquainted with Simon Kenton, Kentucky's noted pioneer, and distinctly remembered the inauguration of President Washington in 1789. Cole's mother died when she was 113 years old.

Epidemic Also at Ramsey.

RAMSEY, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Mrs. George W. Matthews of Hurricane Township died Sunday. The grip seems to have become epidemic through this section.

THREE CONVENTIONS IN WASHINGTON.

Their Sessions Opened Yesterday and Several Addresses Made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The American Historical Association held the opening session of its eighth annual meeting at Columbian University this evening. The session opened with an inaugural address by William Wirt Henry of Virginia, President of the association. The Virginia secession convention of 1861 was the subject of a paper read by Dr. J. R. Brackett of Baltimore.

The third annual meeting of the American Dialect Society also began this evening. The following officers were elected: President, J. M. Hart of Cornell; Vice-President, Prof. J. M. Garnett of Princeton; Secretary, Prof. F. S. Sheldon of Harvard; Treasurer, C. H. Grandlut of Harvard.

The American Society of Church History began a three day's session also this evening. President Philip Schaff of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, made the opening address.

FIGHT WITH ALABAMA MOONSHINERS.

Reported That U. S. Marshal Jackson Was Mortally Wounded—Two Men Killed.

GADSDEN, Ala., Dec. 29.—Meager details have been received here of a bloody encounter near here last evening between United States Commissioner Charlson and twelve deputies and a gang of moonshiners. The United States officers located the still of the moonshiners in the Sand Mountain gorge and awaited dusk for the attack. As they approached the illicit still the moonshiners opened fire on them with Winchesters from behind a barricade of rocks. The officers returned the fire as they crept closer, but were unable to fight against so heavy odds and were forced to retreat. It was learned today that Moonshiners Kirk and Sprouse were killed and United States Marshal Jackson mortally wounded.

Indian Chiefs Visit a School.

CARLISLE, Pa., Dec. 29.—Eight Peigan Indian chiefs are at the Indian training-school here, having stopped on their way to their Western home from Washington.

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LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR
For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers or if unable to procure this wonderful soap send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.
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GIBBONS IS VICTOR.

HE DEFEATS ANDY BOWEN IN THE FORTY-EIGHTH ROUND.

Good Hitting Done by Both Men, but It Was Without Much Effect—They Weakened Before the End Came—Joe McAuliffe Whips Patsy Cardiff in Fifteen Rounds—The Contest a Good Hard One—New Baseball League Formed—Jim Hall's Easy Victory.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 29.—Andy Bowen and Austin Gibbons fought tonight in the new arena of the Metropolitan club for a purse of $2,500, the winner to receive $2,000. Both men weighed in at the ring under 133 pounds. Gibbons trained for the fight at Bay St. Louis, Miss., where Carroll, Griffin, Fitzsimmons, and other noted boxers have trained before. Bowen, strange to say, trained himself at West End, a suburb of New Orleans.

Both men looked well on entering the ring. Gibbons is the taller by several inches, while Bowen looked the typical gladiator, with shoulder and chest measurement of wonderful dimensions for such a short man. Jimmy Carroll, John Griffin, Jim Gibbons, and John Kerwin were seconds and advisers for the Patersonian, while Jim Sweeney, Alf Gratia, and Tommy Warren looked after Bowen. Prof. John Duffy was chosen referee, and the timers were Walter Owen and H. Lobe. The official timer for the club was Theo. Paterson.

Bowen came in at 9:07 and Gibbons followed a few minutes later amid tremendous cheering. Mr. Charles Drolla acted as master of ceremonies and filled the bill in a masterly way. Police Captain Barrett and Journee were in command of the police detail. The gloves were weighed by Capt. Barrett and found to be of legal weight—five ounces. The referee and Capt. Barrett both warned the men as to their conduct in the ring and particularly cautioned them against fouling.

The Fight by Rounds.

Round 1. Ended without a blow being struck.

2. Bowen landed heavily on Gibbons' shoulder, neck, and sides, and got away without punishment.

3. No blows were struck.

4. Heavy blows were exchanged.

5. Bowen cautious. Bowen leads and hit Gibbons hard on the neck. They clinched and Bowen had the best of it.

6. Gibbons leads but failed to land. Bowen then hit Gibbons two blows on the neck. Gibbons now very serious. He landed on Bowen's right breast, and in return received some punishment. Gibbons again leads, hitting Bowen a terrible lick on the body with the left, and landed on the neck with his right. This was Gibbons' round.

7. Gibbons hit Bowen a slight tap on the breast.

8. Gibbons landed four times, two on the breast, one each on the jaw and neck. Bowen reached Gibbons' neck with a light blow. Bowen appeared anxious.

9. Gibbons led with left on Bowen's breast and on neck with his right, then hit Bowen hard on the stomach. Bowen countered heavily on Gibbons' shoulder and on right side of neck. Honors easy.

10. There was quite a rapid exchange of blows, Bowen getting in a terrific lick on Gibbons' ear, and in return received two hard licks on the neck. Gibbons had the best of the round.

11. Gibbons upper-cut Bowen, hit him hard on the chin, while Bowen failed to strike any effective blows.

They Hit Each Other Hard.

12. The men hit each other hard on the neck, Gibbons cross-countering on the left side of Bowen's neck. Bowen then landed two heavy blows on Gibbons' neck. Bowen's round.

13. Each man delivered heavy blows, Bowen landing twice on Gibbons' neck, and received a blow on the neck in return.

14 and 15. There was hard fighting from start to finish. Bowen had the best of it.

16. Both men cautious. Bowen landed hard on neck and jaw, Gibbons giving him a light tap on the neck. First blood for Bowen.

17. Bowen sparring for wind. No blows struck.

The eighteenth to twenty-second were decidedly lively, there being much hard fighting. Bowen gave most of his attention to Gibbons' neck and succeeded in delivering many stinging blows, receiving punishment at times in return, but he evidently had the best of it up to the end of the twentieth round. The twenty-first and twenty-second rounds ended in Gibbons' favor, Bowen receiving several hard blows on the neck.

In the rounds which followed up to the thirty-first there was no apparent advantage on either side, both receiving and giving blows with but slight effect, very little good hitting being done.

32. There was heavy fighting, with honors easy, though Gibbons appeared to have the best of the hitting. The audience was getting somewhat impatient. The contest was somewhat dragging up to the fortieth round, when Bowen hit Gibbons on the neck, then in the eye, and finally hit him a terrible lick on the nose, staggering him.

The forty-first to forty-fifth rounds, inclusive, were commonplace.

Both Men Tired.

46. Both men, though tired, were apparently doing their best. There was some in-fighting, but not effective.

47. Gibbons hit Bowen about the stomach, and cries of "foul" were not allowed. Some hard fighting followed.

After heavy blows there was severe in-fighting. After breaking away Gibbons hit Bowen another heavy blow in the stomach. More cries of "foul," but not allowed. Bowen was on the ropes and very groggy. The referee ordered Gibbons to his corner. Tremendous cheering for Gibbons' admirers.

The referee demanded silence and then decided that Austin Gibbons was the winner of the contest. Bowen was helpless on the ropes and could not come to time.

M'AULIFFE BEATS CARDIFF.

Fifteen Hard Rounds Necessary to End the Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 29.—Despite a steady downpour of rain 3,000 people gathered at the new wigwam tonight to witness the fight between Patsy Cardiff of Minneapolis and Joe McAuliffe of San Francisco. The wigwam, which is the headquarters of the Pacific Athletic club, had been tendered for the occasion to the California club, under whose management the event took place, as the latter club did not consider its own gymnasium large enough to accommodate all who might desire to witness the contest. Betting on the event was at odds of 2 to 1 in favor of McAuliffe, as he had the advantage of several inches in height and was known to weigh nearly twenty-five pounds more then Cardiff, whose weight was announced by his trainer as 189 pounds. The purse for which the men battled was $1,500, $350 to the loser. In addition to the purse the men had been advanced $250 each for expenses. Several bouts intervened before the event of the evening.

At 9:23 McAuliffe entered the ring and was soon followed by Cardiff. Cardiff's seconds were Billy O'Donnell, Danny Needham, and Jim Carr; McAuliffe's, Martin Murphy, Con McAuliffe, Joe's brother, and Con Riordan. Hiram Cook was referee. Cardiff looked fleshy in the region of his wind. McAuliffe's flesh appeared harder and firmer. Time was called at 9:27.

Round 1. Cardiff hugged the ropes. Joe landed a corking right on the neck, and after some feinting caught Cardiff's left upper-cut on the face in the latter's corner. Cardiff escaped by a duck, but Joe landed his left on the head. Cardiff essayed a left for the wind but fell short and nearly fell down. Joe landed both hands as Cardiff ducked and the round closed with a rush by the latter, who reached Joe's nose lightly with his left. Cardiff broke ground and a rally near the ropes followed, Cardiff going down from a right on the jaw and was sent staggering on rising. Joe placed the left on Cardiff's head, the later swinging fruitlessly. Cardiff cleverly ducked a left drive but caught the left on the forehead and a sounding right on the ribs. He tried hard to reach Joe's head in the rally.

2. Cardiff led left twice at long range and essayed right swing but failed to land. He appeared small before the Mission giant, who pinned him in the corners and stabbed him as he ducked. Joe landed a couple of hot ones right on the jaw. After a rally Cardiff seized McAuliffe by the legs, but at a warning cry from the spectators dropped it. He dodged couple of swings cleverly during the round, but his rushing was ineffective.

5. Joe landed a left on the ribs and caught Cardiff with his right in the back as he turned. Cardiff rushed him across the ring but was sent back by McAuliffe, and an exchange of blows took place over the ropes. Joe rushed and fell through the ropes from the force of his own left drive for Cardiff's jaw. Both men were wary, but McAuliffe was doing most of the leading and Cardiff ducking to save himself. McAuliffe struck him as the gong sounded, but unintentionally.

6. Joe landed a hard right on Cardiff's shoulder, the latter continued to break ground, but McAuliffe pursued him to his corner and landed four hard lefts in the Minneapolis man's face, staggering him. Cardiff now rushed with his right, but he was groggy and McAuliffe staggering him with lefts and rights on the head.

7. McAuliffe seemed slow in taking advantage in the last round and his blows did not seem as heavy as might be expected. He also failed to rush matters at the beginning of the round, and allowed Cardiff to work back into the same old northwest corner, where he again hammered him about the head, Cardiff landing lightly on his ribs or swinging his left fruitlessly for McAuliffe's head.

8. Cardiff's face was somewhat battered as he came up for this round. He got back to his old stand, and as Joe stabbed him with his left on the forehead he struck the latter a glancing blow with his left, and McAuliffe planted a corking right on Cardiff's jaw as the latter essayed to duck, but on a second attempt was stopped by Cardiff's guard. The latter neatly ducked left forced swing and clinched, which, by the way, seemed to be his best hold.

9. Joe landed his left on the head and right on the ribs, Cardiff reaching the stomach. The latter stopped a left lead with his glove, but Joe got in his left and right in the neck. Cardiff jumped to his old corner, but had run the gantlet of Joe's left, which found his chest and arm.

10. Cardiff was now backing around the ring, Joe still waiting for an opening to finish him with his right. Cardiff ducked the left and seemed satisfied if he could bluff Joseph into breaking ground. He led his left for the head, again falling short, and as the round closed ducked a left drive in a way that caused the spectators to cheer.

11. The fight up to this stage had been devoid of rushing tactics that had been looked for by the sports, and considerable money changed hands on McAuliffe's failure to finish his opponent inside of ten rounds. Cardiff ducked a couple of lefts, but caught a hard one on the head.

12. Joe essayed a left for the face but missed, and after some parrying Cardiff dealt him a couple of lefts on the chin, but received a couple of lefts himself on the forehead that sent him reeling. McAuliffe failed as usual to follow his advantage. Cardiff rushed, but McAuliffe countered heavily with the right.

13. Cardiff came up as if he expected to finish Joe, but the latter got him back into the northwest corner and they clinched. Cardiff got out and landed his left on Joe's chin and they went back to the corner. McAuliffe did not exert himself and the fourteenth round opened with Cardiff bluffing for an opening.

14. After some parrying Joe landed his left on Cardiff's mouth. The latter was now doing the most leading, and several times landed his left on Joseph's chest. As the round closed McAuliffe stopped him with a left and nearly dropped him with a right on the forehead.

15. Little was done in the first of the round, but Joe suddenly dropped Cardiff through the ropes with a left in the mouth. Patsy staid down eight seconds and when he rose he stood hanging with his left hand on the rope. Urged by spectators Joe rushed with both hands, sending Cardiff through the ropes on the other side of the corner and nearly throwing him to the floor below. It was claimed the fight already had been awarded to McAuliffe, but if so the referee's decision had not been heard in the excitement of the moment, and McAuliffe's last blow could not well be called foul.

Stopped the Riley-Lambert Fight.

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The police stopped the Riley-Lambert fight tonight after three rounds. Riley came from Chicago and was promptly accommodated by the local man, who enjoys rather more than a local reputation. The meeting was arranged for tonight in the St. Maurice Rink, and ten rounds were to be fought. Lambert had decidedly the best of it for three rounds, when the fighting got heavy and the police put a stop to it. The referee awarded the contest to Lambert.

McCarthy and Callaghan Matched.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Cal McCarthy, the ex-champion featherweight pugilist, and Tom Callaghan, the Irish boy, were matched at the *Illustrated News* office today to fight to a finish before the Olympic club in New Orleans for a purse of $2,000.

NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE FORMED.

The United Association of Baseball Clubs Is Ready to Enter the Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A new baseball league, to be known as the United Association of Baseball Clubs, or some other name as yet to be selected, has been organized to take the place of the American Association and already has clubs and grounds in the following cities: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Columbus, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis. This information comes from most trustworthy sources and is true beyond the shadow of a doubt.

In Philadelphia the club will be owned by one man, who is a thoroughly well-known citizen, now retired from business, and whose wealth is greater than that of all other men ever connected with the game in this city combined. The majority of the players for the Philadelphia club, or more properly speaking the Athletic club, are already engaged and the old Athletic grounds at Twenty-sixth and Jefferson streets have been secured. Jim Mutrie will manage the club to be located in New York and has already collected the nucleus of a rattling good team. Further facts are withheld until after the meeting to be held next week in either Chicago or Columbus.

Mr. George Williams and his associates on the Chicago club, which never saw the light of day, will be behind the club of that city, and promises to put on the field a thoroughly good team. These same gentlemen will be behind the St. Louis club. And as they have a bitter grudge against Chris Von der Ahe it is safe to say they will place a team in St. Louis that will rival the Browns and make great inroads on the latter's patronage.

The same gentleman who backed the Milwaukee club of the American Association will own and conduct the club for that city. Then Columbus is similarly affected, as the old magnates of that city have taken a great interest in the new venture and have entered heartily in the formation of all the clubs, more especially their own, which they say will be second to none. Two of the men who were connected with the Players' League club of Pittsburg, together with several other capitalists, will have the Pittsburg club in hand, and are assured a good share of public patronage.

This new organization is not intended to be antagonistic to the twelve club league, nor have its promoters any idea of doing aught that will interfere with the larger body, but they recognize the fact that in many cities a spirit of opposition to the older organization is shown and that there is room for another league under the circumstances. The new schedule will be arranged so as to have as few conflicting dates as possible.

No player who is under contract to the "National League, etc.," will be signed by the new organization. They reason in this wise: If, under its existing tremendous expense, including high salaries, etc., the National League and American Association can furnish first-class ball at an admission of 50 cents the new association, with a moderate salary limit, and other expenses in keeping, can furnish an equally good article of ball at the more popular prices of 15 cents to the field seats and 25 cents to the grand stand. There will not be many stars or $10,000 beauties in the new organization, but as there will be a big surplus of playing material the teams of the United Association have been made up of players of national reputation, who have been signed at reasonable figures, together with young blood and the pick of the Eastern, Western, Tri-State, International, and similar associations.

After next week's meeting in the West further particulars will be forthcoming for publication. Meanwhile, this unexpected turn will scarcely be relished by the men who have only begun to enjoy, as they believed, their safe though costly delivery from a galling rivalry.

Phelps Did Not Trick Williams.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Zach Phelps, ex-President of the Western Association, answers the charge of President Williams of the Chicago club, who accused Phelps of having tricked him concerning the recent deal. He says:

Williams did come here at my invitation, and in an hour after his arrival he knew everything concerning the proposed amalgamation, but as far as my telling him that it could be blocked that is all rubbish. He asked me if it could, and I replied that I hardly thought so, but that he might try, which he did. We treated Williams the best we could under the circumstances, giving him back all the money he had put up, and assuming his contracts. The formation of the new league was the only salvation of baseball, and we could not allow the Chicago club to stand in our light.

Hall Played with Marley.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Jim Hall, the Australian, was to meet Fisk and Marley tonight in a set-to. Fisk left the town this morning and Hall merely played with Marley. It was a very tame affair and a light audience.

CHAPLAIN M'CABE ON LIBBY PRISON.

A Lecture That Nets $250 for the Proposed Bohemian Church.

Chaplain McCabe lectured on "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" at the First Methodist Church, Washington and Clark streets, last evening. Six hundred persons were present, and the remarks of the speaker, which were of a humorous character, called forth frequent applause.

The entertainment was for the benefit of the new Bohemian Methodist church, and will net the society $250.

The new church, which is the first of its kind in the world, will be erected on Nineteenth street, between Johnson and Brown streets. It is to cost $16,000, and will be a two-story structure 45x75 feet, and will be constructed of pressed brick with stone trimmings. Work is to be commenced early in the spring and the church is expected to be completed by midsummer. The auditorium will seat 500 persons, and the Sunday-school room 700. The basement will be fitted up as a reading-room and will be open during week days from 6 to 10 p. m.

The location is in the midst of a Bohemian population of 35,000 persons, and the church district will cover the territory between Halsted street and Ashland avenue and Sixteenth and Twenty-first streets. The Rev. F. J. Hrejsa is the pastor of the society, which is the outgrowth of the Third Bohemian Methodist Mission.

JOHN SIMS HANGED TO A TREE.

The Last of the Captives Lynched by the Vigilantes.

SHUBUTA, Miss., Dec. 29.—John Sims, Bob's brother, was taken from the jail at Butler, Ala., Monday morning and hanged by a mob. Sims protested that he was innocent and had done nothing to deserve such a horrible fate.

Fourth Class Postmasters Organize.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A State Association of Fourth Class Postmasters, formed for the purpose of pushing their claims for increased salaries before the present Congress, was organized in this city today, with the following officers: President, James L. Holland of Hanover; Vice-President, C. W. Martin of Pittsfield; Secretary, C. O. Barney of Canaan; Treasurer, Chester L. Rix of West Lebanon.

MAY STRIKE AGAIN.

TROUBLE NOT SETTLED IN THE INDIANA COAL FIELDS.

The Miners Claim That the Operators Are Trying to Crush Out Their Organization—Miners in the Clinton and Linton Districts, 1,000 Men, Have Not Returned to Work—Granite Cutters in Concord, N. H., Strike—Trouble Among Railroad Telegraphers at Knoxville.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Another strike in the bituminous coal fields is threatened. The operators have agreed among themselves that hereafter they will have nothing to do with their men as an organization, and the latter are disposed to vigorously protest. At Clinton and Linton the miners have never resumed work, and it seems probable that they will not do so until their employers grant the conditions that existed before the recent strike was begun. In a nutshell the present difference is this:

Heretofore the bituminous operators have recognized the united mine workers of America as an organization and have checked off in their offices the dues of members. They now refuse to do this. They also reserve the privilege of employing or discharging whom they please, without reference to anything but their own pleasure. If certain miners acted in a manner distasteful to the operators during the late trouble the latter propose to dismiss them, let come what may. It seems that the men have gone to work every place except in the Clinton and Linton districts, which comprise eight or ten mines, employing nearly a thousand miners. A meeting was to have been held at Linton this afternoon, and it is possible that a settlement has been reached there. Mr. W. E. Eppert, Secretary of the operators' State association, who is interested in the mines at Clinton, returned from that place yesterday afternoon. He was seen tonight at his office and gave the following statement: "The men at Clinton had arranged to go to work yesterday, but I am in receipt of a dispatch saying that they had changed their minds. We are willing to treat our employés fairly and honestly as individuals, but are not willing to recognize an organization that has ignored its contracts and caused us great inconvenience and loss. The bituminous operators have agreed among themselves that they will henceforth refuse to favor the organization by checking off the dues of members. We are under no obligations to do anything of the sort. Furthermore, we intend to employ or discharge men who suit us or do not suit us as we see fit. It will probably prolong the trouble a little but not for a great while. At all events, we intend to fight it out on the lines laid down. Men came to us at Clinton today and suggested that now was the time to break up the organization, stating that they had paid dues as long as they wished and would be pleased to see it done. I believe we can get thirty men to resume in our mine no matter what action the organization takes on the subject."

State Secretary Kennedy was asked this evening what these late developments meant, and he replied:

"They mean that the operators are determined to do all in their power to disrupt the miners' organization. It has been customary for at least two years for the companies to check off the organization dues in their offices. The contracts in existence now were made with that custom tacitly recognized, for they were based on the conditions of former contracts. The operators have an understanding, no doubt, to take advantage of what they consider our helplessness by heaping all manner of indignities upon us. In the Clinton district they have refused to give work to John Mooney and several others. The custom of checking off dues had never been in vogue in the block fields, but at Crawford's mine in Harmony I understand there is an effort being made to discriminate against certain men for their part in the strike. One of these men, who is a member of the Harmony assembly, was told distinctly that he must either sever his connection with that assembly or leave. I have written to National Secretary McBride to keep the relief money coming, as we shall doubtless need it."

The following are the mines at which the men refused to work: New Kentucky company, Merrill Coal company, Whitcomb company, Norton Creek Coal company (two shafts), and the Hazel Creek Coal company, in the Clinton district, employing 400 men; Island Coal company, Linton Coal Mining company, and Summit Mining company, in the Linton district, employing about 400 men. There are probably 200 men besides those who are still idle.

President Commisky of the miners returned from Clinton tonight. He says if the operators persist in their position there will be a general strike.

ARANSAS PASS TIED UP.

Trains Idle on 1,000 Miles of Road—Operators Refuse to Send Officials' Dispatches.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—All the railroad organizations have formed a federation of labor on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad, and yesterday in obedience to orders all the men left work and the road was tied up. The men offered to run the mail-car, but Supt. Sands refused to allow this unless a full train was run. Today all is at a standstill and both sides are firm in their position.

Affidavits were made against Engineer Conant and Conductor Luke for refusing to take out the mails and thereby retarding the mails, and it is said the same charge will be made against Supt. Sands. It is a nice legal point who is to blame. This ties up 984 miles of road and occasions much loss and inconvenience. The cause of the strike is what the men call an unnecessary cut on the operators' salaries, while the high-salaried officers had a big increase and an available surplus was at the receiver's disposal. Everything is being conducted in an orderly and determined manner, but there is no telling what under circumstances may happen. The sympathy of the public is with the men. It is said that a similar federation is being made on the Southern Pacific, and when it is completed the road will be tied up for a similar cause. Today the Western Union Telegraph operators refused to handle any Aransas Pass railroad official telegrams, and a strike in the local office was imminent. It was averted by "passing" such telegrams until the instructions of the Superintendent were given.

STATE CONFERENCE AT LANSING.

An Effort Being Made to Create a Federation of All Labor Interests.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Three hundred and fifty delegates are attending the State conference of industrial and reform organizations headed by James Winnie of Grand Ledge. The idea is to create a grand federation of all labor organizations, but there is such a difference of opinion that the scheme has more the aspect of a grand fizzle than anything else. Winnie and John Potter want the federation merged into the people's party. Others want an entirely new party created, and there is a big split on the free coinage and Subtreasury scheme. Winnie says the object of the convention is to sink all industrial organizations into the People's party, while President Patridge directly contradicts Winnie's statement. The convention is now trying to agree on a platform, but there is a hot fight on and little progress is being made. The wrangle tonight was on the adoption of the temperance plank, but it was finally carried.

Trouble Among Railway Telegraphers.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 29.—Trouble is brewing between the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway company and its telegraphers. The telegraphers claim that the railroad authorities discharge an operator as soon as they learn that he belongs to the Order of Railway Telegraphers. The order is strong and has the sympathy of other railway employés' organizations. It is asserted that all the roads have agreed on a boycott of the order.

Southern Pacific Telegraphers Will Win.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 29.—Information has been received here that the chiefs of the Order of Railway Telegraphers will hold another conference today with the officers of the Southern Pacific road, at which, it is believed, the strikers will win. In the event of the road's not granting the telegraphers what they ask support is confidently expected from the trainmen along the line, as they have been meeting with the telegraphers.

Granite Cutters Strike at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29.—All the granite-cutters and tool sharpeners of the New England granite works went out today. The trouble arises from a proposed shortening of the hours of work.

MRS. LYNDE WANTS A DIVORCE.

The Suit Entered Late to Prevent Knowledge of It Until Trial.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—In an attempt to suppress their publication papers were filed after the usual court hours this afternoon in a divorce case the announcement of which will create a sensation in Milwaukee owing to the prominence of the parties, the defendant being Tilly Lynde, son of the late Congressman Lynde and of Mrs. William Pitt Lynde, one of the two members from Wisconsin of the Ladies' Board of World's Fair Managers.

Mrs. Lynde, the plaintiff in the divorce suit, is a daughter of Prof. Eissfeldt, a former well-known Milwaukeean. Her marriage to Mr. Lynde six years ago was a notable event in Milwaukee society. She is a handsome young woman, possessed of a rich voice, which has won for her a reputation on the stage. It was with the announcement tonight that Mrs. Lynde had accepted a season engagement at the Stadt Theater in this city that the fact of her seeking a divorce leaked out. Mrs. Lynde appeared in the cast at the Stadt Theater tonight. When seen after the performance she admitted having applied for a divorce, but for further particulars she referred THE TRIBUNE correspondent to her attorney, Frank M. Hoyt.

When seen at his home shortly before midnight Mr. Hoyt said that in the hopes that no publicity might be given to the divorce proceedings he had filed the papers after the usual court hours this afternoon. The complaint, he said, recited that the parties to the divorce had been married in 1885 at Immanuel Church by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, since which time Mrs. Lynde had been a faithful wife. Failure to support is the ground on which a decree is asked, the complainant alleging that her husband failed to provide for her since last June, she being obliged in the meantime to support herself. The complainant alleges that Mr. Lynde has now no worldly possessions, his household effects having been mortgaged last spring to pay some of his personal debts and that the mortgage is about to be foreclosed. She asks for a divorce and also to be allowed to resume her maiden name of Margaret Eissfeldt. The case will be heard at the January term of court.

It is understood that Mr. Lynde will make no contest. Mrs. Lynde and her husband separated two weeks ago, since which time she has been living with her aunt, Mrs. John Nazro, a sister of Mrs. William Pitt Lynde. No young man in Milwaukee is better known than Tilly Lynde. Up to the time of his father's death a few years ago he practiced law. On the death of his father he was left an estate which, had he retained to the present time, would be worth to him upwards of $100,000.

STILL CELEBRATING CHRISTMAS.

Home for the Friendless Makes 200 Orphans Happy—Other Festivals.

With waving flags and faces all aglow, 200 white-aproned little urchins marched into the great dining-hall of the Home for the Friendless, No. 1926 Wabash avenue, yesterday afternoon to celebrate their annual Christmas festival. A great Christmas tree, brilliant with tinsel draperies and varicolored waxen tapers, occupied the extreme right of the platform. On the left was the snow tree, with its branches of white, and between were stacked up the gifts in a pile higher than the hopes of all the assembled children. Little Lillie Beck carried the air of the flag song and the entire assemblage joined in the refrain. Bishop Cheney made the opening invocation, after which the Lord's prayer was chanted by the orphan choir. Miss C. B. Shrouds sang a song and Rena Villaye, Georgie Edson, and Emma Vohl gave a Christmas recitation, entitled "Fritz's Greeting." "Christians Away," a song, was rendered by the Industrial Girls, a class in the institution, and Rebecca Simpson recited "The Night After Christmas." Georgie Edson and Kittie Klein sang a duet, "Beautiful Star," and then came the tableau, "Waiting for Santa Claus." Thirteen little children were pictured as fallen asleep while waiting for the ancient saint of childhood story, and while they lie at the gateway of Christmas dreams Santa Claus comes and fills every waiting stocking. All the children received gifts and enjoyed the festival as none but orphans can.

The annual holiday celebration at the Erring Woman's Refuge, No. 5024 Indiana avenue, was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the institution. The festival of Christmas givings filled the afternoon hours with happiness for the seventy young women in the refuge. The chapel was prettily decorated with a Christmas tree and numerous tables were laden with gifts. The anthem "Behold Tidings of Great Joy," sung by the seventy voices, opened the afternoon's festival. Miss Sellers gave some excellent violin music, Miss Woods several pleasing songs, and F. Timmins played a flute selection. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pierson added to the fund of entertainment with vocal selections, as did Misses Elmwood and Stone. Then came the gifts, several for each member of the institution.

CLOTHING FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The Chicago Waifs' Mission Made Its Annual Distribution Yesterday.

The Chicago Waifs' Mission, No. 44 State street, made its annual distribution of clothing yesterday to the poor children of the city. At 9 a. m. the line of ragged little boys and girls was formed. It ran in single file from the mission door down-stairs and away around the corner into the alley. Many little crippled people hobbled along on crutches for their share. Their faces were stamped with the marks of pinching poverty, for their owners were the children of the poor, the unfortunate, and perhaps in many cases of the criminal of a great city.

They were fitted out rapidly with such articles of apparel as each particular case required. Some girls and boys were given complete suits. At 1 p. m. 250 girls and 1,100 boys had been rigged out and 3,000 garments had been given out. The rooms were still crowded with applicants and the stock of clothing had been about two-thirds exhausted.

Among the heaviest contributors to the stocks of clothing piled up about the rooms were the Putnam Clothing House, overcoats; Keith Bros., hats; Sweet, Dempster & Co., hats; The Hub, clothing; C. H. Fargo & Co., shoes; Doggett, Bassett & Hill, shoes; Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, shoes; George P. Holmes, rubbers. These contributors gave by the cases and wagon-load.

Of gifts sent in by private contributions nine-tenths of the worn clothing was for girls. This was explained by the alleged fact that girls never wear out their clothing, while boys never drop a garment as long as there is any wear left in it.

A typical newsboy was picked from the lot and sent out to be photographed so that his picture may be used as a sort of trade mark of the mission. His name is Harry Lee. He is 9 years old. His silky light hair flows down over his shoulder. He has great big brown eyes, regular features, a merry mouth, the inevitable dirty face, a Tam O'Shanter cap hung on the back of his head, ragged clothes, and the audacious air of the child raised in the street.

Resolutions of the Christian Commission

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—An adjourned meeting of the United Christian Commission was held today. The committee appointed at the last meeting to submit resolutions reported in favor of a chaplain for every army post occupied by two or more companies, the erection of library buildings, the creation of libraries, a change of the barrack so that not more than four men shall be required to live and sleep in one room; the expulsion of all alcoholic drinks from military reservations and the creation in all denominations of a board whose recommendation shall be necessary to secure an appointment of a chaplain in the army and navy. The report of the committee was adopted, after which the commission finally adjourned.

William L. Scott's Will Probated.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 29.—The will of the late William L. Scott was filed for probate in the Recorder's office last night. It is dated in 1869. The property is divided among the family, the only bequest outside being the life use of $15,000 to Miss Haverstick, the family housekeeper. The estate is estimated at $15,000,000.

Banana Flour.

A flour is now made from the banana, which is said to be a useful article

TO DO HIM REVERENCE

SERVICES IN MEMORY OF CHIEF JUSTICE DIXON.

Bishop Loughlin of the Long Island Diocese Passes Away—Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Armstrong of Minnesota—Sir Adam W. Wilson of Canada Dies of a Paralytic Stroke—An Octogenarian of Vandalia—Demise of the Oldest Congregational Minister in the World.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A large gathering of the leading attorneys of the State took place in the Supreme Court room today to do honor to the memory of the late Chief Justice Dixon. A large delegation was present from Milwaukee and also from various points from the northern part of the State. The ceremonies were opened by Judge Noyes of Milwaukee, who read a memorial prepared by Gen. E. E. Bryant of this city in behalf of the State Bar Association. The memorial eloquently set forth the great learning possessed by Judge Dixon and the judicial equipoise of mind which made him a great Judge. Addresses were made by the Hon. G. W. Hazleton, Judge C. E. Dyer, Gen. F. C. Winkler, and Winfield R. Smith, of Milwaukee; ex-Congressman Hudd and Moses Hooper of Oshkosh, and Justice-elect S. U. Pinney of Madison. The latter closed the address on the part of the bar of the State. He said Judge Dixon served the State with fidelity. He was eminent for sound common sense. His sense of perception was very acute. He had a profound reverence for truth and right, and no man was more ready to retrace his steps if he found himself in the wrong. His enduring monument is the opinions which he wrote. Personally there was a frankness of manner and vigor of speech which made him a charming companion. In looking back on his life we realize that a man who was a great friend of humanity has gone to his reward; that a truly great man has gone to his reward. Chief Justice Cole responded on behalf of the court. After dwelling upon his personal characteristics and his ability as a lawyer and Judge, Judge Cole continued: He came to the bench at a most critical period in the history of this court. Questions of constitutional law, involving the objects, the limit, and rule of taxation under our Constitution; of the validity of municipal indebtedness; of the liability of railway corporations for injuries to person and property resulting from the negligence of their employés; of the relation of the State and Federal judiciary; soon to be followed by the supremely important questions growing out of the rebellion, such is the power of the President to suspend by proclamation the writ of habeas corpus; the validity of the law authorizing the draft and the one permitting the soldiers in the field to exercise the elective franchise; the validity of the Legal-Tender act, of the bounty laws, and of the right of Congress to tax the process of the State courts, and other kindred questions of transcendent interest to the people of the State and Nation were before the court—or soon came before the court—for decision. Judge Dixon, in the disposition of these cases, played no subordinate part. It was not his nature to rely on others in the examination and decision of cases. He must form his own opinions by his own study and research, master the facts of the case and the principles of law applicable to it for himself. He has left an enduring record and monument of his labors and services in our reports, and without doing injustice to others I think I may say that whatever value or authority these reports may have in the estimation of the profession is largely due to his opinions published in them. I cannot but think that some of the opinions of Chief-Justice Dixon will, while the State has jurisprudence, be recurred to as masterly discussions of the questions before him. This is not the time or occasion to specify any particular opinions, but I honestly believe that some of them are worthy a place among the ablest judicial discussions.

Bishop John Loughlin.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Rt.-Rev. John Loughlin, first Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Long Island, died this afternoon in Brooklyn. The Bishop had been ailing for over a year, but his death was directly due to an acute attack of gastritis, which began about two weeks ago. He was 81 years old. The fathers of the Society of Jesuits will take a great interest in the election of Bishop Loughlin's successor, as they hope the choice will fall on a man friendly to the order. Bishop Loughlin was always opposed to the Jesuits and they were never allowed to obtain a foothold on Long Island. He would not even allow a Jesuit to preach in his diocese.

Memorial of T. S. Applegate.

A special meeting of the Press club was held yesterday to take action on the sudden death of Thomas S. Applegate, a non-resident member, who was the editor of the Adrian (Mich.) *Times*. An appropriate memorial in the shape of resolutions was adopted by a rising vote. It was decided to send a floral tribute to the family of Mr. Applegate, and Harry Hunt was selected to represent the club at the funeral.

Will Represent the Iroquois Club.

The following committee was appointed by the Iroquois Club to attend the funeral of Malcolm Caruthers, which takes place at No. 37 Bank street at 11 a. m. today:

S. P. McConnell, J. H. S. Quick, F. W. Bleike, E. Foreman, John T. Noyes, P. H. Smith Jr., Frank Hoyne, I. K. Boyeson, George W. Cass, Henry Waller, O. Stewart Warren, C. L. Bonney.

Thomas H. Armstrong.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Thomas H. Armstrong, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Minnesota, died of Bright's disease at the age of 62 years at Albert Lea this afternoon. He served in both Houses of the Legislature and was one of the most influential Republicans in the State.

Daniel Emery.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Daniel F. Emery of the firm of Emery, Waterhouse & Co., dropped dead on State street while on his way to his store this morning. Mr. Emery was born in Portland in 1809, and was the oldest man in business in the city.

Sir Adam W. Wilson.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Hon. Sir Adam W. Wilson, the recent Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Division and President of the High Court of Justice, was seized by a paralytic stroke Saturday and died today.

A. C. Kyle.

VANDALIA, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A. C. Kyle, an octogenarian, and at one time a member of the Ohio Legislature from Franklin County, died here today of la grippe.

Dr. G. Mantingh.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Dr. G. Mantingh, whose practice as a water doctor extended all over the Northwestern States, died of pneumonia last night.

F. G. Appleton's Funeral.

The funeral of F. G. Appleton will be held at 2 p. m. today at the residence of his son-in-law, William D. McKey, No. 5114 Hibbard avenue, Hyde Park.

Mark Coffin.

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Mark Coffin, the famous Trimble County, Ky., strawberry and peach grower, died today at his farm on Corn Creek.

Obituary Notes.

Isaac Sawtelle's body will be interred in New Hampshire, probably at Great Falls.

A. J. Watson, a pioneer of Christian County, died at Moweaqua, Ill., yesterday, of la grippe.

Robert Armsby, a traveling man for a Dubuque firm, died yesterday at Cedar Falls, Ia.

Dr. R. F. Cunningham, for fifty years a practitioner of Lebanon, Ill., died there yesterday.

Declines to Give Information.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—A New York publishing firm recently asked the Treasury Department to supply it with the actual foreign cost of all importations, the duty paid thereon, etc. In denying this request Acting Secretary Spaulding said that the practice has been in vogue of allowing representatives of the press to obtain from the records of the custom-house under certain conditions statistics regarding importations. The information obtained in this way, however, he said, does not include the names of the consignees or importers, nor are original invoices exhibited to any but the persons in interest.

GAGE BROS. & CO.'S BUSINESS SOLD.

Transferred to Five Men in the Millinery Business—History of the House.

The great millinery business of Gage Bros. & Co. at Nos. 118 and 120 Wabash avenue was formally transferred at noon yesterday to five men now in the employ of Edson Keith & Co. They are Frederick Bode, C. C. Wetherell, A. A. Adams, Charles Nelson, and George Eberling. The new concern will have a corporated form the same as the old and the business will be conducted under the old name.

The purchase price is said to be $130,000. Seth Gage owned 98 per cent of the stock in the old business and will be Vice-President of the new corporation. The other officers are: Frederick Bode, President; C. C. Wetherell, Secretary; George Eberling, Treasurer. The transfer includes everything, even to money in the bank, and no changes whatever will be made.

"We intend to enlarge the business considerably," said C. C. Wetherell, "but the old force will be retained with but few changes. In the commercial world the sale is an important one."

Gage Bros. & Co. were first organized in 1856 on Lake street under the name of Webster & Gage. The firm was composed of C. C. and D. Webster and A. S. and J. N. Gage. In 1869 A. S. Gage secured a quarter interest for his father, Seth Gage, than living in Massachusetts, taking up the interest of C. C. Webster. In 1870 A. S. Gage bought the remaining Webster interest, and then the house became known as Gage Bros. & Co. It was burned out in 1871 and reorganized in one week in the private residence of A. S. Gage, now 2019 Indiana avenue. In February, 1872, it moved into a temporary building on the Lake-Front, opposite Van Buren street. In the mean time the building at Nos. 227 and 229 Wabash avenue had been commenced, and the firm moved in April 20, 1872. In 1875 Mark Skinner erected the building on Wabash avenue now occupied partially by Gage Bros. & Co. expressly for this firm. There the growth of the house was unparalleled in its line of business, running from $600,000 to $1,600,000. In 1878 the elder Gages, J. N. and Seth, retired from business.

The firm name continued till Jan. 1, when it was changed to A. S. Gage & Co., moving into the new building at Adams street and Wabash avenue. This building was built by Martin Ryerson, who associated himself and his capital with Messrs. A. S. and L. B. Gage under the name of A. S. Gage & Co. Here the business increased to upwards of $4,000,000, employing 600 people. In 1886 the location was found undesirable for a jobbing business, and it was deemed advisable to form a retail center about Wabash and Adams street. On account of the ill-health (in the early fall of 1886) of A. S. Gage the business, wholesale and retail, was put into the hands of a receiver and closed up. Then the jobbing department was resurrected and incorporated in the name of Gage Bros. & Co.

This last business was removed to its present quarters.

Seth Gage is over 73 years old and has been importuned by his family for some time past to retire from active business life.

CONVENED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Large Attendance—Indiana Colleges to Be Modeled for the Fair—Annual Elections.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—It is estimated that one-fourth of the 14,000 teachers of the State are in the city in attendance at the annual teachers' convention. The various associations are meeting in the Propylæum, State House, and Plymouth Church. The Indiana Philological Society listened this morning to papers by Horace A. Hoffman and Demarcus C. Brown of Butler University. Officers were elected as follows: President, Demarcus C. Brown; Vice-Presicent, M. Gardner, Franklin College; Secretary, E. B. T. Spencer, Moore's Hill College; Treasurer, W. C. Bronson, De Pauw.

The Indiana College Association discussed today in the round table talk the proper exhibit of Indiana colleges for the Columbian Exposition. President Smart of Purdue suggested that each college be represented in model and that interior photographic views in albums accompany the exhibit. President Mills of Earlham and other Presidents indorsed the idea and a resolution was adopted appointing the Presidents of Indiana colleges to report plans in detail. The association was addressed by Edwin E. Starbuck of Vincennes, advocating making the study of religion a part of an educational course; by President Coulter of Wabash, on "Inter-Collegiate Class Standing." He advocated a uniform class-standing and such instruction as would enable a student to go from one college to another. Officers were elected as follows: President, John H. Martin, Moore's Hill; Vice-President, Demarcus C. Brown, Butler; J. W. Moncrief, Franklin; Treasurer, A. B. Milford. The County Superintendents and the village and county teachers held meetings.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE ENTERTAINMENT.

A Highly Successful Musical and Dramatic Program Carried Out.

St. Ignatius College, West Twelfth street, was crowded last night to witness the annual Christmas entertainment and dramatic performance. The senior and junior college choirs, under the direction of Prof. Leo Mutter and H. Holub, furnished the music.

"The Primal Christmas," a three-act drama, having eighteen characters and in a temple scene eighteen choristers, was well rendered by the juniors. John R. McCabe and Dolomore D. Henry elicited special commendation. The costumes of the entire cast and the scenery were tasteful.

The Seniors presented a drama entitled "Clarence; or, The Fate of Ambition." John L. O'Connor and George B. Kinsella, leaders in the play, are friendly rivals for the elocution medal annually awarded, and each strove to excel the other. Both were applauded by their friends, and each acquitted himself creditably.

The entertainment was the most successful in the history of the college.

SCANDINAVIAN DOCTORS AT DINNER.

Many Prominent Members of the Profession Meet at the Sherman House.

The first banquet given within the last five years by the large body of local Scandinavian physicians took place last night at the Sherman House. Twenty-five were present, among them being several of the most distinguished of the profession in Chicago, irrespective of nationality.

Dr. B. Meyer, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided as toastmaster and delivered the address of welcome. Responses were made by Dr. Swen Windrow, President of the Chicago Scandinavian Medical Society; Deputy Coroner L. Hectoen, and Drs. Doe and Fenger. All of the addresses were delivered in the Scandinavian language. The most honored guest of the evening was the venerable Dr. Paoli, senior member of the society and professor in the Woman's College.

American Geologists in Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 29.—The Society of American Geologists convened today with half of the 150 membership present. An address of welcome by the Mayor of Columbus was responded to by President G. K. Gilbert. Secretary Fairchild read a memorial of J. Francis Williams, a deceased member. The following were announced as officers for the year 1892: President, G. K. Gilbert, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, Sir J. William Dawson, Montreal, Canada, and T. C. Chamberlain, Madison, Wis.; Secretary, H. L. Fairchild, Rochester, N. Y.; Treasurer, I. C. White, Morgantown, W. Va.; Counselors, N. H. Winchell, Minneapolis, Minn., and H. S. Williams, Ithaca, N. Y.; Editor, W. J. McGee, Washington, D. C. Fellows were elected: Gary Eugene Culver, South Dakota; Henry Gannett, Washington, D. C. The day was taken up in reports and routine business, reading of memoirs, and talks on subjects of interest to geologists.

Watch Each Other from the Hilltops.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., Dec. 29.—After years of legal quibbling over the ownership of a piece of property John Norris and the Chilcoat brothers in Shade Valley, this county, have come to armed hostilities, and for the last week each side, backed by about fifteen friends armed with rifles, has maintained a fortification on opposite hills overlooking the disputed property. Norris had been occupying the premises up to Thursday last, when the Chilcoats and their friends forcibly ejected him and demolished the house. Each side then collected a company of armed sympathizers, and for five days they have kept watch on opposite hills, each awaiting a favorable opportunity for an attack on the other. Serious consequences are anticipated.

Chicago News by Way of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—It is reported here that a number of Chicago's businessmen are about to build on the Lake-Front a palatial hotel which will provide 450 sleeping rooms and provide ample accommodations for 600 guests. The owners have already secured the services of Mr. Robert A. Stranahan, proprietor of the Tremont House in this city.

DANCED FOR CHARITY.

NEW YORK'S ANNUAL BALL AT THE METROPOLITAN.

The Thirty-sixth Occasion When Society Throws Off Its Exclusiveness in the Interest of That Virtue Which Covers a Multitude of Sins—The Grand March Led by Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Edward Cooper—Music by Gilmore's Band—Those Who Were in the Boxes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—For the thirty-sixth time New York danced at its annual expiatory ball tonight at the Metropolitan Opera House. Expiatory? Yes. Charity covers a multitude of sins, no less than a multitude of sets. Charity letteth in, for the sake of the little ones in the nursery and child's hospital, hundreds of those who wail without the charmed "four hundred." Charity decorateth not itself, is not puffed up, and so the gas jets spelled out to a ball room bare of flag, festoons, or fern, the letters "C-H-A-R-I-T-Y."

But the crowd, the dancers, and those who watched them decorated the charity ball. No one missed flags and flowers when that glittering procession which was to open the ball moved from the assembly-room on the Thirty-ninth street side of the building and trailed slowly—a great, bright-hued, sparkling serpent, with diamond scales—through the low-ceiled corridors and down the broad stairways to the parquet entrance opening upon the great waxen floor.

Opened with the Grand March.

Circle to the back of the stage. It is an old-fashioned custom—the grand march—obsolete at most balls which are attended by those who attended the charity tonight, but it is a stately and gorgeous one. In the advance were the pronounced colors of the matrons, the vivid crimson and gleaming beryl and majestic black and gold of silk and satin and brocade. Then was the light enveloping cloud of tarletan and tulle in pale blues and pinks and creamy whites. Here and there a navy or military uniform lighted up the background of black broadcloth which one side of the long line made for the many-hued stuffs of the other side. To be sure, Mr. Depew, who led the march with Mrs. Edward Cooper, would have appeared more gorgeous, if not more stately, in the dress of any one of the first-class European courts which he visits every summer, and at any one of which he might have represented the republic had he so chosen. So, perhaps, might patron, the Hon. Hugh J. Grant, have been a more impressive patron had he looked upon the managers' march in a gold chain and a red robe of office. Yet, despite the depressing effect which the monotony of black coats lends to every American social function of a professional character, the grand march was an inspiring sight as the managers trod upon the great white area of the floor while the resounding crash of Gilmore's brass and reed drove out whatever echoes of Aida's death-song of the previous night might have lingered in the arches of the roof.

It was not until after 11 o'clock that the orchestra announced the approach of the managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, who were to open the ball by a solemn and stately march about the floor, and the eager dancers looked on impatiently. Mrs. Edward Cooper led the march with Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. Her gown, a superb creation of Worth, was of white, pink, and apple green borcade, the design being garlands of ivy and rosebuds. She wore a diamond necklace and diamond stars and Louis XV. knots on her bodice. Next came Mrs. Frederick Goddard with Mr. Kingsland, wearing a Paris gown of gray crêpe de chine and a diamond necklace. The boxes were taken as follows and made a charming picture of beautiful women in smart ball-gowns:

Those in the Boxes.

Parterre—No. 2, Mr. Jay Gould; No. 6, Mrs. G. W. Denton of Brooklyn; No. 7, Mr. Thomas Patten; No. 8, Mr. W. H. Hurcomb; No. 9, Mrs. A. G. Dickinson; No. 10, Mrs. E. C. Gregory; No. 11, Mrs. W. P. Draper; No. 12, Mrs. George Kemp; No. 13, Mrs. F. E. Knowlton of Brooklyn; No. 14, Miss C. Ogden Jones; No. 15, Mr. J. A. Fithian; No. 16, Mr. C. T. Yerkes; No. 18, Mrs. E. J. Berwind; No. 19, Mrs. I. B. Newcomb; No. 20, Mrs. W. A. Perry; No. 23, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes; No. 24, Mr. A. B. Hilton; No. 25, Mr. J. A. Flagler; No. 26, Mr. Robert Dunlap; No. 27, Mrs. J. B. Wallace; No. 28, Mrs. E. C. Converse; No. 29, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend and Mrs. Robert Nicoll; No. 30, Mrs. Pomeroy; No. 32, Mrs. J. H. Shults; No. 32, Mrs. Benjamin Wood.

First tier—No. 37, Mrs. Henry Thompson; No. 39, directors of the opera-house; No. 40, Mrs. C. H. Childs; No. 41, Mrs. W. S. Crewe; No. 42, Mrs. A. R. Chisolm; No. 47, Mrs. Dyer Pearl; No. 48, Mrs. J. W. Brazier; No. 49, Mr. W. Fahnestock; No. 50, Mrs. O. Linington Jones; No. 54, Mr. E. M. Brower; No. 55, Mr. G. C. Smith and Mr. J. S. Browning; No. 56, Mr. A. H. Smith; No. 57, Mr. H. Villard; No. 58, Mrs. R. A. Osborn; No. 59, Mrs. J. E. Hasler and Mrs. Charles Smylie; No. 60, Mrs. E. A. Packer; No. 63, Mrs. W. Kingsland; No. 64, Mrs. M. C. Brokaw; No. 66, Mrs. J. C. Westervlet and Mrs. W. O. Davies; No. 67, Mrs. F. J. Inman; No. 69, Mrs. C. C. Worthington and Mrs. Percy Pyne Lewis; No. 71, Mr. P. G. Theband; No. 72, Mrs. F. Goodridge; No. 73, Miss C. Furniss.

Miss Helen Gould, in box 2, was accompanied by Miss Fanny McCall. Miss McCall was in white satin; Miss Gould was in white silk and chiffon.

In box 57 were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Villard, Miss Catherine Garrison, Mr. Homer Foote, and Mr. R. D. Ware. Mrs. Villard wore brocaded velvet, Miss Villard pink brocaded silk with pearls, and Miss Garrison white mousseleine de soie.

Mr. Ermler from Leipsic and Miss Louise Berry were in Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall's box No. 52. Mrs. Wall was attired in pink satin covered with spangled tulle.

Aides on the Floor Committee.

Mr. Rhinelander's aides on the floor committee were:

Messrs. John Jacob Astor, A. Newbold Morris Jr., Livingston Beekman, Robert Varnum, W. Gerard Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, Philip Livingston, Philip Rhinelander, Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, William Beekman, G. Creighton Webb, J. Langsdon Erving, Duane Livingston, Edward Couter, E. Gilbert Schermerhorn, George R. Dyer, Charles Sands, John T. Wainwright, A. S. Carhart, Howland Pell, W. P. Wainwright, Montgomery Strong, James M. Varnum, Percy Bramwell, Arthur Townsend, Charles Van Rensselaer, Arthur Schermerhorn, L. Royal Phelps, Robert C. Sands, Samuel Betts, Robert Van Cortlandt, Charles Strong, Archie Mackay, Norman Whitehouse, C. C. Bull, Schuyler Schieffelin, R. G. Livingston Keyes, Jules Vail, McD. Hawkes, Banyer Clarkson, Drayton Burrill, F. Van Lennop, Schieffelin Stebbins, Robert Leroy, Lawrence Miller, Benjamin Welles, Aug. Clarkson, A. A. Bibby, Philip Benkard, George Sullivan, and Col. Asa B. Gardiner.

HARVARD SCHOOL REUNION.

Former Pupils Given a Banquet by J. J. Schobinger—Speakers and Those Present.

The former members of the Harvard School, No. 2101 Indiana avenue, held a reunion last night at a banquet given to them by J. J. Schobinger and J. C. Grant, the principals of the school. Forty guests sat down at the tables, which were placed in the gymnasium. After the repast Mr. Schobinger called upon Mr. Mitchell Follansbee, President of the Harvard School Association, who performed the duties of toastmaster. Responses, full of reminiscences of school days, were made by Grahame Jones, Lewis Penfield, Stuart Coonley, M. D. Hull, Kellogg Fairbank, Frank Wentworth, and F. Tourtellotte.

Addresses were also made by several members of the faculty, including J. J. Schobinger, J. C. Grant, Samuel Leland, and D. W. Rogers. The guests present were:

Clarence Tuttle, Grahame Jones, George Merryweather, Charles H. Chappell, Mitchell Follansbee, Louis Penfield, Avery Coonley, Arthur Singer, Stephen Wirts, Herbert Swift, Weston G. Kimball, Michael Guerin, Frederic Rawson, Theodore Shaw, Roswell B. Mason, Philip N. Bliss, Stuart Coonley, Edward Raymond, K. Whiton, Frank A. Parker, Morton D. Hull, Clarence Marder, Fidelios S. Henry, John C. Needy Jr., Shirley T. High, F. Tourtellotte, F. L. Crilly, Paris G. Dobbins, W. F. Giles, John B. Harney, Carl A. Pierce, Kellogg Fairbank, Frank Wentworth, G. F. Palmeter, Gail Dray, Troy Kinney.

Dr. Milbacher of Aurora Poisoned.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Dr. Milbacher, one of Aurora's chief physicians, was taken to Chicago last night dangerously sick with blood poisoning. He performed an autopsy upon the remains of the late Prof. C. D. Wilber, geologist, and scratched his hand on a rib.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Rev. William Potter, known as the oldest Congregational minister in the world, died at Chardon, O., yesterday.

Nothing is known in shipping circles of Norfolk of the wrecked steamer said to have been reported by Capt. Hopkins, of the Queen. There is no vessel from Norfolk of that name.

OR CHARITY.

NUAL BALL AT THE
POLITAN.

Occasion When Society
Exclusiveness in the In-
Virtue Which covers a
ies—The Grand March
y M. Depew and Mrs.
—Music by Gilmore's
ho Were in the Boxes.

29.—[Special.]—For the
York danced at its an-
tonight at the Metropoli-
Expiatory? Yes. Charity
sins, no less than a mul-
ity letteth in, for the sake
the nursery and child's
those who wail without
ur hundred." Charity
is not puffed up, and so
t to a ball room bare of
r fern, the letters,
dancers, and those who
ted the charity ball. No
flowers when that glitter-
h was to open the ball
mbly-room on the Thirty-
the building and trailed
ght-hued, sparkling ser-
scales—through the low-
down the broad stairways
rance opening upon the

the Grand March.
of the stage. It is an old-
the grand march—obso-
ch are attended by those
harity tonight, but it is a
s one. In the advance
colors of the matrons,
and gleaming beryl and
gold of silk and satin and
he light enveloping cloud
in pale blues and pinks
Here and there a navy or
hted up the background of
hich one side of the long
many-hued stuffs of the
ure, Mr. Depew, who led
Mrs. Edward Cooper,
peared more gorgeous,
tately, in the dress
of the first-class
ich he visits every sum-
of which he might have
ublic had he so chosen,
patron, the Hon. Hugh J.
more impressive patron
upon the managers'
d chain and a red
Yet, despite the de-
the monotony of black
American social function
racter, the grand march
ht as the managers trod
e area of the floor while
of Gilmore's brass and
hatever echoes of Aida's
revious night might have
s of the roof.
fter 11 o'clock that the
d the approach of the
rsery and Child's Hospi-
n the ball by a solemn
bout the floor, and the
d on impatiently. Mrs.
the march with Mr. Chaun-
gown, a superb creation
ite, pink, and apple green
being garlands of ivy and
a diamond necklace and
Louis XV. knots on her
Mrs. Frederick Goddard
wearing a Paris gown of
and a diamond necklace,
en as follows and made a
beautiful women in smart

n the Boxes.
. Jay Gould; No. 6, Mrs. G.
n; No. 7, Mr. Thomas Pat-
Hurcomb; No. 9, Mrs. A. G.
rs. E. C. Gregory; No. 11,
No. 12, Mrs. George Kemp;
owlton of Brooklyn; No. 14,
No. 15, Mr. J. A. Fithian; No.
No. 18, Mrs. E. J. Berwind; No.
h; No. 20, Mrs. W. A. Perry;
helps Stokes; No. 24, Mr. A.
27, J. A. Flagler; No. 26, Mr.
27, Mrs. J. B. Wallace; No.
verse; No. 29, Mrs. R. H. L.
rs. Robert Nicoll; No.
; No. 32, Mrs. J. H.
Benjamin Wood.
Mrs. Henry Thompson; No.
opera-house; No. 40, Mrs. C.
rs. W. S. Crewe; No. 42, Mrs.
7, Mrs. Dyer Pearl; No. 48,
No. 49, Mr. W. Fahnestock
ington Jones; No. 54, Mr.
Mr. G. C. Smith and Mrs.
56, Mr. A. H. Smith; No. 57,
Mrs. R. A. Osborn; No. 58,
Mrs. Charles Smylie; No.
No. 63, Mrs. W. Kingsland
Brokaw; No. 66, Mrs. J. C.
W. O. Davies; No. 67, Mrs.
Mrs. C. C. Worthington and
; No. 71, Mr. P. G. Theband;
dge; No. 73, Miss C. Furniss.
ld, in box 2, was accom-
ny McCall. Miss McCall
Miss Gould was in white

r. and Mrs. Henry Villard,
Catherine Garrison, Mr.
Mr. R. D. Ware. Mrs.
ed velvet, Miss Villard
with pearls, and Miss Gar-
leine de soie.
Leipsic and Miss Louise
and Mrs. E. Berry Wall's
Vall was attired in pink
spangled tulle.

Floor Committee.
aides on the floor com-
Astor, A. Newbold Morris
kman, Robert Varnum, W.
rton Whitehouse, Philip Liv-
elander, Cortlandt Van Rens-
ekman, G. Creighton Webb,
Duane Livingston, Edward
Schermerhorn, George R.
John T. Wainwright, A. S.
ll, W. P. Wainwright, Mont-
M. Varnum, Percy Bram-
nd, Charles Van Rensselaer,
n, L. Royal Phelps, Rob-
muel Betts, Robert Van
Strong, Archie Mackay,
C. C. Bull, Schuyler Schief-
Keyes, Jules Vail, McD.
arkson, Drayton Burrill, F.
elin Stebbins, Robert Leroy,
njamin Welles, Aug. Clark-
ip Benkard, George Sulli-
Gardiner.

SCHOOL REUNION.

iven a Banquet by J. J.
akers and Those Present.
bers of the Harvard School,
venue, held a reunion last
given to them by J. J.
C. Grant, the principals of
y guests sat down at
which were placed
im. After the repast
alled upon Mr. Mitchell
ut of the Harvard School
performed the duties of
onses, full of reminiscences
made by Grahame Jones,
uart Coonley, M. D. Hull,
Frank Wentworth, and F.
so made by several mem-
y, including J. J. Scho-
nt, Samuel Leland, and D.
uests present were:
rahame Jones, George Merry-
Chappell, Mitchell Follans-
Avery Coonley, Arthur Sing-
erbert Swift, Weston G. Kim-
Frederic Rawson, Theodore
Mason, Philip N. Bliss,
ward Raymond, K. Whiton,
rton D. Hull, Clarence Mar-
y, John C. Needy Jr., Shirley
otte, F. L. Crilly, Paris T.
s, John R. Harney, Carl A.
bank, Frank Wentworth, G.
ay, Troy Kinney.

of Aurora Poisoned.
c. 29.—[Special.]—Dr. Mil-
ra's chief physicians, was
ast night dangerously sick
He performed an autopsy
the late Prof. C. D. Wilber,
hed his hand on a rib.

OM THE WIRES.

Potter, known as the old-
inister in the world, died at
ay.
n in shipping circles of
ed steamer said to have
pt. Hopkins, of the Ocean
vessel from Norfolk of that

DELAY THEIR POLICY.

OFFICER AND GARRITY'S RINGING CASE IS POSTPONED.

However, Secretary Steiner of the American Trotting Association Is Determined to Bring the Men to Trial—Slavin Fails to Cover the Money of Sullivan and There Will Be Another Meeting to Endeavor to Arrange Matters—Move for a New Association by Milwaukee.

The American Trotting Association's celebrated ringing case against Capt. Officer and "Red" Garrity will not be tried tomorrow, as was expected. Officer and Garrity will cause Secretary J. H. Steiner a lot of trouble before they come to trial, and are aided by a ten days' limit as to postponement in Wisconsin. The principal witnesses against Officer and Garrity come from California. When they were here the defense secured a postponement, and the witnesses went back to the West. They could not be at Oshkosh in time, so another stay was taken by the prosecution.

Secretary Steiner is determined, however, to bring the case to trial and will be aided by the Wisconsin courts. The Western witnesses, it is said, will swear that Officer is the "Col. Thompson of New Jersey," who selected J. R., 2:24, alias Josslyn; Atlanta, 2:26¼, alias Lena H.; and San Diego, 2:21, alias Capt. O., the pacer, and paid Byron Holly of Vallejo, Cal., $7,000 for the three. One of the witnesses will say he saw the deal closed.

Officer is a Welshman and got his title through being in command of a mine near Ishpeming, Mich. He lives at Tracy, Minn. When the history of his own and Garrity's game was rehearsed to him and he was advised to make restitution, Officer naively remarked that he wanted to know whether he was guilty before he gave up anything. At first he seemed inclined to confess and disgorge, but after a consultation with his lawyer and gaining the knowledge that he could be imprisoned for two years Officer became dumb. Garritty lives at Oshkosh, is a good driver and fitter, and has been considered partial to ringers for some time. Secretary Steiner has watched Garrity for years and last season warned all members of the American Trotting Association to require Garrity to prove his innocence before he was declared not guilty of having ringers and allowed to start. When the restitution proposition was put to Garrity he said he "couldn't give up," as he'd turned the money over to Officer.

One of the humorous features of the case was the pleasure of the owners of the fictitious sires of the ringers Josslyn and Lena H. at the reputations their horses were getting through the performances of the pair. J. R. is a son of Richard's Elector, a Californian horse. When masquerading as Josslyn he was by Joe Bassett, the sire of Johnston, 2:06¼, the ex-pacing king, but in the conspirator's explanation Josslyn's age and birthplace did not fit in with Joe Bassett's movements. Thus they provided encouragement to Secretary Steiner to work on. Allorita is by Altoona. In Officer and Garrity's hands she was Lena H. by Altar. The owners of Joe Bassett and Altar welcomed two newcomers into the 30 list for their horses and implicitly believed in them. San Diego or Capt. O. was by an unknown sire, according to Officer and Garrity, although he is by Victor, another Californian horse.

The conspirators lacked shrewdness in ringing Allorita or Lena H. on account of a peculiar roan patch on one of her hips, which easily made her recognizable and enabled Mr. Steiner to track all three horses. No one knows how much the pair really won with the three. They took some $8,000 from American Association tracks in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, and $4,000 more from National Association tracks. "They played the horses well in the pool-box, too," says Secretary Steiner. It is estimated that they landed $35,000 or $40,000 during the season, winning some twenty-three races. All the horses are now in new hands.

Race Results at Guttenburg.

GUTTENBURG, N. J., Dec. 28.—The track was heavy today.

First race, seven furlongs—Xenophon first, Longstride second, Bill Barnet third. Time, 1:33¾.

Second race, six furlongs—Freezer first, Alarm Bee second, Nabocklish third. Time, 1:20¼.

Third race, six furlongs—Paragon first, Prince Howard second, Belwood third. Time, 1:18¾.

Fourth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Saunterer first, Virgie second, Kempland third. Time, 1:53.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Tormentor first, Eliza second, Toano third. Time, 1:03¾.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Mabel Pomeroy first, Count Luna second, Extra third. Time, 1:33¾.

Turf Notes.

The maiden with whom Ed Corrigan threatens to win the Kentucky Derby in 1892 is Cicero, the son of Longfellow and Belle Knight.

Kentucky hopes for the Kentucky Derby of 1892 are likely to settle around the gray Himyar colt, Faraday, for which, it is said, Green Morris offered a high price while in Kentucky recently.

The attendance at the Flemington, Australia, race course the day of the race for the Melbourne cup in November was 80,000. Malvolio, the winner, was bred by his owner and ridden by his owner's 17-year-old son.

Theodore Winters has on his Montana ranch a full brother to Yo Tambien in the big bay 2-yearling colt by Joe Hooker—Marion. Mr. Winters values the youngster at $10,000 now and thinks he will turn out to be another El Rio Rey.

Marion C. has entirely recovered from the pneumonia that for several days threatened to kill her. It is feared that the effects of the disease may leave her unfit for racing, as it has Leonatus, El Rio Rey, and dozens of other great horses.

The Sacramento, Cal., colt Zaldivar by Joe Hooker—Lena's first—thought to have a great chance for the next American Derby, is a big rangy chestnut with a fine neck, bald face and white legs. He cost Wilbur F. Smith $500 as a yearling and won $4,000 this year, being first nine times and third once out of twelve starts.

Subscriber, City: The horses that have run a mile in 1:40 or better are: Salvator, 110, 1:35½; Rayeloe, 107, 1:39¼; Racine, 107, 1:39¼; La Tosca, 105, 1:39½; Charley Post, 94, 1:39¾; Ten Broeck, 112, 1:39¾; Maori, 105, 1:39 4-5; Badge, 115; Al Farrow, 95; My Fellow, 96; Prince Royal, 123; Rhono, 100, and Rizpah, 102, all in 1:40.

Rumor has it that M. F. Dwyer does not share his brother's prejudices against Guttenberg and winter racing, and will ignore the Board of Control's order by racing his stable into form at Guttenberg in the spring. He could do this without ignoring the board, however, as it has only moved against racing in the months of December, January, and February.

SLAVIN WOULD NOT PUT UP.

His Friends Object to One of the Sullivan Propositions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The representatives, backers, and a crowd of admirers of Slavin and Sullivan met at the *Herald* office this noon to arrange the fight between the two men. Both sides were willing to put up their money, but they could not agree. Sullivan has declared emphatically that he will not fight Slavin in the event of the latter's losing his fight with Peter Jackson next May. The Slavin contingent wanted to make the match whether their man won or lost with Jackson, but the Sullivan men would not agree to that proposition. The matter was finally settled by Slavin agreeing to cable his backers at Monte Carlo for instructions. The men will meet again next Monday.

Smith Is Not Satisfied.

Prof. Link Smith is not satisfied with the result of his recent contest with Capt. John Reed and wants another match. Providing Reed is of the same mind another meeting can soon be arranged. Peter Jackson, the Australian champion, will be in Chicago Jan. 11 on his way to England to meet Slavin, and while here will attempt to stop a well-known heavyweight in four rounds, each of two minutes' duration. The contest will be the feature of an attractive athletic entertainment.

Sparring Matches Tonight.

Tonight at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall Johnny Van Heest will give an athletic exhibition. He will try to stop Joe Ranlo and Joe Jereonx in bouts of four rounds each.

FOR A STRONG BASEBALL CIRCUIT.

Proposition for a New League Broached in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A proposition will be laid before the directors of the Milwaukee Baseball club at a meeting to be held tomorrow evening inviting the Milwaukee club to join a movement for the organization of the strongest baseball circuit in the country outside of the big league association circuit. It is proposed to form a circuit to consist of Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Columbus, and Toledo in the West, and Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Toronto in the East. J. A. Williams, President of the Columbus club, is the originator of the plan, and he made the proposition to President J. C. Iverson of the Milwaukee club. Mr. Iverson is heartily in favor of the idea, and it is expected that the directors of the Milwaukee club will indorse his view of the situation.

Shooting Matches Today.

At Watson's Park, Burnside, today there will be a number of shooting matches. Bob Dicks and J. L. Wilcox will shoot at 100 live birds each for $100 a side; J. A. Ruble and B. Rock will contest at fifty birds for $50 a side, and George Holden and J. W. Sheahan will shoot a race at twenty-five birds for $25 a side.

Brewer Wants the Championship.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Capt. John T. Brewer, desiring to regain the American wing-shot championship, has challenged E. D. Fulford. They will shoot new New-Year's day, 100 birds at thirty yards, $500 a side.

Indoor Baseball.

The Shenandoahs will meet the Northwests at Wendell's Hall tonight.

The Catlins will visit the Ravenswoods at Y. M. C. A. Hall in Ravenswood tonight.

The Idlewilds will visit the Marquettes tonight and an interesting game is anticipated.

The Idlewild (second team) will meet the La Grange team at the latter's club house tonight.

The Jacksons and Company C of the Suburban League will play at the Princess Rink this evening.

The Fort Dearborns want to arrange games with first-class clubs. Address Manager Scanlan, No. 1 Michigan avenue.

The H. F. Fox team will meet the St. Johns of the Catholic League New-Year's eve at Douglas Hall. The game will be followed by dancing.

The game that was to have been played between the Lincoln Cyclings and Pullman Athletics at Klare's Hall last night was postponed.

The St. Stephens and St. James of the Catholic Young Men's League will meet tonight at Douglas Hall, Indiana avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

General Sporting Notes.

Washington has asked for Henri Gastright. It is welcome to him.

Willie Windle and W. F. Murphy will join Arthur Zimmerman in his racing tour of Europe.

Philadelphia is already organizing a crusade against raising the price of admission to ball games.

Annie Oakley, the shotgun expert, who was reported dead in South America, is now at Glasgow, Scotland.

Hagen, the Norwegian, won the five mile international skating match at Hamar, Norway, in 15 minutes 19 2-5 seconds.

The Wagners will take 2,500 of the chairs from their Philadelphia park to Washington and enlarge the seating capacity there.

RED TAPE IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

Discipline Maintained by a Most Ridiculous Performance.

The commandant of a certain division of the British army in India, some years ago, having a very considerable degree of authority vested in him, and perceiving that his command included many men who were illiterate, issued an order that one of the younger Lieutenants should be detailed in each regiment to teach soldiers who could not read or write. In each regiment, therefore, an officer was duly detailed for this purpose. In the Two Hundredth the man assigned to this duty was Lieut. Beacham, a young officer who had just joined the regiment.

After taking the introductory steps as regimental schoolmaster Beacham came to the Colonel one day with a significant smile on his face.

"I have to report," he said, "that there is not a single illiterate in the Two Hundredth. Every man has been to school in England and every one of them can read and write perfectly well."

The Colonel, who was an unbending old martinet, frowned severely.

"No matter," said he. "Orders are orders, and must be obeyed. You must teach the illiterates of this regiment."

"But there are no illiterates."

"Never mind! You will organize some at once."

"But how am I going to make them ——"

"No further questions, Mr. Beacham. I shall issue an order to the Captains of Companies A, B, and C to detail five men from each company to act as illiterates, and you will give them daily instructions in the alphabet."

The Colonel's order was issued at once. Fifteen soldiers of the Two Hundredth were detailed as illiterates. Once a day they were marched out upon the parade, with "primers" in their hands of the same sort from which they had studied in school many years before, and were gravely taught their letters by young Lieut. Beacham, though the alphabet was as familiar to them as it was to him, or to the commanding General himself.

The soldiers of the regiment gathered about and enjoyed the scene.

After this pleasing farce had been going on for several days, the Colonel strolled up one day to the place where "Beacham's babies," as the regiment called the "illiterate detachment," were reciting their lessons.

"Mr. Beacham," he asked, "is your class making favorable progress?"

"Very favorable, indeed," said the Lieutenant, saluting.

"The men are now able to read and write?"

"Perfectly well."

"You are able to report, then, that your duty is fully accomplished?"

"I am."

"Then an order will be issued terminating the detail and returning the men to their duty."

Thus the "illiterates" of the Two Hundredth were no longer called upon to take daily instruction in their A, B, C's; but it was many months before their comrades ceased to rally them in quarters upon their school-going.

PLUCKY DEED OF A MONTANA WOMAN.

Left Without a Driver, She Takes the Jehu's Place on the Box of the Coach.

Susanville (Cal.) *Mail:* A lady whose name we were unable to learn met with a startling adventure while traveling on the stage near Moulton's station very early one morning last week. The lady resides in Montana, and with her 5-year-old daughter was on her way to visit her parents, who reside near Fort Bidwell. Arriving at Amedee, the remainder of the trip must be traveled by stage-coach. Herself and daughter constituted the passengers, and, as the night was extremely cold, blustry, and disagreeable, she preferred riding on the inside of the coach.

Before leaving Amedee the curtains were all fastened. The coach rumbled along all right for miles, the horses were changed, and nothing unusual transpired until Madeline Plains was reached, when suddenly the driver fell from the seat and the team continued driverless on toward the next station. The lady soon realized her plight and endeavored to vacate the coach as expeditiously as possible, but the curtains were fastened on the outside. Possessed with great presence of mind, she hastily took her penknife and cut the fastenings and thus secured an avenue to reach terra firma.

Her first move was to drop the little girl from the coach as gently as possible and then she followed, alighting in safety. After running a short distance she managed to stop the horses, and, placing the child on the seat, the lady mounted the coach and drove on to the Moulton station. A relief expedition was sent out after the driver, who was met beating his weary way into the station.

It seems the jehu had become sleepy or something of the kind and losing his equilibrium had fallen overboard. Another driver less sleepy was found at the station who continued on the journey. Fortunately the team happened to be very gentle, otherwise the adventure might not have terminated so luckily. The lady displayed great nerve and coolness, and it is due to that fact that herself and little daughter escaped a fearful fate.

Brides at the White House.

The place to see brides is at the White House noon reception, but the scene that followed the regular handshaking when the last Pennsylvania road excursion was here was a curious one and a surprise to the couples concerned. There were five new pairs along that the manager of the trip was sure of, and a sixth was trying so hard to simulate an old friendship with matrimony that he was in doubt as to their age. Bridal couples at such times always steal into a corner by themselves. The rest of the world and all the other brides and grooms are not thought of, and hardly any of the five couples had realized the existence of the other four. Each groom had received a whispered notice at the conclusion of the reception to wait, and, as a special favor, they would be shown the other rooms. The doubtful couple was also notified. The manager of the party and the house ushers were tickled at the prospect, and when those five couples were ushered into the Green Room and recognized the honeymoon stamp on themselves, all the group looked ludicrous. The sixth couple could not stand the influence of the other five, and fell into bridal ways, much to the gratification of the manager, who thinks he is an expert in picking out such couples, and would have been badly disappointed if the sixth had failed to satisfy his expectations.—*Washington Post.*

A Square Girl.

There's sunshine in her laughing eye and true as steel her heart is,
In fact she's just as loyal as she's fair,
For when I can't accompany her at night to dancing parties,
She will not dance round dances, she's so square.
—*New York Press.*

COUNT FOR FORAKER.

HIS LIEUTENANTS SHOW THAT HE HAS A MAJORITY.

Names Given of Those Who Will Support Him in the Caucus—The Sherman Contingent Placed at Forty-three, Which Is Four Less Than the Foraker Number—Official Acceptance of McEnery—Senator Cullom Desires Information—People's Party Formed at Lansing.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Ohio will be subject to congratulations if the impending Senatorial election passes off without charges that will come to plague the party in coming campaigns. All day long prominent politicians and members of the Legislature have been pouring into the city, and tonight the lobbies of the principal hotels are one seething mass of "claim everything" Senatorial hustlers.

George Cox, the chief Foraker lieutenant, is on the ground, and the Hamilton County delegation will arrive tomorrow. It was the intention of Gov. Foraker to come with this party, but he telegraphs tonight that business will detain him until Thursday. Ex-Speaker Keifer, ex-Congressmen Thompson and Little, with other prominent Republicans are in charge of the Sherman interests.

All day long the cry of boodle has been bandied about and while specifications are lacking in some degree it is certain that some ground exists for the charges that are made on every hand. Lists of votes claimed by each candidate are given out, but it looks as if neither Sherman nor Foraker had enough certainly pledged to win. The Sherman managers are now thoroughly aroused and alarmed over the situation. Charges of using money are freely made, and the Griffin scandal promises to be followed with others. The Foraker people talk quite freely about the use and influence of money against them, while the Sherman managers say such talk is merely "bluff" and intended to cover up tracks.

The contest grows more bitter every hour, and the determination of each side to win promises some rich developments. Representative Griffin says there is nothing in the report of him being offered $5,000 to vote for Sherman. Mr. Griffin states that the story was started by the Sherman managers simply for the purpose of having him deny it and thus tend to contradict any impression that may have gone out. As to the use of money from another source, it is asserted that the story was started in the Sherman headquarters. Internal Revenue Collector Waldorf of Toledo, it is charged, concocted the scheme. It is said that immediately after he arrived in the city last Friday and held a conference with the Sherman managers the story was issued by their literary bureau.

The Hon. C. L. Kurtz, chief lieutenant, tonight gave out the following estimate of Foraker claims for Foraker: Senators Clingman, McConick, Rorick, Fox, Parker, Vonseggern, *Rawlings, *Spencer, 8. Representatives Adams, *Allen, Axline, Boxwell, Carney, Daugherty, Dewitt, Dicks, Dunn, Heller Eakins, Ely, Ford, Graft, Griffin, Hayes, Hughey, Kean, Korte, *Kessinger, Kelley, James, Jackson, Lillard, Llewellyn, *Lutz, McConell, McGranahan, McGrew, McCoy, Pudney, Porter, Sterritt, Strehli, Strock, Tischhein, Welsh, Williams, T. C., Workman, Wydman, Wanzer, 41. Total, 49.

For John Sherman—Senators Abbott, Bain, Carpenter, F. G., Carpenter, J., Eckley, Green, Hildebrand, *Sampson, Nichols, Ohl, Phillips, Snyder—12. Representatives Allaman, Brittain, Bloch, Camp, Clark, *Clapp, Davis, Dodge, Doty, Fisher, Flickinger, Gallagher, Hale, Haynes, Haskell, Harlan, Heinlein, Halcomb, Laylin, Martin, *McElroy, Richards, *Reeve, Southard, Thomas, Taylor, D. D., Taylor, S. B., Taylor, S. M., Williams, J. W., Willis, Wood—31. Total, 43. The names marked with a star are classed by many as doubtful and there may be a few changes from the above list, but it is probable that the total vote credited to each candidate will not be materially affected. It requires 47 votes to nominate and Gov. Foraker is credited with 49, two more than necessary.

MICHIGAN THIRD PARTY FORMED.

Two Hundred Delegates from Labor Organizations Unite.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Two hundred delegates, representing the Farmers' Alliance, Patrons of Industry, Industrial party, Knights of Labor, Prohibitionists, People's party, and National Citizens' Alliance, met here today and declared for independent political action under the name of the People's party of Michigan. The platform favors the Subtreasury scheme, free and unlimited coinage of silver, the increase of the circulating medium to $50 per capita, the abolition of trusts, the repurchase of lands held by foreign syndicates, the abolition of all duties on the necessaries of life, the Per Diem Pension bill, universal suffrage, and the suppression of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes. The last plank was inserted only after a bitter fight lasting four hours and nearly caused numerous delegates from city labor organizations to bolt the convention. A State Central committee was elected.

Judge McEnery's Official Acceptance.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 29.—Judge S. C. McEnery, nominee of the Democratic convention for Governor, today sent his letter of acceptance to its committee. It is a long document, much of it devoted to a discussion of the proposed revenue (lottery) amendments. He favors submitting the question to white primaries. He is opposed to lotteries as a means of raising revenue for the support of the government. He says in part: "There is evidence from official sources that the State is sadly in need of money. Each year increases her necessities. In my opinion the government should be supported by contributions from the people. It is unwise, impolitic, and it is against the soundest principles of government to rely for the support of the government upon any schemes for revenue that does not come from the people, either directly or indirectly. If taxation is removed from the citizen and he has no relation to the government he will become indifferent to its welfare. He will not observe with care the condition of public officials, and will in reality become an alien in the State, devoid of all interest in its destiny."

Senator Washburn Denies the Story.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29.—Senator W. D. Washburn arrived from Washington this morning. In reply to a question whether or not he had announced the news of Secretary Blaine's willingness to become a Presidential candidate he replied that the interview was manufactured out of whole cloth.

"There is no truth in it whatever," he continued. "I did have several interviews with the Secretary, but he never said anything definite in regard to the matter. My personal opinion, however, is that if his health should be as good as it is now—I have not seen him in better health for several years—and if it is the general wish of the party, he will accept the nomination if tendered him."

New Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A new candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is likely to be officially announced in a short time—the Hon. W. G. Cochran of Sullivan, Moultrie County. In a letter to a friend in this city he says that he has not fully made up his mind to be a candidate, but that he has been urged to do so, and has received letters from about twenty-five members of the Legislature pledging him their support. Heretofore Lyman B. Ray of Morris, the present incumbent, has been presumed to have the field alone for renomination. Mr. Cochran was a member of Thirty-sixth General Assembly and was Speaker of the House during the special session of 1880. He is popular in Southern Illinois.

A Curious God.

Among the most extraordinary pieces of symbolism known to have been used by the early Asiatics was a figure of a donkey's head used as a representative of the Deity. There is no doubt whatever that the same emblem was once used among the Hittites, the Egyptians, and one or two other nations as a symbol of their Red God Sut. The superstition of the yellow donkey of India, the story of the swift ass of Eastern Asia and the ass of Dionysius, and many other marvelous ass stories are all survivals of that curious form of religious worship—the adoration of the ass' head.

Sweetness.

Miss Askin—"What kind of a sack is that which Miss Dasher is wearing now?"

Miss Sweete—"I don't know what animal it comes from, but she calls it seal."—*New York Press.*

ANIMALS THAT WEAR HORNS.

Some Fish, Birds, and Reptiles Also Sport These Ornamental Appendages.

"There are a good many queer things to be told about horns," said Osteologist Lucas to a Washington *Star* writer. "Take the horn of the rhinoceros, for example. It is nothing more than a protuberance composed of agglutinated hair. You cut it in two and, examining its structure under the microscope, you find that it is made up entirely of little tubes resembling hair tubes. Of course these are not themselves hairs, but the structure is the same. The horns of African rhinoceros sometimes grow to the length of four feet. From them the Dutch Boers make ramrods and other articles. You may remember that the handle of the ax used by Umslopogaas in 'Allan Quatermain' was a rhinoceros horn. In old times rhinoceros horns were employed for drinking cups by royal personages, the notion being that poison put into them would show itself by bubbling. There may have been some truth in the idea, inasmuch as many of the ancient poisons were acids and they would decompose the horny material very quickly.

"Several species of rhinoceroses, now extinct and only found in a fossil state, used to exist which had no horns at all. The name, meaning, as it does, 'horned nose,' is rather a misnomer in their case. Several kinds of rhinoceros in Africa have two horns, one behind the other, but the extinct rhinoceros, known as the dyceratherium, had a pair of horns on its nose side by side. Many of the giant reptiles of long ago had enormous horns. The great lizard known as the triceratops had a big horn over each eye and a little one on its nose. The dinoceras and the tinoceras, gigantic mammals of the tertiary epoch, had three pairs of prominences on their heads which are believed to have supported horns. However, the material of which horn is composed of quickly decays, being largely composed of gelatine and other animal matter, so that these appendages are apt to be found absent when the fossil bones of beasts which had them are found.

"Some fishes have horns which are actually outgrowths of bone on their heads. The box-fish, which inhabits the warm waters of the globe—a little fellow six or eight inches long—has horns an inch in length. Birds have horns also sometimes. The horned screamer (which is related to the duck) has a single horn attached to its skull, springing from a cartilaginous base and curving upward. It is really a modified feather, though a true horn.

"Plenty of reptiles have horns. Lizards are very commonly provided with them. There are chameleons with three horns like the ancient triceratops. Horned toads have a sort of crest of four horns on the back of their heads. There is a small African snake which has two horns. No horned tortoise now exists, but a fossil specimen was found awhile ago on Lord Howe's Island, in the Southern Pacific, which had four horns on its crest, and resembles a cross between a horned toad and a snapping turtle. Doubtless you have often heard of human beings with horns. Such appendages in their case are abnormal developments of bone."

WHEAT IN TRADITION AND HISTORY.

It Was Cultivated Thousands of Years Before the Christian Era.

St. Louis *Republic:* The Chinese cultivated wheat 2,700 years before the beginning of the Christian era, always considering it as a gift direct from heaven. Scientific agriculturists are of the opinion that it was widely known and cultivated by prehistoric man. At the present time it is the principal bread corn of the leading European nations, and is fast supplanting the use of maize or Indian corn in the American States. The Egyptians attributed its origin to Isis, and the Greeks to Ceres. A classic account of the distribution of wheat over the primeval world shows that Ceres, having taught her favorite, Triptolemus, the art of agriculture and the science of breadmaking, gave him her chariot, a celestial vehicle, and that in it he traveled night and day, distributing this valuable bread-grain among all nations of the earth.

Ancient monuments show that the cultivation of wheat had been established in Egypt before the invasion of the shepherds. There are numerous varieties of this useful grain. Col. Le Cauteur of the Isle of Jersey cultivated 150 varieties on his estates at one time, and Darwin mentions a French experimenter who had 322 distinct sorts growing at one time. Vilmorin-Andrieux et Cie, seed merchants at Paris, have collected upwards of 700 different types of wheat, or more than twice as many as the great Jersey experimenter.

Three small-grained varieties of common wheat were cultivated by the first lake-dwellers of Switzerland. It was also cultivated by the people of Italy and Hungary in the time of the stone age and by the Egyptians as long ago as 3359 years B. C., this latter fact being proved by a grain of wheat found imbedded in one of the bricks of the pyramids to which the above date has been assigned.

The existence of names for wheat in the most ancient languages confirms the evidence of its great antiquity and of its cultivation in the more temperate parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. From the evidence adduced by botanists of high standing it seems highly improbable that wheat has never been found growing persistently in a wild state, although it has often been asserted by poets, travelers, and historians. In the Odyssey, for example, we are told that wheat formerly grew in Sicily without the aid of man. Diodorus repeats the tradition that Osiris found wheat and barley growing promiscuously in Palestine, but neither this nor other reputed discoveries of wheat growing wild seem at all credible, seeing that it does not appear to be endowed with the power of persistency, except under continued culture.

THE USE OF LIQUIDS AT MEALS.

Scientists Are Changing Their Opinions Upon This Point.

Science: A great deal of misapprehension is often found to exist in the popular mind in regard to matters of eating and drinking; the cause of this to some extent is to be traced to old-time sayings, which have come down to us in the form of a concentrated infusion of somebody's opinion upon a subject of which he or she was wofully ignorant. One of these misapprehensions to which we may refer is as to the injuriousness of taking fluid with meals. One frequently hears it laid down as a maxim that "It is bad to drink with your meals, it dilutes the gastric juice." By way of explanation we may remark, says the *Medical Press,* that "it implies that the fluid taken is harmful." Whence this sagacious postulate originally came we can not tell; it has quite the ring about it of an inconsequent deduction formed by a person whose presumption of knowledge was only exceeded by a lamentable ignorance of the subject. Medical men often find much difficulty in dealing with these museum specimens of antiquated science, for even educated persons are disposed to cling to the absurdities of their youth. Upon this matter Mr. Hutchison remarks in the last number of his *Archives:* "I observe with pleasure that the verdict of general experience and common sense has been confirmed by scientific experiment in the matter of taking fluid with meals. Dr. Tev. O. Stratievsky of St. Petersburg, after elaborate trials, has found that fluids materially assist the assimilation of proteids, and announces the following conclusion, which it is to be hoped no future experiments will controvert—on the whole, the widely-spread custom of taking fluids during or just before one's meals, proves to be rational and fully justified on strict scientific grounds. To take fluids with the meals is almost as important an adjunct to digestion as is the mastication of solid food preparatory to swallowing it. It is obvious, however, that there is a limit to the amount of fluid one can swallow with impunity—not to speak of comfort—just as much with meals as at other times." It would be dangerous to create a general impression that the fluid is good with food irrespective of quantity. It is, moreover, a well-ascertained clinical fact that an excess of cumprandial fluid does not retard digestion in certain people, and gives rise to discomfort in most. A little attention to one's sensations in such matters will far better fix the desirable limit than all the "data" in the world.

Saved by a Dog.

An inquest by Deputy Coroner Dugan yesterday in the case of William Dillman, aged 23 years, of No. 2933 Reed street, who was killed by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad in Frankford, Saturday evening, accompanied Dillman, sprang at his master and struck him with sufficient force to knock him from the track just as the engine hit Dillman. Mr. Wallace is unable ... Saturday evening last, disclosed the fact that a dog belonging to Wallace, who accompanied Dillman, sprang at him through to say whether the animal sprang at him through fright at the approaching train or did so purposely, but he credits the dog with saving his life. —*Philadelphia Press, Dec. 24.*

The White House.

It will cost $950,000 to put the desired wings on the White House.

TEACHERS IN SESSION.

CONVENTIONS HOLDING IN SEVERAL NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Large Attendance of Iowa Instructors at Des Moines—Day Occupied in Addresses—Good Number Also at Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Wisconsin Delegates Discuss Requisites for State Certificates—Opening of the Session in South Dakota—Talking Will Begin Tomorrow.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The enrolment at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association reached 600 tonight, and embraces all the leading educators of the State and representatives from the rank and file. Prof. J. B. Knoepfler of Lansing, the Democratic State Superintendent-elect, is here, and for tomorrow evening a reception has been arranged at the State-House to give the teachers an opportunity to say farewell to the present Superintendent, Henry Sabin, and welcome his successor. The educational council, which constitutes the senate of the association, was in session today. Papers were read by Prof. A. N. Currier of the State University on "What Should Precede the American University," and by Prof. F. E. Stratton on "The Library for Teachers, for Pupils, for the Public."

The first session of the main association was held this evening. George H. Lewis welcomed the association to Des Moines and Prof. L. F. Parker of Iowa College made the response. President H. H. Freer delivered his annual address, dealing with the educational progress of the year. He emphasized the necessity for a creditable exhibit at the World's Fair. The exhibit in connection with this meeting and which will form the basis for the Chicago display covers the entire range of school work.

IN SESSION AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Interesting Papers on Psychology and Other Topics—Election of Officers.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The forty-first convention of the Michigan Teachers' Association is in session here, with nearly 500 teachers present. At today's session Supt. W. S. Perry of the Ann Arbor schools read an unusually able paper upon the importance of psychic studies by the teachers. He held that two results may be fairly expected from observational psychology. First, the memoranda of facts and other material concerning mind biography, which will be likely to accumulate in the hands of discriminating educators, may contribute somewhat to a better philosophy of childhood. Second, child studies will bring the teacher into more sympathy with the spirit, plans, and feelings of her pupils, and will lead to a clearer, subtler knowledge of the child soul, and so to a more hearty interest in all the mysteries of a developing life. There is an unconscious teaching that comes from soul contact, a leading in the highest ideals of the pupil's experience. It is a power that is occult, spontaneous in action, disdaining books, overleaping introspection, moving, as it were, by inspiration, and accomplishing its heaven-delegated mission by its physic, spiritual relation with its object. Contact of living mind with mind alone gives such results.

Supt. E. C. Thompson of Saginaw presented a paper on "Classics in Graded Work." It was chiefly an appeal for a larger appreciation of the gems of the world's literature. Supt. Anna M. Chandler of Marquette read a paper on the same subject.

The election of association officers resulted as follows: President, Supt. H. N. French of Kalamazoo; Vice-President, A. J. Murray, Sault Ste. Marie; Secretary, W. H. Honey, Monroe; Treasurer, J. A. Stewart, Port Huron; Executive committee, G. C. Fisher of Muskegon, J. T. Ewing of Alma, and D. E. McClure of Shelby. This evening the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago lectured to the teachers on "Columbus and His Times."

TEACHERS IN SESSION AT MADISON.

Papers and Addresses—What Should Be Required for a State Certificate.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin State Teachers' Association continued its session today. President Nogle in his address discussed needed reforms in methods of teaching, urged a greater conception of the work, a drawing nearer to the people, an assimilation of practical knowledge with theories, and a development of the physical with the mental powers, that the schools may be able to turn forth the child well equipped for the duties of life. Various other papers were read during the day. Tonight State Superintendent of Public Instruction Wells delivered an address in which he discussed the law relating to the countersigning of diplomas of State Universities, Normal schools, and colleges of equivalent standing about which there has been a great deal of discussion throughout the State. He suggested that the duty of passing upon these should by legislative enactment be given to the State board of teachers' examiners. After the address the members of the association indulged in a general discussion on the merits of the claims presented by Supt. Wells. A resolution was introduced by Prof. S. Y. Gillan of Milwaukee, providing that a committee be appointed to report at the next meeting of the association for the purpose of framing needed legislation for certification of teachers. The sentiment among the leading educators of the State seemed to be that all graduates of normal schools and creditable colleges and universities should be granted a State certificate.

Assembly at Mitchell, South Dakota.

MITCHELL, S. D., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The South Dakota Educational Association began a three days' session here tonight. Two hundred teachers are in attendance. Leading educators of the Northwest will deliver addresses.

7 "Look at the Map!"

PENNSYLVANIA SHORT LINES.

To Florida and the South—

Express Trains of the Pennsylvania Lines leave Chicago at 9:45 A. M. and 8:20 P. M., with through cars and connections at either Louisville or Cincinnati, for principal points in the South and Southeast. Pullman buffet parlor cars on day trains and Pullman sleeping cars on night trains. Address LUCE, 248 Clark Street, Chicago.

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BEST LINE TO OMAHA

2 Trains Daily.

Ticket Office, 211 Clark St.

Pleasures of Memory.

What a blessed thing is memory! How it brings up the pleasures of the past and hides its unpleasantness. You recall your childhood days, do you not, and wish they would return? You remember the pleasant associations, while the unpleasant ones are forgotten. Perhaps to your mind comes the face of some friend. It was once a pale, sad face. It showed marks of pain, lines of care. It seemed to be looking into the hereafter, the unknown future. And then you recall how it brightened, how it recovered its rosy hue, how it became a picture of happiness and joy. Do you remember these things? Many people do, and gladly tell how the health returned, how happiness came back, how the world seemed bright. They tell how they were once weak, nerveless, perhaps in pain, certainly unhappy. They tell of sleepless nights, restless days, untouched food, unstrung nerves. And then they tell how they became happy, healthy, and strong once more. You have heard it often in the past, have you not? You have heard people describe how they were cured and kept in health? You certainly can remember what it is that has so helped people in America. If not, listen to what Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, who is known universally as the great dress reformer, says: "Six years ago, when suffering from mental care and overwork, I received the most pronounced benefit from the use of that great medicine, Warner's Safe Cure." Ah! now you remember, now you recall how many people you have heard say this same thing. Now you recollect how much you have heard of this great Cure. Now you are ready to admit that memory is usually pleasing, that the highest pleasure comes from perfect health, and that this great remedy has done more to produce and prolong health than any other discovery ever known in the entire history of the whole world.

ACME BLACKING is cheaper at 20 cents a bottle than any other Dressing at 5 cents.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAYS

because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find it profitable to buy it at 20c. a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather.

It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell it cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

$10,000 Reward

for a recipe that will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Old furniture painted with

PIK-RON

(this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished *new furniture.* One coat will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancies. All retailers sell it.

CATARRH

PERMANENTLY CURED BY A NEW METHOD

A Recommendation from a Prominent Young Business-Man in Chicago.

Mr. J. Ray Woltz, Salesman at Franklin MacVeagh & Co.'s, makes the following statement:

I have been troubled with catarrh for 12 years. I have tried many so-called catarrh cures, and with little benefit. I began treatment with Dr. Brandon on Dec. 4, 1891. I am a great deal better and am improving all the time. I most heartily indorse his treatment. J. RAY WOLTZ.

The treatment is mild and agreeable and based upon scientific principles. Patients at a distance treated as successfully as those who visit the office. Send for symptom blank and references.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE. Special attention given to Diseases of the Ear.

DRS. BRANDON & GREENE.

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DR. T. S. GREENE, St. Louis, Mo.

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Honest made Curled Hair Mattresses and Luxurious Upholstered Furniture.

Brass Beds, Iron Beds, Folding Beds, &c., &c. Prices always the lowest consistent with quality.

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222 WABASH

Ave., bet. Adams and Jackson.

A Small Quantity of Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

Added to any Soup, Sauce, or Gravy gives Strength and Fine Flavor.

Invaluable in Improved and Economic Cookery. Makes cheapest, purest, and best Beef Tea.

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Will mail free their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Uniforms and Equipments, 400 Fine Illustrations, describing every article required by Bands or Drum Corps, including Repairing Materials, Trimmings. Contains Instructions for Amateur Bands, Exercises and Scales, Drum Major's Tactics, By-Laws, and a Selected List of Band Music.

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The Climate of the Moon

is one of the topics in the Popular Science Series of articles to appear in the next volume of the Youth's Companion. Sir Lyon Playfair, Professor Henshaw, and the eminent English scientist, Agnes M. Clerke, are the writers. Other topics in this Series are . . .

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The Youth's Companion, BOSTON, MASS.

HOW TO CURE LA GRIPPE.

Go right about it. Don't waste a minute. For the splitting headaches, racking pains along the spine and in sides and loins, rheumatism of muscles and joints, chills and fevers, nausea and disinclination for food, you must take three or four of

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills

The first night, and after that a sufficient number to insure a daily and free action of the bowels. Keep this up for some time; and where chills and fevers are stubborn, quinine, in reasonable doses, can be used to advantage with the Pills. These Pills set your gorged liver free, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and start up normal secretions. You've scored a big point.

Then, to aid digestion, crush the weakness and lassitude, drive off the feeling that you'd as leave die as live, and give tone and strength to your system, you must take a table-spoonful of

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic

Before and after meals. Already you begin to feel like a new person. But don't forget your lungs. Beware of the terrible tendency of *La Grippe* toward Pneumonia! If you have chest pains or a cough, better settle the matter at once by a table-spoonful of

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

Taken three times a day, between meals—oftener if the cough is troublesome. You can thus surround the very worst case of *La Grippe* and drive it into speedy surrender. And you'll do it right away if you are wise. Ask your Druggist for the Dr. Schenck Remedies.

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, Sent Free.

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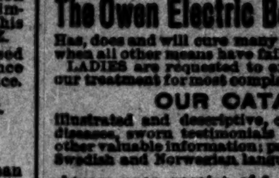
ELECTRICITY



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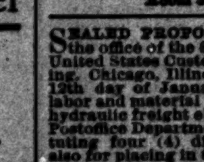

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SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Superintendent of Repairs of the United States Custom House and Subtreasury Building, Chicago, Illinois, until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 12th day of January, 1892, for furnishing all the labor and material required for removing three (3) hydraulic freight elevators in the south room in the Postoffice Department, on the first floor, and substituting four (4) direct-acting hydraulic mail lifts, also for placing in the south end of the main post-office working room one (1) hydraulic freight elevator, in strict accordance with the specification, copies of which may be had on application to the Superintendent of Repairs, at Chicago, Illinois. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the bid. The Department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same; also all bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed, and marked, "Proposals for removing three (3) hydraulic freight elevators and substituting four (4) direct acting hydraulic mail lifts, also for one hydraulic freight elevator for the U. S. Custom House and Subtreasury Building, Chicago, Illinois," and addressed to M. E. BELL, Superintendent of Repairs.

ELEGANT. HOMELIKE.

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ASMA Catarrh, Bronchitis. DR. PEIRO, McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. Hours 10 to 4. Illustrated Book—FREE.

ANXIOUS TO GIVE AID.

MR. YERKES' ATTITUDE ON THE RAPID TRANSIT QUESTION.

He Expresses the Willingness of His Road to Profit by the Suggestions of the Council and Citizens' Committee Appointed to Consider the Transportation Problem—His Idea of Causes and Remedies—Projectors of Various Systems Appear Before the Joint Committee.

One of the principal features of the meeting of the Joint Council and Citizens' committee on the transportation question yesterday was a communication from Charles T. Yerkes. It was listened to with much interest, those present being Chairman Sexton, Mr. Ream, Mr. Hesing, Mr. Purington, Mr. Stone, Ald. Biegler, Ald. Gorton, and Ald. Martin. Mr. Yerkes' letter was as follows:

OFFICE NORTH CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 28, 1891.—Alderman A. O. Sexton, Chairman Committee on Intramural Transit—Dear Sir: As a citizen, and not as one of your committee, I beg leave to contribute my observations and suggestions for what they are worth (if anything), to guide you in solving the knotty problem which you have before you.

We are obliged to meet the present condition and accept it as it really is, and provide for the future. Anything which contemplates an immediate and complete revolution of existing methods is impracticable. Our present means of transportation must be enlarged and improvements made to suit future conditions.

The first proposition then to contemplate is the present condition and its cause.

The city as laid out is divided into three parts, rendered necessary by the Chicago River and its branches. This division is not of our own desire, but is compulsory. The crossing of streams renders bridges necessary. These naturally divide the city. The boundaries which the streams have throwa around us, together with the location of the public buildings, have produced what might be called "the heart of the town." From this point pulsates the life of Chicago. It is bounded practically by the Chicago River, Van Buren street, the lake, and the South Branch. The lifeblood of this great metropolis, we may safely say, flows to and from this point. We find in this three-quarters of a mile square of territory a condition which exists nowhere else in any city of Europe or America. It is a fact which we gather from close scrutiny, that four-fifths of the travel on the street cars is to and from this point. Close research has also proven that it is difficult to change this condition. We here have within a limited space few buildings which do not contain from fifty to 100 employés and a number in which over 1,000 are regularly employed in the various vocations of life. Besides there is a large number of persons doing business with these establishments. In many cases, particularly in the retail stores, the latter greatly exceeds the former in number.

Characteristic of Americans.

It is safe to say that the people making up nine-tenths of this great mass of population desire to leave for their homes between half-past 4 and half-past 6 o'clock, and fully three-fourths of the whole between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock. It would, therefore, seem that, unless every street was so lined with cars that each one touched the other preceding and the streets were again covered with elevated railroads, it would be impossible to handle the traffic in such a way that every passenger would find a seat in the car. It is a fact that passengers are not obliged to wait long to reach their homes, and it is also a fact that at certain times they are much crowded in doing so. It does not occur to them, however, that by waiting a short time more comfort might be realized. In European cities this is compulsory. In this country we would not brook such compulsion. The average American wishes to waste no time in waiting, and if the crowd wishes to get to a certain point immediately he desires to be one of the crowd. If four trains were standing on the track all ready to start at about the same time the first train would be filled to overflowing while the last would be comparatively empty. This is repeatedly exemplified, and no action of this committee, or in fact anything, can change the temperament of our people.

I have still to add other causes for congestion to those natural ones already given. While I do not wish in this communication to find fault with any one, I must say the facility for handling the crowds depends very much on the police. Any citizen may often see cars right in the heart of the city, with hundreds of anxious passengers in them, blocked for a long distance by an unloading team which might uroperly be placed in a different position, so that the street would be cleared. In regard to the handling of the teaming in this very important district, there is a sort of go-as-you-please arrangement, which the police either do not understand or are ignorant of the fact that they are there to summarily regulate it. To be sure, they stand at the corners and keep the lines moving at those points, but whenever saw fit to compel a teamster, who was blocking the travel by improperly handling his unloading or loading, to desist and raise the blockade?

Buildings must be erected and facilities given for so doing, but so long as the streets in this tow-blocked district are taken up with building material and unloading teams travel will be interrupted, and to a great degree. As the regulation of this heart is of such great importance to the rest of the frame, so it should have the greatest attention.

The Remedies Outlined.

As I have gone somewhat fully into the cause I will now endeavor to give you my ideas of the remedies, but before doing so I will give you one more cause. It is a fact that the street-car lines have followed the early inclination and the tracks are laid with a view of emptying the population into one point. When Chicago was small this was natural, but now it is necessary there should be a change. This condition exists today to such a degree that two great sections of the city—namely: the northwest and southwest, are entirely without street-car communication except by way of the lines running from the east. The same was true in respect to the northwest and northeast until two years ago.

The question now arises, How are these causes to be removed, or, if not eradicated, how is the condition to be improved?

The main feature presented is the smallness of the heart of the city. It has natural barriers on three sides, and one cannot be removed, but the other two can. The Chicago River and its branches can be covered so as to make more room for the vital spot to expand. It is a heroic measure, but it must come some day, and why not commence the improvement now or at least prepare for it? The same condition existed in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia in their early days, perhaps not to so great a degree, but the streams running into these cities took the sewerage out of them and became a nuisance. They are new great culverts.

Here in our own great city we have an uncovered culvert, reeking with filth, running through our center, the sewerage polluting it, and this condition becoming worse and worse. The nastier becomes this stream the more it will be shunned, and the mightier the barrier will grow. To do away with it would, without doubt, cause a great revolution in present matters; but suppose it did, the change would be beneficial everywhere. The natural rendezvous for our shipping is not in the river, but along the Lake-Front. In early times when the building of breakwaters was too expensive a luxury to be considered it was well for vessels to seek the protection of the river, but now we are too big for that. We are a full-fledged city and should have all the advantages and paraphernalia of one. We have on the Lake-Front an opportunity to construct the finest docks and piers of any place in the world. The amount of dock room need only be restricted by the length of the piers. Proper breakwaters can be erected to protect the docks.

Granted, the property along the river and branches would be rendered valueless for its present purposes, but it would become infinitely more valuable for other purposes. It is a fact that these changes cannot be made without a lapse of time, and cannot be thought of in considering the present relief; but they can be looked to as a way out of our trouble for the future.

At this time we must accept the situation as it now is and provide better facilities. In this connection I feel there is a positive necessity for extending the loop system on the South Side, as pertains to the South and West Side roads. The South Side company is greatly hampered by being compelled to run both its State street and Wabash avenue systems into the same loop. With two loops they could manage at least 25 per cent, and I think 40 per cent, more cars than with the present arrangement and with as much facility. The West Side road should extend its loop to State street, thereby giving a better opportunity to accumulate cars where the people desire to have them. The space for accumulation is now so small that in case travel is interfered with from any cause during the rush hours congestion takes place immediately.

Necessity for Cross-Town Lines.

The great importance of connecting the north and west portions of the West Side by proper street-car facilities cannot be too fully appreciated by your committee. Here we have two great sections completely cut off from each other. There is literally no business communication between the two. They are as much removed as cities at a distance. I have no doubt that to connect them would draw travel to the west and relieve our centers. Business thoroughfares would be built up, the tide of travel would be turned into another direction, and a draft would be made on the already overcrowded section.

Every effort should be made by the street-car companies to provide a proper and efficient motive power other than horses, so that speed can be attained and long distance transportation perfected. When this is done some of our troubles in regard to carrying passengers to the distant parts of the city will be solved and rapid transit effected.

More tunnels are certainly needed, and while the river remains open they are a positive necessity. The finishing, however, of the large tunnel of the West Side road, between Van Buren and Jackson streets, will be a great relief.

While the river and its branches are open and swing bridges a necessity elevated railroads for the North and West Sides are a fallacy. They stop at one on the South Side, thereby crossing a bridge, and any interruption to their travel makes rapid transit a delusion. The time lost by open bridges—which is except in the winter season, about 25 per cent of the whole—would so throw the schedule of the companies out that it would be impossible for them to run with any regularity when the busy hours commenced and the bridges are closed.

In closing I beg leave to say that I know it is the disposition of the street-car companies to use every endeavor which lies in their power to improve the condition of street-car travel, and while the companies cannot be expected to move every one right at a particular time, yet with a better loop system and other matters herein suggested the condition can, without doubt, be very much improved. Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES T. YERKES.

Mr. Yerkes' communication was referred to a committee. A communication was also read from the Jefferson and Urban Rapid Transit company. The ordinance of this company, which is now before the Council, was submitted.

The Bicycle System Explained.

Mr. Rogers, representing the Boyington bicycle system, explained the project of his company to construct a novel road on Ogden avenue. The structure, roughly described, consists of a series of elliptical rings supported upon single posts. These rings are placed with the major axes in a perpendicular position, and are connected above and below by two single rails which serve the double purpose of binding the superstructure and furnishing a running basis for the cars. These are of novel design: Long and narrow and supported upon single-grooved trucks, of diameter greater than the height of the car, which travel upon the upper and lower rails of the roadway. Electricity ingeniously applied is the motive power. Mr. Rogers promised with much earnestness that his company would agree to make schedule time, running by a card calling for a mile a minute, and that safely and easily.

C. M. Hollingsworth addressed the committee on the merits of his revolving terminus scheme. The idea involves the construction of great revolving tables, working at a speed uniform with that of the cars passing around its periphery. Thus passengers may alight without the necessity of stopping the cars.

W. H. Applegate also indicated the features of a rapid electrical system recently devised.

The North Chicago company submitted answers to Mr. Hesing's queries as follows: Time required to round the loop, sixteen and seventeen and a half minutes, according to the hour; average number of passengers per car during rush hours, fifty-eight; maximum number of cars on Clark street, 128; on Lincoln avenue, 71; on Sedgwick street, 10; on Larrabee street, 10; running time from Illinois and La Salle streets to the Clark street terminus, twenty-three minutes.

On motion of Mr. Hesing the committee decided to hold a secret meeting next Tuesday and to request the attendance of street railway officials at that time to answer questions and impart information.

Is an Ordinance a Law?

Corporation Counsel Miller said yesterday that he had not finished his investigation in reference to the question raised in the Ald. Dorman order asking for an opinion as to whether the action of the Council in extending the franchises of the street-car companies twenty years by the ordinance of 1883 was in conflict with the constitution of 1870 providing that the companies shall secure the consent of the owners of a majority of the foot frontage in each mile. The constitution provides that no law shall be passed making an irrevocable grant. The question follows: Is an ordinance a law?

Blockade on State Street.

There was a blockade last night from 7 to 7:30 o'clock on the State street cable line. A gripman threw off the wheel at Madison street the cable which carries the State street cars around the loop. A large crowd of people were waiting on the streets and sidewalks before the break was repaired.

Will Get a Smoke Consumer.

The North Chicago Street-railroad company has given a contract for the reconstruction of its furnaces at the Illinois street and La Salle avenue power-house in order that a smoke-consuming device may be put in.

DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

One Body of the Japanese Diet Prorogued by Imperial Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Telegrams have been received announcing that the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet was dissolved Dec. 25 by imperial order under Art. 7 of the Constitution. The House of Peers is prorogued and a new election for members of the lower House must be held within five months. The government bases its action upon a desire to test public opinion concerning the policy of the popular party in the House of Representatives, which, since the meeting of the diet last month, has indiscriminately opposed all government measures, Three distinct specifications are made in regard to the course the opposition has pursued—first, that it has insisted upon wholesale reductions in national expenditure; second, that it has persevered in postponing debate upon urgent government bills, especially measures for the relief of the sufferers of the recent earthquakes and floods and for the repair of the river embankments wholly or partially destroyed by the earthquake; and third, that it has rejected without debate government bills for the national defense, for railway extension, and for lightening local taxation. These acts, the government states, betray disregard for the national welfare and a spirit antagonistic to the proper discharge of the duties devolving upon the diet, and dissolution consequently becomes a public necessity. After the dissolution of the House the government, on its own responsibility, immediately issued an ordinance for the relief of the sufferers by earthquake and floods and for the repair of the river embankments, appropriating over $4,000,000 in addition to the $3,000,000 already granted.

THEY OBJECT TO REBEL FLAGS.

Strong Resolutions Passed by a St. Louis Grand Army Post.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—When the Daughters of the Confederacy recently gave a ball here in aid of the Missouri ex-Confederate home at Higginsville, Grand Army men objected to the Confederate flag which appeared on some of the circulars and to the name adopted by the daughters to describe their association. Objection was likewise raised to the letterheads of the ex-Confederate association, which were also ornamented with the Confederate flag. The matter was discussed with some acrimony and was then dropped apparently, but today the whole subject was revived more bitterly than ever because of the Ransom Post Resolution committee's report, which shows with great emphasis the intensity of Grand Army sentiments. The resolutions are submitted by Gen. W. Bailey, N. W. Taylor, and Delos R. Haynes, and after commending the charity of the ex-Confederate home, set forth a long and vehement protest of which the following is a short extract:

But we have noticed that by persons having the interests of the home in charge the rebel flag has been publicly upheld as "a sweet memory, just as the mother keeps as a sad remember the tiny shoes or stockings of her dead infant—her first-born—perhaps." That those most prominent and active in behalf of the home seem either unable or unwilling to separate feelings of charity toward worthy living persons from feelings of esteem for the unworthy dead cause for which they so gallantly fought, as the adoption of obsolete names of organization and the persistent display of the rebel flag and colors at public meetings unerringly indicate.

Believing the present a fit time and occasion to express the sentiments of this post concerning the subject matter, not only as members of the G. A. R., but as a body of patriotic citizens, and that it is no less a duty and a privilege to contribute in our organized capacity to the molding and perpetuation of a sound and patriotic sentiment; therefore, be it resolved, that firmly adhering to the expressed object of our order "to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection and treason and rebellion, or in any way impairs the efficacy and permanency of our free institutions," and believing that the youth of the land should be taught the sentiment of a free people as expressed in the verdict of battle, that the hope of the republic rests in one country under one flag, we can but view with regret and misgivings any and all attempts made, even in the name of a worthy charity, of aiding the helpless, brave men who fought against the Union to glorify the infamous cause of rebellion, or to publicly attempt to make honorable as the worthy subject of personal pride the attempt to establish a slavocracy on the ruins of a free republic. That while between ex-soldiers who fought on either side of the war for the Union there exists and ought to exist mutual personal admiration for soldierly qualities displayed in battle, and mutual sentiments of personal esteem between victorious and defeated manhood, yet we submit that from the nature of things and the inevitable logic of events there can be no reconciliation between the antagonistic and unreconcilable principles for which they respectively fought, the one side triumphant and eternally right, the other defeated and eternally wrong.

Leland Hotel.

Not Sold. The most comfortable and homelike of any in Chicago.

WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

FAVOR "DRY" WORK.

"WET" ROCK EXCAVATION SAID TO BE MORE COSTLY.

Experts Give Their Opinion Before the Engineering Committee of the Drainage Board—John Dolese Thinks That Both Methods Will Have to Be Used—Gen. Fitz-Simons Admits That Engineer Artingstall's Route Was the Best That Could Have Been Selected—Outside Letters.

At a meeting of the Engineering committee of the Drainage Board yesterday experts gave testimony concerning the relative merits of "wet" and "dry" rock excavation. It was the unanimous opinion that excavation in the "dry" was from one-half to one-third cheaper, and that in the Desplaines Valley, along the route of the canal as now laid out, the cost of rock excavation under water would be particularly costly from the uncertain conditions of flood waters, nature of rock to be excavated, etc.

Opinions were expressed by A. T. Merriman and B. J. Moore of the Western Stone company, Gen. Fitz-Simons, O. N. O. Earnshaw of Lemont, John Dolese of Dolese & Shephard, James McArthur of McArthur Bros., and Michael Haley.

Mr. Cooley said the route had been selected with the idea of excavating the rock under water. There were from six to ten miles of rock excavation.

Mr. Merriman said that so far as his experience went, excavation of rock under water was more costly. It had been some years, however, since he had been actively engaged in such works and his experience was not quite up to date.

Gen. Fitz-Simons said nobody could give more than a good guess at the cost of the work. There were too many contingencies to be considered. He was familiar with the rock along the Desplaines Valley and knew that the question of keeping the route dry was a serious one, and aside from the flood waters of the Desplaines the water which came from the rock itself as excavation progressed was considerable. The rock was irregular and full of crevices. The common sense way was to excavate "dry," and that method would cost not more than half what the other would. There were some advantages in excavating under water. One of them was that the cost of transportating the spoil was less, particularly when the excavated area was broad and the depth not more than ten feet. His experience during twenty years was that the disposition of the water during excavation was a serious question.

Part "Dry" and Part "Wet" Work.

Mr. Dolese said he could operate more cheaply "dry" than "wet." At Hawthorne they were now excavating at a depth of sixty-six feet and he did not find it expensive nor difficult to get rid of all the water that came to them from surface drainage or from the rock. He had had no practical experience in excavating under water. It was his opinion that part of the route would require work in the "dry" and part of it work under water.

James McArthur said that by working one-half the time in the "dry" it would be possible to do work for less money and in less time than by the "wet" method. It was impossible to see the drills and the spoil to be dredged out, consequently much time was lost in false motions. It was necessary also to handle the spoil more times before it reached a dumping-place. In general the cost of excavation under water would be from two to three times as great as "dry" excavation. He was familiar with the geological formation of the Desplaines Valley. The rock was Niagara limestone and varied widely in its character. The difference in the cost of excavation would be between such a route and one that could be protected from the floods of the Desplaines and kept "dry" during the process of excavation by an embankment separating it from the river.

Mr. Prendergast Asks Some Questions.

Mr. Prendergast asked Mr. McArthur: "Would you rely for the selection of a route upon the judgment of an engineer who had had actual experience in many public enterprises?" Mr. McArthur replied that he would certainly do so, if he, himself, had no knowledge of the subject.

Mr. Prendergast then asked Mr. McArthur his opinion of Mr. Artingstall as an engineer.

Mr. McArthur said he did not know how much experience Mr. Artingstall had had in excavation.

Mr. Earnshaw was also in favor of excavation in the "dry." So was Michael Haley. He took the board to task for not having half of the canal dry already. There was no possible excuse for the delay. They already had a right of way 240 feet wide from Chicago to the Desplaines River and could begin digging tomorrow.

When asked by Mr. Prendergast what he would do with the spoil, Mr. Haley said he would load it on boats and dump it in the lake forming a breakwater twenty feet wide from the Calumet to Chicago.

Dunbar Bros., who have been doing work at Hay Lake, near the Soo, wrote:

Subterranean work will always be more expensive because of uncertainty and costly apparatus.

Gen. O. M. Poe of Detroit wrote:

Rock excavation under water, when the original depth is at least nine feet, can be done cheaper by drilling and blasting from scows and then removing the debris with a dredge than it could be done with a cofferdam and its enormous contingent expenses for pumps, maintenance, etc.

Gen. Fitz-Simons Would Not Change the Route.

"Taking all things that exist there, the river, the valley, the kind of a channel we have got to make," inquired Mr. Prendergast of Gen. Fitz-Simons, "can a route be found better than the present one, in your judgment, in respect to reducing the cost of excavation per cubic yard, so far as you know?"

"As I understand the present route it is at the lowest point in the river," replied the General, "taking in the lowest eddies, the ripples of the river. Without making surveys of it I would not say positively that a better route could not be found."

"What is your present judgment from your knowledge of it?"

"I should hesitate to go to very much higher ground in order to establish a route. It would be as cheap to divert the waters from their present channel as it would be to make the surplus excavation which it would require in going onto higher ground."

"The substance of the answer, if I understand you, is that you hesitate to change the present route, all things considered?"

"I have seen nothing in the plans nor in the discussion to induce me to think that a change of the present route would be better."

"Do I understand you to say that in view of all the information that we have had from the gentlemen this afternoon, and your own knowledge of the subject, that as a matter of practical engineering and a proper place to lay out this route considering the lay of the valley and the river, you would hesitate to make a change. Is that right?"

"That is right."

MR. ECKHART WANTS ALL THE FACTS.

He Asks S. W. Allerton About His "Times" Interview—Mr. Allerton Replies.

The following letters from Bernard A. Eckhart to S. W. Allerton and from Mr. Allerton to Mr. Eckhart, in reply, are self-explanatory:

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The Hon. S. W. Allerton—My Dear Sir: I notice that you are credited with the following statement by the Chicago *Times* of Friday morning:

"Why, some of the fellows who were elected to fill vacancies last fall came to members of the National Stock-Yards company and solicited money for election expenses, promising in return, if elected, to locate the canal where it would do us the most good. We didn't give them a dollar, we laughed at them, and told them the ditch would be a nuisance to our enterprise, that we did not want it there, and that it would never be dug any way."

May I ask you, as a good citizen, to state explicitly and fully all that transpired, to the end that any one guilty of the offense to which you refer may be properly dealt with. I doubt not you will see the propriety of so doing and that you will agree with me that such a charge as you have made, if so left as to implicate innocent and guilty men alike, would be most unjust. I therefore confidently expect you, as a gentleman, to put the public in possession of all the information you may have on the subject. Respectfully,

BERNARD A. ECKHART.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Bernard A. Eckhart, Esq., Chicago—Dear Sir: Yours of the 28th inst. is received. You ask me to state explicitly and fully all that transpired between myself and any candidate for the Drainage Commission. A candidate came to me and said that the location of the present drainage ditch was bad; that it would be longer and necessitate the increase the stock-yating; that I had shown an interest in the drainage, and could I not, afford to give something to his campaign fund? That if the ditch was located in the right place it would be a benefit to the National Stock-Yards. I told him I thought it would be a drawback to the Union Transfer company. The candidate was not elected. Yours truly,

S. W. ALLERTON.

TALKS WITH GUESTS AT THE HOTELS.

The Kansas Senatorial Scramble—Arrivals for a Day.

"I think Gov. Humphrey would have saved himself from a great deal of annoyance if he had appointed a successor to Senator Plumb before the politicians got a chance to establish headquarters and start a campaign," said Maj. G. W. Vaughn of Leavenworth, Kas., at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "The scramble now on at Topeka is a lively one. The Governor is besieged by the leaders of the various factions, and there's a number of complications that it will be hard to straighten out without stirring up bad feeling in some of the camps. It is hard to foretell the result as matters now stand. I think Perkins is a little in the lead. After him I should judge that ex-Congressman Morrow stands the best show for securing the appointment. I do not think much of the chances of either of the "Joes" in the contest—Editor Joe Hudson or Joseph R. Burton. Mr. Ingalls hardly figures in the scramble at all, and I do not believe he cares for the place. I doubt if he would accept it if offered to him. No one knows when the Governor will make the appointment, as he is not restricted as to time."

Edgar Saltus, the author, returned to New York yesterday after a ten days visit in Chicago.

"I am astounded at your city," said Mr. Saltus. "It is a superb place. What I wrote in an autograph book while here expresses my opinion of Chicago when I said Chicago has two suburbs—one of them New York and the other San Francisco. This was my first visit, but I will be in Chicago often hereafter. I shall return soon on my way to New Mexico."

J. Warren Keifer of Springfield, O., ex-Speaker of the National House, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He thinks Sherman will win in the Senatorial contest.

J. W. Seymour of Constantinople, Turkey, was at the Leland yesterday.

Auditorium—F. S. Patty, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. R. Park and J. J. Ferry, Cincinnati; O. W. Shipman, Detroit; J. A. Holmes, St. Louis; C. Vogel, Berlin Germany; I. D. Young, Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Wyatt, New York; T. L. Shortall, St. Louis; G. E. Wright, Boston.

Grand Pacific—J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, O.; W. H. Wyman, Omaha; C. E. Monroe, Cincinnati; W. H. Fitzgerald, Detroit; G. M. Gibney, Detroit; J. M. De Camp, Cincinnati; J. H. Drake, New York; G. H. Gibney, Detroit; Martin Collins, St. Louis.

Sherman—S. F. Meyens, St. Paul; Abner Hood, Kansas City; Charles E. Williams, Omaha; D. B. Smith, Jackson, Mich.; F. W. Sullivan, Duluth; T. R. Beck, Sioux City; C. C. Jones, Rockford; and H. H. Carney, Iowa City.

Tremont—E. W. Nash, Grand Forks, N. D.; the Rev. F. C. Green, Boston; Ed Lockhart, New Orleans; E. P. Harris, St. Louis; A. B. Spinks, Ripley, O.; F. N. Ickes, Detroit; W. J. Crane, Negaunee; R. H. Nott, Davenport.

Palmer—T. J. Garrison, Denison, Colo.; B. Lawson, Buffalo; J. B. Flagg, Sparta, Wis; M. J. McMahon, St. Paul, Minn.; August Frank, New York; H. C. Roundree, Omaha; W. S. Aldridge, Rochester, New York.

Wellington—M. L. Hill, St. Louis; Walter Kessler, Indianapolis; George Faunce, Pittsburg; L. D. Richardson, Hot Springs, Ark.; M. Martin, Cincinnati.

Richelieu—I. M. Weston, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Bryan Callaghan, San Antonio, Tex.; G. B. Spriggs, Cleveland; W. C. Brown, New York.

Leland—A. W. Slee, St. Louis; W. Henry, San Jose, Cal.; T. W. Seymour, Constantinople; A. C. Barnes, New York.

MIXED-BLOOD INDIANS WANT RIGHTS.

An Association Formed to Secure Lands and Privileges.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A large number of squaw men, half-breeds, and quarter-blood Indians met in the court-house at Fort Pierre last night and discussed the serious situation that the decision of the Assistant Attorney-General in the case of Jane Waldron against Tomahawk, which has knocked all of the mixed-blood Indians of America out of their allotment of lands and their rations. The arguments favoring themselves are quite earnest and eloquent. John T. Van Meter, a quarter-blood lawyer, took the prominent lead. An organization was formed and is named "The Mixed-Blood Indian Rights Association of the United States." Its officers are John T. Van Meter, President; Corresponding Secretary, Jane Waldron; Treasurer, Maggie Maupin; Executive committee, J. T. Van Meter, Jane Waldron, W. P. Oakes, M. G. Sinon, and Mrs. James Douglas. The latter two are in no way identified with the Indians except for business. The association adopted a constitution which permits whites to become members by paying the usual initiation fee. The object of the organization is to reverse the decision, and a circular letter will be sent to every agency in the United States asking for subscriptions for paying the expenses of an attempt to have the Supreme Court reinstate them in their rights, which they claim were guaranteed to them by the Sioux bill and verified by the subsequent acts of the government.

DR. JOHN KENNEDY'S LIFE IN TORONTO.

He Lost Many Lucrative Positions Through Excessive Drinking.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A telegram from Chicago yesterday afternoon announced that Dr. John E. Kennedy, who went to that city from Toronto six years ago, had been found dead in his office. Dr. Kennedy was about 48 years of age, and the son of a Church of England clergyman. He graduated from Trinity University, Toronto, having been the winner of many scholarships and the gold medal in his final year. He afterwards entered the profession of medicine and was a graduate of Trinity Medical School. After practicing for several years he was appointed professor at Trinity school and about the same time accepted a position of attending surgeon at the Toronto General Hospital. He held both of these places for a time when he contracted an appetite for drink and speedily lost his lucrative positions. An office was opened on John street, but Dr. Kennedy did not reform. His continued addiction to liquor caused a separation between him and his wife. Shortly afterwards he left Toronto quietly and went to Chicago. The body will be brought home for interment.

Excursion Rates to St. Louis.

December 31 and January 1, the Illinois Central will sell excursion tickets, Chicago to St. Louis and return, at rate of $8. Tickets good until and including Jan. 4. The "Diamond Special" leaves Chicago daily at 9:00 p. m., arrives at St. Louis 7:30 a. m., stopping in both directions at Van Buren street, Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park. City ticket office 194 Clark street.

Reduced Rates for the Holidays.

Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates will be sold by the Illinois Central to all points on its lines within 200 miles; also to St. Louis and return December 31 and January 1, good to return until and including Jan. 4. Rates, tickets, and sleeping-car berths can be obtained at 194 Clark street, depots foot of Lake street, Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park.

Cheap Rates to St. Louis and Kansas City.

Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad will sell round trip tickets to above and intermediate points at low rates. Office, No. 212 Clark street, corner Adams.

Cough Following Grip.

Is quickly cured by very small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption. After every spasm of coughing, even if occuring every few minutes, take five or ten drops, just enough to moisten the throat.

Gratifying to All.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based and are abundantly gratifying to the California Fig Syrup company.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

A very nutritious drink for children.

New method. Teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined. Low rates. Drs. McChesney.

"Contra Costa" rare old wines, 130 La Salle.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

HARD ON THE HORSES.

TREATMENT RECEIVED BY THOSE ON THE CARETTE LINE.

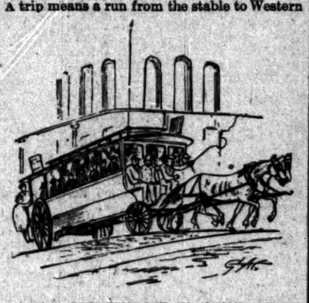
Complaints Made to the Humane Society—The Work the Animals Have to Do Each Day and the Manner in Which They Are Cared For at the Barn—Struggles to Get Heavy Loads Up the Inclines at the Bridges—Officer Dean Talks of the Matter—The Lot of the Men.

NLY drudgery under the lash or imprisonment in a wet, dark stable is the lot of the carette horse. Attention was called to the treatment of these horses in a letter from a patron of the carettes published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, and Officer Dean of the Humane Society says that a number of complaints and charges of cruelty against the company and its employés have been received by the society. He asserts, however, that the society is so crowded with work that it has thus far had no time to inaugurate a systematic campaign against the company.

The horses are almost worked to death, and when they become crippled and worn out they are sold for a song to expressmen, who often continue to abuse them until they drop dead on the street.

In the company's barn, Nos. 144 to 150 South Green street, over 200 horses are housed in quarters that are scarcely adequate for half that number. The stable is dark, has scarcely any ventilation, and the floors and stalls are slippery and wet. The stalls are just broad enough to admit the horse's body, and lying down in them is simply out of the question.

From this dungeon the animals are started out on their day's journey. If they are abused in the stable they suffer worse on their trip. A trip means a run from the stable to Western



CLIMBING THE APPROACH TO ADAMS STREET BRIDGE (CORNER CANAL STREET).

avenue and Adams street, thence back to State and Washington streets, and from there to Clark street and North avenue and back again over the same route. The distance is twelve miles and the schedule time is two hours and twenty-two minutes, or seventy-one minutes each way.

On the Inclines.

It would be bad enough if this run were all on a level, but two steep inclines make the labor of the horses almost unendurable.

Every morning and evening the carettes are crowded with people, who are packed in like sardines in a box. It is not uncommon to see a carette with forty-five passengers. Assuming that the passengers average 100 pounds in weight, there are 4,500 pounds, and this, added to the 3,800 pounds, the weight of the vehicle, makes 8,300 pounds, or over four tons. This load the horses have to drag over the worn-out cedar block pavements, the holes in which cause a succession of jerks and lurches that almost throw animals off their feet.

The struggle up the long, steep approaches of the Adams and Rush street bridges is always a hard one. The patient beasts, always doing their best, are goaded to an unnatural strength by the cuts from a whip which the driver lays upon their backs. The only way it is possible to make two horses pull four tons up such an incline is to get them started on a run below and to keep them running until the top is reached. This is done repeatedly and always by means of the whip. Any one in doubt as to the truth of this statement need only stand at the approach to Rush or Adams street bridge.

A driver who was questioned on the subject said that horses made either one or two trips each day, and that if they made two trips one day they were made to take only one trip the next day. He laughed at the idea that horses were abused. On the way up the Adams street bridge incline he had plied his whip vigorously, but as soon as he learned the occupation and mission of the reporter he ceased to use it.

Scenes at the Barn.

At the barn men and horses are compelled to wade about in the slimy filth which covers the floor. The rear of the stable is filled with four rows of stalls, which take up almost every available inch of room. The ceiling is low, and there is but one small opening for either light or air. On the floor above horses are also kept and the filth drips through the cracks upon the animals below. The men employed in the barns were extremely averse to talking, and it was only after persistent efforts that any information was gained from them. Brainard, the barn foreman, declared that the horses were well treated and that they never made over a trip and a half a day.

"The sick and lame ones," said he, "only have to make half a trip, or when they are too bad they don't go out at all."

Brainard said that drivers were positively forbidden to use the whip, and that they never did use it.

Officer Dean of the Humane Society, however, seemed to think differently.

"The twelve miles that those horses have to pull the heavy lumbering carettes overworks them worse than ninety-nine out of a hundred horses in Chicago," he said yesterday. "Their stable is bad, and last summer it was so hot and foul that it is a wonder the animals did not all die. As far as we are able to learn, the beasts are well-fed."

The most pitiable scenes are at the Adams and Rush street bridges mornings and evenings when the crowds are the greatest. A description of one practically covers all.

A carette starts up the long slippery incline at the Adams street bridge. It is crowded with passengers enough to fill two vehicles of the kind. Men are occupying every available inch of room on the platform and steps, while the seats and aisle inside are wedged full of people.

The Whip Needed.

At the bottom of the incline the driver wields his whip and the horses struggle up the steep slope, slipping and stumbling over the round, smooth cobble stones, and half way up the speed is checked by a long procession of teams which block the way. The driver still plies his whip to prevent the horses from allowing the car to slide back. Slowly and painfully the animals tug and strain, and finally the top is reached. Instead of allowing the jaded horses to ease up on the level surface of the bridge the driver flourishes his whip again and the beasts respond with a jump.

In the mornings it is even worse, for the reason that the north approach of the Rush street bridge and the west incline to the Adams street bridge are the worst to climb.

One of the worst features of the trip is the jerking and pounding of the big, heavy wagon caused by the lurching of the vehicle through the deep holes in the cedar block pavement. This causes the harness and collars of the horses to rub and gall the animals, and a look through the barn reveals few horses that are not marked with sore spots caused by galling.

The men, it is claimed, are worked as hard as the horses. Conductors and drivers work from thirteen to fifteen hours a day for seven days in the week and fifty-two weeks in the year. They make from five to six round trips a day. A conductor said yesterday:

"The horse-car men have a snap compared to us. Their cars run along smoothly while ours lurch and swing and jolt so that it is hard work for the conductor to keep from being thrown off his platform. Every night when I get through I am so tired that I ache all over. Nobody stays by his job a minute after he can get anything else to do."

Holiday Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates at all stations of the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg on Dec. 24, 25, and 31, 1891, and on Jan. 1, 1892, good to return until Jan. 4, 1892, inclusive.

FOR ELEVATING LETTERS AND PAPERS.

Two Devices for Delivering Mail in the Upper Stories of Buildings.

E. A. Keeler in the Metropolitan Block has invented a simple device for the delivery of mail matter and newspapers in the upper stories of residence buildings and flats.

The device is a small movable box, attached to two wires near the door. These wires lead to a window of the flat or rooms occupied by a family. When the postman or carrier has to deliver a letter or paper he places it in the box, pulls a small cord and the box travels upward to its destination, where it automatically locks itself and rings a bell to notify the inmates of its arrival. Its contents having been taken out the box is released and dropped downwards again to await the next postman.

A Postoffice official says this device would save carriers an hour or two each day, for instead of awaiting an answer to the door bell they could have the little box announce the receipt of mail and do the waiting itself. It would also save housewives and others much traveling up and down stairways to meet the postman. The box could also be used for small packages of any kind as well as for letters and newspapers, and they would be perfectly safe, for after the box was hoisted to its place it could not be unlocked except by those residing in the story to which it was elevated.

Another contrivance, having the same end in view, is the "Reid mail elevator," now on exhibition at No. 65 Washington street. The device is arranged for buildings that are and are not supplied with electricity. For the latter matter is deposited in a receptacle on the ground floor. The fact is automatically announced to the addressee, and the latter turns a small crank and elevates the receptacle. The carrier-box automatically stops in front of him. He takes his mail out and the carrier-box descends automatically to the ground floor ready for a new delivery. By means of a clip and tablet one is enabled to communicate with persons below, and can in this way save visitors the trouble of ascending the stairs or the danger of infection in case of contagious diseases. The other form of the invention is operated by the incandescent light current. It takes up a trifle less space than the one operated by a crank and is designed to supersede the crank form in buildings where the electric light is used. It does all its work automatically.

DISASTROUS COLLISION AT CHILLICOTHE.

Two Freight Trains Wrecked—An Engineer, Two Firemen, and a Brakeman Killed.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Dec. 29.—By a mistake in train or

P THE BIDS

HE WEST PARK COMMITTEE.

as Far from a Solution That Is Vexing Them as the Start—What Was Various Tenders—Action Lincoln Park Board in Museum Building—Supt. on an Inspection Trip.

...ful consideration the Im... of the West Park Board ...its report on the bids sub... improvements on the West ...a whole was quite satis... ...mmissioners are now as ...of the problem as they ...the first place all but ...bids were thrown out as ...n deserve attention. The ...he bids for black soil and ...lawns greatly exceeded ...of cost for the comple... recommended that the ...riveways on Humboldt ...west boulevards and all ...lawns be rejected. The ...ere deemed higher than ...gured on, and on its rec... ...ids will be advertised for ...curbing and guttering ta... ...ineer's requirements was ...Granitoid company, its ...per lineal foot along the ...boulevards. This com... ...d explicitness in describ... ...intended to use, and in ...tter inquired into it was ...e Finance Committee ...act, as was also ...cents per lineal ...rk made by the "Medusa... ...case the committee fails ...bid the work will fall ...y. The medusaline stone is ...nd and chemicals. The ...one dissenting vote, were

...lam the Berlin and Mon... ...ny made a bid of $4.49 per ...est on Southwest boule... ...Lake Granite company ...id, $4.44, on Central and ...rds, delivered, or 50 cents ...ears. ...nt over to the Finance ...nly bids accepted were ...way, 50 cents per cubic ...lling on Southwest boule... ...Humboldt boulevard; ...cents for the same work ...d, and the same contract... ...ding on Humboldt bou...

...committee recommended ...mmittee be authorized to ...acts to the bidders who ...and who could satisfy the ...bility to furnish in quality ...or and material required.

...o tried to convince the ...ek ago that he could sup... ...and had them ready for ...put in an appearance at ...Improvement committee ...week to look at Mr. Nel... ...t trees, which he claims ...satisfactorily.

FOR A MUSEUM.

...ciences Wants the Lin... ...to Erect a Building.

...Board held its monthly ...fternoon at the offices in ...House Block. President ...Chair and Commissioner ...member of the board ab...

...d a line of extension for ...e. No alteration was made ...iously considered, but it ...the board in order to

...ications were received rel... ...eel observation tower 300 ...Park. They were re... ...oners Leicht and May to

...was received from the ...ces in regard to making ...museum building to be ...where the valuable collec... ...the society might be kept. ...de to the conditions under ...was to be erected, and the ...d to Commissioner Stock... ...ions to confer with the ...in placing the museum ...make it the nucleus of a

...ettigrew was authorized to ...heny, Pa., to investigate ...g the palm house belong... ...a view to using the same

...d Fishermen.

...as witnessed this afternoon ...wo young fellows were fish... ...rhood of the Hastings mill ...surprise, a large whale rose ...e proximity to their small ...uting for some time disap... ...ily Telegraph.

...RICE'S ...LICIOUS ...voring ...racts ...FRUIT FLAVORS. Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use Flavor as delicately ...ly as the fresh fruit

...STERN ...E WRECKING AGENCY ...w at 10 a. m., ...f Fire Underwriters, ...lic Auction, ...STOCK OF ...Commission Merchant, ...IS STORE, ...er-st., Chicago, ...ISTING OF ...pples, ...anberries, &c., &c. ...CONDITION, and to be ...ESERVE to the HIGH...

...EL GANS, Manager, ...Salvage Wrecking Agency. ...E & CO., Auctioneers.

...LERSHEIM & CO. ...Randolph-st. ...k This Morning ...LE FURNITURE, ...PETS, ...old Goods, Cigars, ...and General Mer...

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

BLAINE AGAIN VICTOR.

HE MAKES ANOTHER RECIPROCITY ARRANGEMENT.

It Embraces the British West Indian Colonies of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, British Guiana, and the Leeward and Windward Islands—Proposition to Build a Ship Canal Across New York State to the Hudson River at a Cost of from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—A reciprocity arrangement has been entered into between Secretary Blaine and the British Minister to embrace the British West India colonies of Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Leeward and Windward Islands, except Grenada, Trinidad, and the colony of British Guiana. It is expected that the arrangement will go into operation as to the West India colonies named Feb. 1 next, and as to British Guiana March 31 next. The official proclamation and correspondence will probably not be issued for ten days or two weeks, as it must await notice that the tariff legislation of the colonies rendered necessary by the arrangement has been enacted. The following are the principal articles to be admitted free of all duty and any other national, colonial, or municipal charges:

Articles on the List.

Animals alive, beef, beef and pork preserved in cans, printed matter in all languages, bottles of glass or stoneware, bran, middlings and shorts, carts, wagons, cars and barrows, not including vehicles of pleasure, cotton seed and its products, eggs; fertilizers of all kinds, natural and artificial; fish, fresh or on ice, and salmon and oysters in cans; fruits and vegetables, fresh and dried, when not canned, tinned, or bottled; gold and silver coin of the United States and bullion; hay and straw for forage, ice, india rubber and gutta-percha goods; implements, utensils, and tools for agriculture; lime of all kinds, all materials and appliances for railways and tramways, paper of all kinds for printing and wrapping, photographic apparatus and chemicals, all accessories for printing, quicksilver; resin, tar, pitch, and turpentine, salt, sewing-machines, shipbuilding materials, including wire rope, starch of Indian corn or maize, steam and power engines, steam boilers and steam pipes, sulphur, tanbark, electrical apparatus and appliances of all kinds for communication or illumination, trees, plants, vines, and seeds and grains of all kinds for propagation or cultivation, wire for fences, proprietary medicines.

Schedules Affecting Jamaica Only.

The following affect Jamaica only:

Coal and coke; sugar, refined; wire for fences, for appliances for fastening the same; zinc, tin, and lead in sheets. It is understood that the packages or coverings in which the articles named in the foregoing schedule are imported shall be free of duty if they are usual and proper for the purposes.

Schedule B—Articles to be admitted at 50 per cent reduction of the duty designated in the customs tariff now in force: Bacon and bacon hams, bread and biscuit, butter, cheese, lard and its compounds, lumber of pitch pine, in rough or prepared for buildings, to be reduced to nine shillings per 1,000 feet.

Schedule "C"—Articles to be admitted at 25 per cent reduction of the duty designated in the customs tariff now in force: Beef, salted or pickled; corn and maize, corn-meal, oats, petroleum and its products, crude or refined; pork, salted or pickled; wheat.

PLANS FOR WATERWAYS TO THE SEA.

One Is to Build a Ship Canal Across the State of New York to the Hudson River.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Plans for waterways from the Great Lakes to the sea multiply. Most of the suggestions seem to overlook that by the time the projects could be carried out Canada is likely as not to be a part of the United States. It could certainly be acquired at a cost not much greater than the waterways which it is proposed to build. One of the reasons given by the members who favor these enterprises is the necessity of having access to the ocean entirely on American soil. Their idea is that we must have something to counteract the Canadian control of the Welland. Commercial reasons, however, are also given. Representative Chipman of Michigan now comes to the front with a project to construct a canal around Niagara Falls on the American side. Senator Davis of Minnesota has already introduced a bill for that purpose. But Representative Chipman proposes to go further and build a ship canal across the State of New York to the Hudson River, so that vessels from the lakes can pass through to the ocean. The canal would be about 150 feet wide and would have to be twenty feet deep in order to accommodate the large vessels of the lakes. The cost of such a canal would be anywhere from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000. Says Judge Chipman:

The securing of access to the seaboard for the lake marine is still in the stage of inquiry, though certain to be consummated by another if not by this generation. The marine tonnage of the great lakes constitutes the chief part of American shipping. It transports toward the seaboard the productions of the Great West, and carries back the productions of the Eastern and Northern States, as well as articles imported from foreign countries. The great ships which do this work are met at Niagara Falls by a barrier which stops them at Buffalo, where bulk has to be broken and cargoes transferred to rail or the Erie Canal. The expense of this constitutes a burden on all States tributary to the lakes as far west as the Rocky Mountains and as far East as Buffalo. It is enormous and oppressive, and tends to keep down the prices of lumber, iron, all the cereals, sheep, cattle, and, in fact, everything the farmers have to sell. It is also a great detriment to Western manufacturers, both in the foreign and the domestic markets. Already, during the life of navigation in Northwestern waters, the competition between marine and rail shipments has had a happy effect in reducing freight tariffs, so far as that competition extends. What is now demanded is that it shall be extended to every inch of the carriage, to the ultimate mark at home and abroad. That this will benefit the entire country is beyond cavil. I shall, at the first opportunity after the reassembling of Congress, introduce a bill for the appointment of a commission to make surveys and estimate the cost.

Senator Cush Davis also talks about his Niagara Canal project:

I am assured that this canal project is entirely feasible. It has the support of the leading men of the West and Northwest, and I am convinced that its construction is only a question of a short time comparatively. All great undertakings have had obstacles to surmount just as great as confront the project of building a canal around Niagara Falls. Yes, the plan of deep-water transportation to the sea undoubtedly contemplates the construction of a ship canal from Oswego to the Hudson River. That, however, is the matter that is quite far in the future. I am told that even with the present narrow canal between Oswego and Albany a saving of twenty-nine hours could be effected on a cargo of Western grain sent through a ship canal at Niagara and then trans-shipped at Oswego for New York and Europe. That would be a big saving. The State and City of New York would benefit by the building of the Niagara Canal. The usefulness of the Erie Canal might be impaired, but the State would not suffer. A canal from Oswego to tidewater would complete a grand scheme of deep-water communication and be of wonderful benefit to the Western farmer and the country at large.

M'LAIN IS A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Not Probable That the "Skipper" of Bering Sea Will Get Indemnity for Poaching.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—"Skipper" McLain will hardly be allowed to wrap the Stars and Stripes around him as a shield for seal poaching. Inquiry at the State and Treasury Departments today elicited the fact that McLain, who claims that his vessel was illegally confiscated by a Russian cruiser on the charge of seal poaching, has lodged complaint through his attorneys and wants to be indemnified by Russia for what he terms "an unjustifiable seizure." Instead of being an American subject, as the "skipper" alleges, he is said by Treasury officials to be a Nova Scotian, and with his brother, also a subject of Queen Victoria, he has for years been engaged in sealing operations. What he now calls the schooner James H. Lewis was in 1887 known as the Ada of Yokohama, Japan, sailing under the British flag. For taking seals unlawfully the schooner was seized and libeled as a prize at Puget Sound, and after being bought in by certain interested parties it hoisted the American flag and has, since 1887, been noted as a sealer in the vicinity of Bering Sea. Investigation shows that when seized by the Russian vessel the schooner Lewis was within the dominion of the Czar, and the United States authorities hold that Russia has the same right to protect its fisheries and rookeries that this government has so far as Alaska is concerned.

Under these circumstances, and from the fact that McLain is still a British subject, the officials at Washington are not inclined to look with any degree of favor upon his complaint. One of the officials, who has had considerable experience in the Alaskan region and has engaged in several cruises in Bering Sea waters, remarked today that the McLains were pretty tough citizens as he recollected them, and a never-ending cause of trouble to those engaged in trying to break up illegal taking of seals. He said further:

But it was all to no avail. If "Skipper" McLain wanted a cargo of seals he would do and dare anything to accomplish his purpose. He made no secret of the fact that he was a British subject, but rather gloried in it, and it was a genuine surprise to me when I learned that he was claiming protection and justice at the hands of the United States Government. From what is known of his career, I do not think it at all likely that he will be able to hoodwink us in this matter, although he may cause some letter-writing.

CHAIRMAN HOLMAN HAS THE GRIP.

His Physical Powers Have Visibly Weakened—Apprehension Felt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Chairman Holman of the Appropriations committee is now on the Congressional sick list. He is suffering from the grip. His friends doubt whether he will be able to take the active part this session that he has himself planned. Judge Holman's condition would be regarded as less serious if it were not for his advanced age. He is in his 70th year and his life has been an extremely busy one. Within the last few months his physical powers, which had been great, have visibly weakened, and his condition is such as to give his family and friends considerable uneasiness, especially in view of the laborious duties to which he has been assigned and which he is too ambitious to decline. There is no other Chairmanship in the House which involves so great a burden of work and responsibility as that of the Appropriations committee ever since the transfer of a number of the general appropriation bills to other committees. Gen. Forney of Alabama, who has been a member of the Appropriations committee for a number of years, and is therefore thoroughly familiar with the labor and responsibilities which the Chairman must shoulder, declined the Chairmanship in this Congress on account of his advanced age, and because he felt physically unable to undertake the duties. And yet he is a year younger than Judge Holman, and is apparently as strong and vigorous for his years as Chairman Holman is. Under the circumstances the friends of the latter therefore naturally feel serious misgivings on his account.

MILLS CANNOT OVERTURN HIS PLAN.

Mr. Springer Says the Country Wants His Own Brand of Tariff Reform.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Chairman Springer was at the Capitol today and took possession of the Ways and Means committee-room. He signalized himself as a reformer by arranging to throw open the lobby to the public adjoining the committee-room which was closed by order of Speaker Reed. For the rest Mr. Springer was happy at the prospect of soon beginning his work. He pooh-hooed the idea of the Mills people being able to overturn his program and get through a general tariff bill. Said Mr. Springer:

I am getting letters from all over the country indorsing my plan of separate bills. They may try to make fun of it by calling it piecemeal, but we can soon pick the McKinley bill to pieces in that way. The people want something practical and my plan gives it to them.

DESTRUCTION OF AMERICAN FORESTS.

Ex-Senator Edmunds Writes a Letter on This Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Assistant Secretary Willits of the Department of Agriculture presided at the meeting of the American Forestry Association today. Ex-Senator Edmunds sent a letter expressing his regret at his inability to be present, in which he said:

The subject is of unusual importance to the future welfare of all our countrymen. I have seen in Europe much of the evil of the stripping of the hill and mountain sides of their forests, and I have seen in our temperate and well-watered climate of Vermont how great has been the loss from timber and wood cutting merely for the timber and wood, without reference to the inevitable consequences in reference to floods, washing away of soils, drying up of springs, and turning the face of otherwise bountiful nature into deserts. The devastations of a dozen years can hardly be repaired in half a century, and so every energy of reason and persuasion ought to be brought to bear upon the public intelligence to avert the evils that so seriously threaten large parts of the republic from the destruction of the forests.

BLAINE IN FAVOR OF FREE HIDES.

Mr. McKinley Tells How the Secretary Stood on This Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—The following letter will explain itself:

CANTON, O., Dec. 19.—My Dear Mr. Blaine: Your letter of the 4th inst., inclosing Hon. George Halsey's letter, is at hand. Mr. Halsey must have misunderstood me. I could not have told him that you favored a duty on hides, for at some time in the course of the consideration of the tariff bill you wrote me an earnest letter protesting against taking hides from the free list and placing them upon the dutiable list. I return you Mr. Halsey's letter and will be glad if you will send him mine. Truly yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY JR.

GENERAL WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Gen. Miles' Visit Not on Account of the Chilean Difficulty or Garza's Raid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Gen. Miles was at the War Department today paying his respects to the officials and greeting old acquaintances. He explained that he had not been summoned to Washington either on account of the Chilean imbroglio or the troubles on the Mexican border, but had come of his own accord to attend the wedding of Miss Rachel Sherman, who is a cousin of Mrs. Miles. Accompanying the General were Mrs. Miles and their son, Sherman Miles. At the War Department it was stated that Gen. Miles' visit had no significance other than its social one. He had telegraphed last week for leave to come and it had been granted.

M. Patrenotre Pays His Respects.

M. Patrenotre, the newly appointed French Minister to the United States, paid his respects to Secretary Blaine and the assistant secretaries of the Department of State today. He will probably present his credentials tomorrow.

Secretary Elkins Ready for Duty.

Word was received at the War Department this morning that Secretary Elkins would leave his home at Elkins, W. Va., at 1 o'clock today and would be on duty at the War Department tomorrow.

Capital Briefs.

Congressman Wright is better today.

Speaker Crisp is stronger today and is able to sit up.

Assistant Secretary Nettleton is confined to his residence with grip.

Senator Proctor's slight attack of grip still confines him to his residence.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield has left Washington for Cincinnati. He expects to return in four or five days.

Our Suburban Home.

"Five minutes" from the station is our out-of-town abode,
"Five minutes" from the horse-cars and from the cable road;
"Five minutes" from a grocery (it takes three hours to send),
"Five minutes" from a church by far too distant to attend;
"Five minutes" from the school-house two miles and more away;
"Five minutes" from a postoffice you reach in half a day—
Dulled is my moral nature and confused my senses be
With this distracting labyrinth of hard mendacity—
"Five minutes" from the wood-pile, the barn, and the front fence;
"Five minutes" from the clothes-line and pump—let me go hence!
Let me not over perjure and pedestrianize here;
Let me find rest and truth where something shall be somewhat near.
—*Emma A. Opper, in Puck.*

He Got the Direction.

TEMPLETON, Pa., Dec. 23.—[Philadelphia Press.]—The mind of a Mr. Craig, living near here, became suddenly impaired Monday. He walked about three miles toward Kellersburg, where he climbed to the top of a tree about seventy-five feet in height, and, when discovered some time afterward, all efforts to persuade him to descend were futile. He remained in this perilous position until the top of the tree was sawed off and lowered to the ground by means of a rope. The descent was made in safety, and after Mr. Craig's capture he said he was trying to get to heaven.

ASKED TO GO SOUTH.

HOW MR. AND MRS. POTTER PALMER MAY AID THE FAIR.

How They Could Be of Service in Mexico—Chile's Minister of Foreign Affairs Writes That His Country Will Make a Good Exhibit at the Exposition—Plans for Pennsylvania's Building Approved—Controller May On the Issue of Bonds by the City—Other Fair News.

Exposition officials yesterday invited Mr. Potter Palmer, Vice-President of the Board of Directors, and Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, to visit the Mexican Republic. World's Fair matters down there do not appear to be flourishing with that degree of enthusiasm which is desired. It is thought that Mrs. Palmer might do a great deal in aid of the Exposition if she and Vice-President Palmer could be induced to make the trip.

President Diaz himself and several leading government officials have informally expressed the wish that Mrs. Palmer should visit the Mexican Capital. Some time ago Director-General Davis planned to send a commission to that country, but as the Board of Control decided that such commission must be without expense to either the National Commission or the Board of Directors, Col. Davis found but little willingness on the part of any one to go there at his own expense. The matter was dropped until yesterday, when the Foreign Exhibits Committee passed unanimously a resolution asking Mr. and Mrs. Palmer to go to Mexico. The trip, if made, will be of a wholly informal character, as Col. Davis informed the committee that he thought it inadvisable to issue commissions at this time. The Mexican Congress is now in session, and he thought the authorities might resent the intimation that they would have to be told by the Exposition management what they should appropriate in aid of the Fair.

Mrs. Palmer said last night that the invitations had not yet been received and that Mr. Palmer and she had not considered the matter.

CHILE TO MAKE A GOOD DISPLAY.

Text of a Letter Received from Its Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Good news was received at Exposition headquarters yesterday from the Republic of Chile. Lieut. Harlow, the World's Fair Commissioner to that republic, sent to Director-General Davis the following letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Santiago:

Sir: In reply to your letter and to our conversation as to whether Chile would take part, and in what degree, in the Columbian Exposition that is going to take place in Chicago, I have the honor to tell you, after having received orders from the President and the subsequent instructions of my colleagues, that the government and the people of Chile will cheerfully contribute to it.

Ratifying the request recently made for 100 meters of space as necessary for the products of Chile, I have the honor to assent to the three petitions that you presented in your letter that I have just replied to.

As soon as my colleagues of Industry and Public Works, of Finance, and of Interior, to whom it belongs to suggest the appropriations, order such means for the affair as they may decide as proper for the subject, it will give me pleasure to inform you of them.

Improving the occasion to express to you my considerations, I subscribe myself,

H. A. MATTA.

PENNSYLVANIA'S BUILDING PLANS.

They Are Approved by the Construction Department—Exhibits Expected.

Plans for Pennsylvania's State World's Fair Building were approved yesterday by the Construction Department. Pennsylvania will erect a $75,000 structure, one of the features of which will be a reproduction of the cupola of old Independence Hall.

Benjamin Whitman, the Executive Commissioner of the Pennsylvania World's Fair Board, submitted a design to Chief of Construction Burnham yesterday. He was accompanied by Thomas F. Lonsdale, the architect, of Philadelphia and Thomas Bradley, one of the State Commissioners from Philadelphia. A few slight modifications in the plan were suggested and at once approved.

Mr. Whitman, in speaking of the Pennsylvania exhibit, said:

"We hope to have in this building Liberty Bell, which is now the property of the City of Philadelphia. We shall reproduce not only the cupola of Independence Hall, but the main hall itself, and just inside the grand entrance we desire to have hanging Liberty Bell. There are a great many revolutionary relics which we shall endeavor to secure, and the first floor of the building will be given to a historical display of that character; but the main idea is to have a comfortable house for Pennsylvanians who visit Chicago during the Fair. Running all around the structure will be a broad portico, the roof of which will form a promenade. There will be a large waiting room, a reading room, committee rooms, offices, and everything that will conduce to comfort. There will be no exhibits in the building beyond what I have mentioned. The club house idea will be carried out to perfection."

Mr. Whitman was well pleased with the site granted Pennsylvania and said that everything was in good working order at home. Pennsylvania, he declared, would be surpassed by none in the magnitude of their displays in the several buildings. The big manufacturers of the State are already applying for space.

WHEN THE BONDS WILL BE ISSUED.

The City Controller May Avail Himself of the Ninety-Day Notice Clause.

City Controller May said yesterday he felt inclined to avail himself of the ninety days' limit given Nov. 1 in regard to the sale of $1,000,000 worth of World's Fair bonds.

"I had intended," he said, "to advertise the bonds about the middle of January, so as to sell them by Feb. 1, but not much before, as I want to save the city all the interest possible. If the World's Columbian Exposition needs the money earlier I might issue the bonds sooner, but I should want a statement of its financial condition and assurance that it is using due diligence in the collection of subscriptions."

Chairman Peck of the Exposition Finance committee said the financial statement would be furnished and also evidence that all diligence was being exercised in pushing delinquents.

If the Controller could furnish $1,000,000 promptly Feb. 1, the directors it is said would be satisfied, but they fear the sale will be delayed much longer than that time. There is $700,000 in the treasury, but it is being expended at the rate of $600,000 a month, and it is not desired to issue a call for the fourth assessment of 20 per cent on the capital stock until next April.

WHAT MEXICO WILL DO AT THE FAIR.

A First-Class Showing from That Republic Is Promised.

Col. R. de Zagas Euriguer, a veteran officer of the Mexican army and a member of the Supreme Court of Military Justice of the republic, has been a guest at the Auditorium for several days. In an interview yesterday he said:

"At your Exposition we Mexicans will show you not what Mexico was but what Mexico is. We shall show you how prosperous we are, and that we are not a people disturbed by constant revolutions. It has not yet been decided whether or not we shall make a military display at the Exposition as we did in Paris and New Orleans, but we shall probably send some of our soldiers and one of our big bands. You will have great crowds of visitors here from Mexico. Nothing has ever aroused so much interest in our republic as your Exposition, and I believe half the race will come here to see your show if the plans now made can be carried out."

Col. Euriguer, outside of his military duties, takes a great interest in the welfare of Mexico. He is connected with the *Nineteenth Century*, the oldest journal in Spanish-America. Speaking of the little spat with Chile the Colonel said:

"It would be too bad to see two American countries involved in a war. I do not expect to see any trouble, as your mighty nation can afford to be magnanimous and allow the quarrel to be settled by arbitration. A war would be like a quarrel between a giant and a baby, and the Chileans know that. They are a proud people, but they have been very insolent, and your government is in the right in demanding satisfaction. Still I think everything can and will be adjusted without war."

Col. Euriguer and his companions visited the World's Fair grounds yesterday and were greatly impressed with the evidences of progress there.

"I visited the Paris Exposition," Col. Euriguer said, "but from the plans and the work already done I judge that your Exposition will be much grander than even that magnificent and wonderful exhibition."

The Mexicans will leave today for Niagara Falls and New York. They will continue their travels to Europe unless recalled by their government.

APPROPRIATION IS INADEQUATE.

State Teachers' Association Make an Allotment of the Appropriation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A joint meeting of the Committee on Education of the Illinois Board of World's Fair Commissioners and the World's Fair Committee of the State Teachers' Association was held here today for the purpose of arriving at some understanding as to the apportionment of the appropriation for an educational exhibit at the Fair. Dr. Richard Edwards presided. The members of the Teachers' committee were almost unanimous in the opinion that the appropriation of $30,000 is inadequate, and that more will be needed if a proper exhibit is made. The members of the Commissioners' committee gave the teachers very little encouragement in hoping for an increase in the appropriation. They said that all the departments were asking for more money, and that it would be impossible to meet all demands. The teachers finally concluded to make the best of the means at their disposal and agreed to recommend the following apportionment of the appropriation: University of Illinois at Champaign, $9,000; the two State normal schools, $4,000; for the common school exhibit, $17,000; total, $30,000. It was agreed that this should be included in the report of the committee to the association, and the committee of the Commissioners will be governed largely by the action of the association. The Teachers' committee decided to recommend Col. H. C. Forbes of Champaign for superintendent of the educational exhibit. He is a brother of S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist.

FOR EASTERN WORKINGMEN.

Plan to Run a Special Train to Carry Them to the Fair.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Letters have been sent, reading as follows, to Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central and Hudson River railway; George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania; and Charles Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio:

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Dear Sir: Will you please inform us upon what terms we can engage with you for a special mail and express train to carry 400 passengers, to run to Chicago and return once a week during each of the twenty-six weeks during which the Columbian Exhibition will be open in 1893? We hope that you will name a very low rate of transportation, for we wish to propose to the workingmen of this city and vicinity to visit the great Fair with their families, leaving New York at such time as to enable them to spend the whole of each Wednesday at the Fair and leaving Chicago at the close of the exhibition for that day. We make this inquiry thus early in order to give ourselves time to perfect a plan for a system of prizes and of wage-saving which we trust may assist many workingmen to visit the Columbian Exhibition who would not be able to do so without such assistance. Very truly yours,

"THE MAIL AND EXPRESS."

To Provide a Connecticut Representation.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Connecticut Senate held a brief session today after a recess since Dec. 7, but transacted no business of interest. The question of appropriations for the World's Fair was discussed among the Senators informally before the session. If the Legislature should conclude to adjourn in January without doing any business there would be no funds available for Connecticut's representation at Chicago. Some Senators who are opposed to going into general business until the controversy over the State officers is settled are inclined to favor appropriating funds for representation at the great Fair, and the best way of accomplishing this is now under consideration. Probably some plan will be presented early after the January meeting.

For the Ohio State Building.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Building committee of the Ohio Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition met today and examined the plans of the Ohio Building at Chicago. J. W. Yost of Columbus, Chairman; George W. Rapp of Cincinnati, and F. A. Coburn of Cleveland, members of the committee appointed by the Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to prepare plans, were present; also James W. McLaughlin of Cincinnati, the architect employed by the committee to prepare the plans. The plans embodying the ideas of the four architects were examined by the Building committee and a number of suggestions were made. It is probable that the plans will be approved with the changes suggested and sent to Chicago for final approval, with plans and specifications, by Feb. 1.

School Children to Erect the Building.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Board of Managers for the Kansas World's Fair display met here tonight and submitted a proposition to the State Teachers' convention for having a World's Fair day. There are 1,500 school teachers in the city from all parts of the State, and the plan will unquestionably be approved. The scheme originated with the President of the Board, A. W. Smith, and provides for a special day in every school district, in which an entertainment will be given, consisting of recitations and tableaux on the discovery of America. The proceeds are to be used in erecting the building for the Kansas display, and over the door will be cut this legend, "Erected by the School Children of Kansas."

To Build a Tower.

The American Tower company, which for several months has been proposing to build a lofty structure, was given a reply yesterday by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. The company has asked the privilege of building on the east end of the Midway Plaisance a tower not less than 600 nor more than 1,000 feet high. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings said the Exposition management favored the building of such a tower and the committee would recommend its construction provided the company would build a tower not less than 1,000 feet high and make satisfactory arrangements with the Ways and Means Committee not later than Jan. 15 next.

Prize for Poem or Song.

Director-General Davis received yesterday from an Eastern manufacturing firm an offer to deposit with any one whom the Director-General might designate $5,000 as a prize for the best poem or song to be read or sung at the opening ceremonies of the Exposition. The stipulations in connection with the offer were that the contest be opened to the world, and that the prize be awarded the successful competitor by a committee to be selected by the National Commission. Col. Davis was pleased with the offer, and will see that it is properly acted upon.

Objects to the Rules.

The Texas County Exhibiters' Association does not like the rules adopted by the Board of Control and the National Commission in reference to State buildings at the Fair. The Chairman of the Association Committee on Space has issued a lengthy appeal to the various trade organizations of Texas asking them to coöperate with the Chairman in securing a revision of the rules which prevent collective displays by counties and States in the departmental buildings.

Exhibit of Plants.

Manager Leitch, of the the steamship line plying to Belize, Honduras, is taking a great deal of interest in the representation of plants from that country in the Horticultural Department of the Exposition. He writes Chief Samuels, saying that if he is furnished a list of plants that will be needed here he will see to it that they are collected and sent on.

MUST BE UNANIMOUS.

DECISION AGAINST A REPORT ON GAS COAL RATES.

Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association Find That All Tariffs Must Be Canceled Unless the Committee Can Agree—Special Rate on Lard Oil Refused—Amended Rules Governing Rates on Freight in Transit at Time of Change—No Richmond Terminal Dividend.

The Board of Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association, though Chairman Walker, promulgated an important decision yesterday regarding rates and divisions on gas coal from points in Western Pennsylvania to Mississippi River on business destined to points beyond. An investigation of the matter by the Commissioners disclosed the following facts:

Gas coal for points west of the Mississippi River in Iowa and elsewhere has heretofore been largely supplied through Cincinnati and Peoria. In order to equalize the rate on coal from mines in Western Pennsylvania via Chicago to the same territory, a rate of $2.50 from the originating points to the east bank of the Mississippi River was required. This subject was presented to the Western Freight Association, all lines, at their meeting in June last, in the form of an application from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific to join Eastern lines in establishing rates on gas coal from the Pennsylvania district to western points at $1 per ton higher than the rates from Cincinnati, Eastern lines to accept as their proportion east of Chicago $2 per ton. The vote upon the application being adverse, the matter was referred to a special committee on which all interested lines were represented.

The report of that committee showed that consideration was given to a resolution providing that such lines in the association as desired to do so may join the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in through rates on gas coal—$2.50 per ton to the Mississippi River from Pittsburg on business destined beyond, allowing the Baltimore and Ohio a minimum of $2 per net ton to Chicago. This resolution was unanimously adopted by the committee, with the exception of a conditional vote on the part of the Iowa Central to the effect that if satisfactory arrangements could be made via Peoria with the Eastern lines on this coal it would vote in the affirmative; otherwise it would be in the negative.

The Chairman of the Western Freight Association objected to the divisions proposed, stating his understanding that the agreed basis of divisions with Eastern lines would allow the Western lines 70 cents per net ton in lieu of 50 cents, as proposed under said resolution, and that if the proposition was made in that form no line could properly object to the rate. Meanwhile the Baltimore and Ohio established a joint rate of $2.50, which tariff is still in effect.

The Commissioners find that a mistake was made in acting upon a report of a committee which had not reached a unanimous agreement and concluded by saying:

If that committee can now agree upon a disposition of the matter it will be accepted by the Commissioners as a solution of the existing difficulties. Such an agreement does not seem to be impossible, and the Chairman of the Western Freight Association is requested again to convene the special committee by whom the subject was originally considered, to the end that they may again endeavor to reconcile their views and arrive at a unanimous report; and with the understanding that unless such a report is reached the tariffs in question, and all similar tariffs, if any, shall be canceled, upon a date to be named by said Chairman therefor.

CHANGES MADE IN RATES.

Amended Rates to Govern Traffic Forwarded Under Certain Conditions.

The Freight committee of the Central Traffic Association at its last meeting, Dec. 9, 1891, adopted the following amended rules to govern traffic forwarded at the time of and subsequent to changes in rates:

All property actually shipped, consigned at through rates direct to points in the East and rated at originating points prior to date of change in rate, will go forward at rates in effect at time of shipment. In such cases the way-bills must bear notation, "In transit prior to the date of change."

No freight will be passed at less than the new basis when it is delivered to roads in the territory of this association more than ten days after the date of change in rates. Inspectors will be so instructed.

Should it be subsequently shown that any property billed upon the new basis is actually entitled under the rules of this association, or of the joint committee, to transportation at preëxisting rates the overcharge may be refunded, but only upon the approval of the Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, or, as to Joint Committee traffic, upon the approval of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of that committee.

No property loaded on or after the date of change will be taken at less than the full tariff upon the new basis.

RATES ON LARD OIL.

Commissioners Refuse to Allow a Special Rate on the Commodity.

In the matter of a proposition for the application of packing-house product rates on lard oil from Cedar Rapids to the Mississippi River on traffic destined to points east of the Indiana-Illinois State line, the Board of Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association has just rendered the following decision:

While no objection was presented on the part of any of the lines directly interested in the traffic in question to the proposition, nevertheless the arguments presented by the various lines have not been sufficient to convince the Commissioners that the proposed change should be authorized.

The application made in the Western Freight Association proposed that the oil in question should be subject to the rate which governs on shipments of packing-house products. There are many objections to this proposition. Illuminating and lubricating oils are the subject of classification and are not exceptionally treated. To introduce the exception thus proposed would be the signal for a general attack upon the classification in respect to many corresponding articles, and at innumerable points. It would hardly be practical to enlarge the list of articles included under the title "packing-house products" for the benefit of a single packer or to confine such a change to a single point. The obvious difficulties in the way of this method of treating the subject are so serious that the application was changed at the hearing into a suggestion that a special commodity rate on the article in question be made by which lard-oil should receive a rate approximating the rate in force upon packing-house products from Ceder Rapids to the Mississippi River when destined to points east of the State of Illinois. But while the carriers directly interested in the particular traffic in question express themselves as willing to submit to the reduction proposed, the Commissioners cannot authorize it without considering the effect likely to follow in respect to other commodities and at other localities. The introduction of a special rate of this kind is exceedingly easy and is often of great advantage to some industry or locality, but is almost inevitably followed by complaints of discrimination from other localities, or in respect to corresponding articles, which in the present case would be difficult to answer. The natural consequences of the action proposed would be likely to give rise to serious trouble at no very distant date; and as the Commissioners do not feel that the proposed rate could be safely made without disturbing other points and other articles, they find themselves compelled to decline to allow a special rate for this commodity.

RICHMOND TERMINAL SURPRISES.

No Dividend Declared as Formerly—What the Olcott Committee May Do.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The latest surprise in Richmond Terminal affairs is that the semi-annual 3½ per cent dividend on the Central Railroad and Banking company of Georgia was not paid yesterday. Dec. 28 is the regular date and the dividend has been paid for several years on that day. In previous years the directors met before that date and declared the dividend, but this time the matter has not yet been discussed in any board meeting. It does not necessarily mean that the dividend will be passed, although there are rumors to that effect. The reasons for it are as follows: The Georgia Central June 1, 1891, was leased to the Georgia Pacific railroad for ninety-nine years, a rental of 7 per cent being guaranteed on the stock of the Central. The Georgia Pacific in turn is leased to the Richmond and Danville for the payment of fixed charges, the Danville company agreeing to make good any deficit. Thus the Georgia Central is practically leased by the Richmond and Danville.

A director of the Richmond Terminal company said yesterday that probably the first step that the Olcott committee would take in readjusting the affairs of the whole system would be to abrogate the lease of the Georgia Central to the Georgia Pacific. "In the first place," he said, "the Richmond and Danville Board of Directors I believe never ratified the lease, and it seems to me that the Georgia Pacific had no right to make such an instrument on its own authority, being itself leased to the Richmond and Danville. It is ridiculous for the Georgia Pacific to think of guaranteeing 7 per cent dividends on the stock of the Georgia Central when it cannot meet its own fixed charges by $500,000. While I think there is no doubt that the stockholders of the Central will in time get their dividends I presume it will be delayed until the Central is restored to its former independence and the stockholders know that they are getting what they are entitled to. The question might be brought to a head sooner by passing the dividend."

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The Western Passenger Association lines have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Annual show Southern Wisconsin Poultry Association, Richland Center, Wis., Dec. 29 to Jan. 1, 1892, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin south of the line of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul railroad; annual communication Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Minnesota, St. Paul, Jan. 13 and 14, fare and one-third from points in Minnesota; annual winter carnival and ice palace celebration, Austin, Minn., Jan. 27 to 29, fare and one-third for the round trip from points in Minnesota and Iowa within a radius of 100 miles of Austin; annual convention of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, Madison, Wis., Feb. 1 to 5, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin; fifteenth annual session Grand Lodge Independent Order Mutual Aid, State of Illinois, Springfield, Feb. 2 to 5, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; State convention Republican League of Missouri, Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 12 to 13, fare and one-third from points in Missouri.

St. Paul Financial Statement.

The earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company for last November and the corresponding month last year are as follows:

November.	1890.	1891.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,650,985	$3,214,162	$563,176
Expenses and taxes	1,593,038	1,808,867	216,828
Net earnings	$1,057,946	$1,404,294	$346,348
For the five months ending Nov. 30, 1891:			
Gross earnings	$12,743,140	$14,460,985	$1,717,844
Expenses and taxes	8,068,845	8,774,583	705,738
Net earnings	$4,674,295	$5,686,401	$1,012,105

To Harmonize Association Rules.

At the November meeting of the Western Freight Association the question of harmonizing the rules of the Western Freight Association with those of the Trans-Missouri Association was referred to a conference committee. Chairman Midgley has appointed A. C. Bird, H. H. Courtright, Milton Knight, C. A. Parker, W. B. Biddle, P. C. Stohr, and A. F. Banks as a committee from the Western Freight Association to act with the following committee of the Trans-Missouri Association: J. A. Munroe, F. D. Russell, W. C. Stith, K. C. Moorhouse, D. Atwood, George H. Crosby, and J. T. Clark. Mr. Bird will act as Chairman of the Western Freight committee and Mr. Munroe of the Trans-Missouri committee. The Chairmen of the two committees have been requested to arrange for the time and place of meeting.

Sale of the Road Set Aside.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—In the case of the United States Trust company vs. The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw railroad Judge Severens of the United States court today ordered that the recent sale be set aside and the property resold. The sale was made to a reorganization committee of the stockholders and $25,000 forfeit money was paid down. Now the stockholders think they do not want the road and will not take it. The court will direct what disposition shall be made of the $25,000 forfeit.

Louisville and Nashville Changes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—To succeed Stuart Knott, who was recently made First Vice-President of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, V. Vandenberg has been appointed Traffic Manager, and to succeed Vandenberg C. H. Compton, now General Agent of the Louisville and Nashville at Birmingham, has been appointed. C. H. Trumbull, General Freight Agent of the K. & I. Bridge Co., has resigned.

Pushing Double-Track Grading.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Pennsylvania railroad company commenced grading for its double track at Winslow this morning. Contracts have been awarded to grade nearly all the distance west of that point to Whiting, which will be completed by spring.

Railway Notes.

Dr. W. D. Middleton has been appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company, with headquarters at Davenport, Ia.

The report seems to be general in railroad circles in Kansas City that Assistant-General Freight Agent John A. Sargent and Chief Clerk C. M. Swan of the general freight department of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis have tendered their resignations.

Chairman Finley gave a hearing yesterday in the matter of the application of the Rock Island for a reduction of 50 cents in the passenger rate between Chicago and Denver on the ground that it had purchased tickets over the Burlington at a cut of 50 cents. It is claimed that considerable rate-cutting is going on between Chicago and points in the West.

Heretofore the Southern Pacific company's statements of earnings and operating expenses have been given regularly to the press, but an order just issued by C. P. Huntington forbids this in the future. One week ago an article published in the *Call* stated that the surplus for the year would be $4,000,000, the largest known in the history of the company.

At the annual meeting of the Traveling Passenger and Land Agents of the Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central lines, held at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday, George D. Teller, one of their number, was presented with a diamond horseshoe scarf pin. Mr. Teller is the oldest traveling passenger agent in the country. He celebrated his 72d birthday yesterday and has seen continuous service for over forty years.

IN FAVOR OF WHISKY DEALERS.

Judge Barr Dismisses the Charge of Doctoring Kentucky Goods.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—In the United States District Court today before Judge Barr in the ten cases of the United States against the seized whisky of Hoffheimer & Co., Judge Barr handed down an opinion deciding against the United States in the first preliminary point. It must be recalled that the United States seized a large amount of whisky in Chicago, Louisville, New York, Cincinnati, and other ports of entry in this country. It was charged that Hoffheimer, who is a large whisky dealer and distiller, shipped to Bermuda several thousand barrels of Edgewater whisky made by Megibben & Co. of Lexington. After remaining in Bermuda for years the whisky was imported back to this country. It was about eleven years of age, and would be worth $3 or $4 a gallon at wholesale. The officers of the government claimed in New York that Hoffheimer or his agents in Bermuda had doctored the whisky while it was in the warehouse at Bermuda, where it could be easily tampered with. It was charged that he had raised the price of the whisky by adding alcohol and then oiling it up by putting in prune juice.

Surveyor Collier of the Louisville port seized 214 barrels of the Hoffheimer whisky which was held in this city by various parties, among them Bernheim Bros., the Old Times Distilling company, August Coldeway, and others. After the seizure Treasury Revenue Agent John W. Fink came here from Washington and gave the District Attorney some points in regard to the case. Distillers generally sided with the government, as they objected to any firm or set of men "blending" goods. The government sought to collect an import or tariff duty on the goods because it was handled, making it go on the same footing as imported goods from a foreign country instead of allowing the payment of 90 cents a gallon.

Judge Barr held that the information against Hoffheimer was insufficient. In other words, he decided that the whisky was illegally seized. The court, however, gave the District Attorney thirty days in which to amend his complaint. This will probably be the end of the case. Surveyor Collier will soon be called upon to release the 214 barrels on hand, which is valued at $35,000. It is said to be very fine whisky, although having the appearance of being doctored.

An Ancient Time-Piece.

A clock made in 1671 is still in going order.

HE OPPOSES THE PLAN.

J. F. STAFFORD OBJECTS TO A LAKE-FRONT ART PALACE.

Trying to Secure the Assistance of the Canal Commission in Getting a Permanent Injunction Against the Structure—Water Fund Certificates Sold for $1,000,000—Sheriff Gilbert Will Get the Old Price for Feeding Prisoners—Sketch of the New County Attorney.

From the present indications John F. Stafford appears to be the chief opponent to the location of a permanent Art Building on the Lake-Front. Mr. Stafford could not be found yesterday, but it is understood that at the October term of the United States Supreme Court he will endeavor to secure a permanent injunction to prevent the erection of the building. If he is quoted correctly Mr. Stafford denies the legal right of the city to sell, lease, or in any way dispose of any part of the Lake-Front property. He called upon Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich yesterday to ascertain just what stand the city intended to take in the matter.

"Mr. Stafford has been endeavoring to secure the aid of the Canal Commissioners," said a man interested in the matter yesterday "but I do not think he will get much aid or even sympathy from that body. As near as I can learn they are all in favor of the project and will make no opposition, though many of them maintain that the title of the land rests in the Canal Commission. The land is a part of one of the sections given by the government to be sold to raise money for constructing the canal. Some hold that the commission has never disposed of its title in the property and that its title is still good. Mr. Stafford has written numerous letters to different members of the Canal Commission and has visited many of the members in person to gain their assistance. The members of the commission who believe they hold the title to the ground will not likely cede their right but will arrange to give a perpetual lease."

Mr. Aldrich declined to discuss the conversation he had with Mr. Stafford further than to say it was in regard to the permanent Art Building on the Lake-Front.

WATER FUND CERTIFICATES SOLD.

Disposed of $1,000,100 to New York Bankers—A Conference.

Controller May sold the water fund certificates yesterday for $1,000,100—a premium of $100. The transaction took place at the Union National Bank. The certificates were sold to New York bankers and the sale was negotiated by Andrew Onderdonk. Mr. May declined to give the names of the purchasers yesterday. City Treasurer Kiolbassa was present at the time and took charge of the money on behalf of the city.

The money was placed to the credit of the water fund and about the first thing the Controller did after obtaining the money was to transfer $150,000 to the general fund. This makes $500,000 paid of the $720,000 that the water fund owed the general fund. The water fund still owes the general fund $220,000, which was borrowed during Controller Onahan's administration. Mr. May paid $350,000 to the general fund several weeks ago from the receipts of the water office and said yesterday he would not pay the remainder of the indebtedness for a week or two. He commenced at once to pay the contractors and others who have bills against the Water Department. Contractor Onderdonk was paid $25,000. It is probable that $100,000 will be sent to New York today to make the semi-annual interest payment on water bonds.

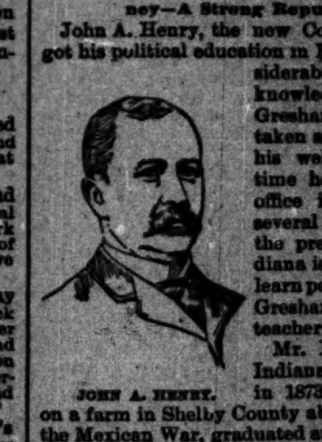
Mr. May and City Treasurer Kiolbassa had a conference yesterday, and it was arranged that the latter should have his attorney present today, and Mr. May will explain the books showing the amount in each fund. It probably will be demonstrated to Mr. Kiolbassa that there is plenty of money in the general fund from which to transfer $225,000 to pay the police for December.

The water fund certificates were sold by Mr. Onderdonk to Edward Sweet & Co. of New York City, who took the entire issue.

LAWYER JOHN A. HENRY'S CAREER.

Something About the New County Attorney—A Strong Republican.

John A. Henry, the new County Attorney, got his political education in Indiana and considerable of his legal knowledge from Judge Gresham, who has taken a deep interest in his welfare from the time he opened a law office in Indianapolis, several years ago, to the present time. Indiana is a good place to learn politics and Judge Gresham is a good teacher of the law.



JOHN A. HENRY.

Mr. Henry came to Indianapolis from Ohio in 1873. He was born on a farm in Shelby County about the time of the Mexican War, graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1868, and studied law at Sidney. While his father was a well-to-do farmer he believed in young men helping themselves, and the result was that his ambitious son put his shoulder to the wheel early in life.

After Mr. Henry settled in Indianapolis he became an intimate friend of Judge Gresham, and when the latter was appointed Postmaster-General Mr. Henry was given a place in the Law Department at Washington and assigned to Judge Gresham's staff. For several years prior to this he had been City Solicitor of Indianapolis, and his ability to handle municipal questions attracted considerable attention. Mr. Henry did not wait until the Cleveland Administration came in. He handed his resignation to Acting Postmaster-General Hatton with the remark: "I want to surrender my office to a Republican." While he has been a resident of Chicago since 1885 he has not been prominent in politics until recently. When he first came to Chicago he was associated for several years with Corporation Counsel John W. Green. During the litigation over the Chicago and Atlantic railroad he was the attorney for the receiver, and later was charged with the commission of selling the Lake Erie and Western road. Mr. Henry, while a member of the County Central committee and Vice-Chairman, did not solicit the appointment as a reward. In fact, he did not ask for the place. He was urged by prominent citizens, who regarded him as the best man for the place.

WILL CONTINUE TO PAY THE PRICE.

Sheriff Gilbert Will Get the Old Rate for His Prisoners—County Board Matters.

Without a dissenting vote the County Board yesterday decided to continue paying Sheriff Gilbert 25 cents per diem for feeding his prisoners at the jail. The matter came up at a special meeting of the board by way of a communication from the Sheriff. He had done all he could, he stated, to hasten the settlement of the litigation in regard to the matter. With his consent the case had gone straight to the Supreme Court and a decision could be reached soon.

Mr. Cool presented a resolution to the effect that the present arrangement between the Sheriff and the board "be continued until the case now pending be determined." Everyone voted yea. It is thought probable, however, that the action of the board will be reconsidered.

"I don't like the wording of the resolution," said a Commissioner. "It seems to me that the Sheriff has a cinch on us. 'Until the case be determined,' reads the resolution. The Sheriff might delay the case for ten years, and according to the resolution we would have to keep paying him 25 cents per diem."

"Do you consider the action of the board a victory for you?" Sheriff Gilbert was asked.

"Hardly that. It simply shows that the board is disposed to do what is fair in the matter."

"Is there anything significant in the wording of the resolution?"

"I think not. You may state for me that I shall do all I can to avoid delay in the matter."

President Green presented the same of

Frank C. Parker for Superintendent of Public Service to succeed M. S. Hyland, and the appointment was confirmed.

The new Superintendent is 35 years old. He came to Chicago from Beloit, Wis., twenty-eight years ago. For five years he was employed as traveling salesman for Doggett, Bassett & Hills, wholesale boot and shoe dealers. His only political position was that of Collector of Lake View, which place he held during 1883 and 1884. For the last six years Mr. Parker has been in the real-estate business.

The nomination of C. O. Williamson as County Agent was also approved, Spofford being the only member voting against it. Wilbur Wilkins, the newly elected Chief Electrician, presented his resignation to the board and it was accepted. The reason, it is said, was the fact that he has been offered by the Sheriff the position of electrician for the County Building and jail. R. J. Campsie, who is at present holding that position, was elected to fill Wilkins' place.

The first subject considered by the Public Service committee at its meeting yesterday was the bills of the St. Paul road for switching coal. Mr. Struckman objected to paying them. He raised the point that the board had no power under the law to authorize Hyland to buy fifteen carloads of coal, as the value was over $500. The bills were ordered paid, however, and the amount deducted from Nash & Co.'s bills.

The contract for Brazil block coal for the coming year was let to G. M. Groves at $2.58 per ton for the hospital, $2.63 for Dunning, $2.58 for the Court-House, $2.58 for the jail, and $2.73 for the Normal School.

An invitation was accepted to attend the annual convention of the Supervisors and Commissioners to be held at Peoria Jan. 12.

At the meeting of the Finance committee to be held Saturday morning President Green's action in cutting off $5 from the salary of the sewing-room girls at the asylum will be considered.

NOT DISTURBED BY THE LEAK.

Assistant City Engineer Feind Explains the Water Tunnel Trouble.

Assistant City Engineer Feind, who planned the 250 foot tunnel that has been built for temporary purposes around the Peck court shaft to connect the Fourteenth street pumping station with the land tunnel leading from the Chicago avenue works, is not disturbed because the water drips into the shaft. He says the matter can be remedied by a small expenditure.

"In 1889," he said, "a land tunnel was built from the Fourteenth street station, then being erected, to the central pumping station on West Harrison street. This tunnel connects with the land tunnel from the Chicago avenue pumping works, forming a system of land tunnels. At a point north of the Fourteenth street pumping station—Peck court—a shaft was sunk, and from the base of this shaft the two six-foot tunnels going under the lake lead. Now, in order that we might increase the water supply on the South Side, we built a short tunnel around the shaft and put the bulkheads on either side of it. In this way we supply the Fourteenth street engines with water from the North Side. Just north of the point where this short tunnel leaves the main tunnel we put in a shutoff gate. It is impossible to calculate the percolation of the soil and it turns out that the water drips through into the shaft. We shut the water off and pumped it out and will put a couple of layers of brick in and I think it will be all right."

The additional supply of water furnished the Fourteenth street station will enable the furnishing of an abundant supply to the Stock-Yards. If this connection had not been made in this way the land tunnel leading to the Harrison Street Station, costing over $500,000, would be utterly useless until the completion of the four-mile tunnel.

Officers Must Wear Uniforms.

With the beginning of the year 1892 fifty or 100 police officers who have been "traveling in plain clothes" will have to don their uniforms and travel beat. Supt. McClaughry has made up his mind that too much favoritism has been shown in this matter and that officers have been detailed in citizens' clothes when there was no need for their services as detectives, and in a general order issued yesterday he rigidly restricts the number of patrolmen permitted to serve regularly in citizens' dress. The Superintendent also orders all members of the force to wear uniforms when on duty or appearing in the public streets.

To Try Eleven Officers.

The committee of nine from the Bahnfrei Turnverein, headed by Messrs. Winger, Martin, Reuttner, and Joseph Danzizer, called on Chief McClaughry yesterday to present their complaint against the police for breaking up their meeting Christmas Eve, and preferred charges against eleven policemen whom they could identify only by the number of their stars. The Chief assured them that he would investigate the charges and suggested that it would be the best way to have the eleven officers tried before the Trial Board. The committee was satisfied with this proposition and a date will be set for the hearing some evening next week.

Will Not Vacate Roberts Street.

Ald. McAbee probably will not attempt to get the ordinance to vacate Roberts street before the Council soon again. It is claimed that the committee recommended the passage of the ordinance under a misapprehension. The street, which extends from Erie street to Chicago avenue, just east of the North Branch of the Chicago River, has never been opened its full width. It is claimed that the Standard Oil company wants a portion of it for the site of a building.

Lake Street "L" Road Extension.

Mayor Washburne said yesterday that he had not examined the ordinance for the extension of the West Lake street line, passed by the Council Monday night, and he could not tell what action he would take in the matter. The ordinance does not provide for any payment for the franchise, but neither did the West North avenue extension nor that of the South Chicago Street railway company, which the Mayor allowed to become laws.

George Graves' Coal Bid.

The bid for supplying Cook County with coal made by George Graves was $2.58 per ton for the Hospital and Jail, $2.63 for the Poorhouse and Insane Asylum, and $2.73 for the Normal School. This was four cents below the next lowest bidder on the larger portion and two cents lower on the remainder.

Municipal Notes.

Charles Nordrum, Captain of the World's Fair police, was acquitted of the charge of assault preferred against him by ex-Sergt. Munson in Justice Glennon's court yesterday morning.

Controller May was more diplomatic than positive yesterday in referring to the rumor that he intended to resign his official post. Asked if he intended to do so, he replied with some hesitation: "Not at present."

At the meeting of the Police Trial Board at the Harrison Street Station yesterday afternoon Assistant Superintendent Hubbard succeeded Inspector Marsh as Chairman of the board. There was the usual number of cases before the board.

The new high school building at Oak Park is receiving the finishing touches, and the Board of Education had selected New Year's afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock to receive the residents of Oak Park and Ridgeland for a critical inspection of the building.

Commissioner Aldrich yesterday opened bids for the engines and boilers of the new pumping works at Seventy-third street. The lowest bid was that of Irvin, Van Wie & Co., $10,691, and the contract probably will be awarded to them. There were four other bidders.

Officer William Richardson of the Central Detail was suspended by Capt. Laughlin last evening pending investigation of a charge of assaulting Jennie Chapman Sunday night. It is charged that the officer struck the Chapman woman twice in the face with his fist, knocking her down. He then locked her up.

Ald. Gahan yesterday submitted a proposition to Postmaster Sexton to enlarge the postoffice at the Stock-Yards. Ald. Gahan owns the building in which the postoffice business at the Stock-Yards is transacted, and he offered to add 1,600 square feet to the office and enlarge it in other ways. The proposition will be referred to Washington.

An Editor's Suggestion.

Spacer—"What did the editor say about your poem on the earth?"

Liner—"Said he would like to see me go deeper into the subject."

Spacer—"How much deeper?"

Liner—"From what he said I should judge about six feet."—*New York Herald.*

Evidently Didn't Play with Him.

"So Cholly has been over to Lunnon?"

"Yes; just returned."

"Did he play cards with the Prince?"

"I don't know. I guess not, for he came home with money in his pocket."—*New York Press.*

WAR IN THE CHURCH.

A DECATUR PREACHER SLEEPS IN THE MEETING-HOUSE.

His Bed Was Set Out and He Put It Back—Appeal to the Court—Father and Mother Asphyxiated—Illinois Editors to Meet at Litchfield—Natural Gas in South Dakota—The Chicago and Northern Michigan Railroad Opened—Insane Convicts to Be Removed to Chester.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—J. R. Govin, W. P. Outhen, and other Methodists have commenced suit in the Macon County Circuit Court against the Rev. A. Bradshaw and his independent congregation to regain possession of James Chapel, a mission church, valued at $5,000. The church has been without a conference preacher several years.

The Rev. Bradshaw recently took possession, he sleeps in the rear of the church, and does all the preaching and praying. He refuses to vacate and his small band of adherents stand by him. The old trustees, the present plaintiffs, some months ago posted a notice on the front door warning Bradshaw and others to keep out, and Bradshaw's bed was moved out. The notice was torn down and the bed put back in the room. Now the rights of property are to be settled in the courts.

ILLINOIS EDITORS AT LITCHFIELD.

Militia News from the State Capital—Election for Major of Fifth Infantry.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Executive committee of the Illinois Press Association held a meeting here today and decided to hold the next meeting of the association at Litchfield, March 16, 17, and 18 next.

Jan. 1 the Governor's staff and visiting officers of the Illinois National Guard will call on Gov. Fifer and pay their respects. The election of a Major in the Fifth Infantry occurs on that day, and it is expected that about forty officers will be in the city and will call on the Governor. The Adjutant-General today issued an order extending to Dec. 31, 1892, the permission given the Drexel Cadets of Chicago to drill and parade with arms, but without ammunition. The following enlisted men are honorably discharged: Privates George W. Roberts, John Acklin, W. G. Redmon, Frank J. Smith, and Charles L. Schreyer of Company H, Fourth Infantry; and Privates C. H. Miner, Andrew F. Potts, James A. Clark, and Loyal P. Smith of Company C, Sixth Infantry.

TEMPLE OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

Ceremonies at Ottumwa, Ia., Attending a Dedication of the Order.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Dec. 29.—Kaaba Temple of the Order of the Mystic Shrine set up its altar here today, a special train on the Rock Island road bringing the temple members over from Davenport. A class of seventy novitiates was introduced to the degrees tonight in Malta Commandery, after which a magnificent banquet was served. Shriners and candidates are here from a score of surrounding cities, participating in the event.

SAD ACCIDENT IN NORTH DAKOTA.

A Father and Mother Die from Asphyxiation—Leave Nine Children.

WILD RICE, N. D., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. John Brunelle were found dead in bed this morning, having been asphyxiated by coal-gas that escaped from the stove. When help arrived they had been dead some hours. They leave nine young children, some of whom are also sick from the effects of the gas.

Special Presbytery Sitting at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the Presbytery of Springfield was held here today, at which the Rev. J. M. Ross, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Farmingdale, was dismissed from the presbytery and given a letter of recommendation to the Schuyler County Presbytery, he having accepted the pastorate of the church at Kirkwood. The Rev. W. E. Williamson of Carlinville was received from the Cairo Presbytery and arrangements made for his installation Jan. 20 as pastor of the church of Petersburg.

Fell Into a Vat of Boiling Beer.

IONIA, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Fred Brandt, aged 24, an employé in Endres' brewery, fell into a vat of boiling beer this evening and was frightfully scalded. He was repairing an elevated pump, which gave way, and he fell backwards into forty barrels of the boiling liquid. He was taken out inside of half a minute, but his skin was almost completely sloughed off and death is almost certain, though he is yet alive. He was to have been married New Year's night.

Chicago and Northern Michigan Opened.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Chicago and Northern Michigan railroad was formally opened between Traverse City and Elk Rapids today. A private train with seventeen of the officials of the Chicago and West Michigan road left Grand Rapids this morning. The Hon. David Vinton gave an elaborate dinner to them and a few invited guests from Traverse City at his home at Williamsburg, after which the train proceeded to Elk Rapids. The party returned to Grand Rapids this evening.

To Remove the Insane Convicts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Dr. W. T. Patterson, Superintendent of the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Chester, was here today conferring with Secretary Wines of the State Board of Public Charities relative to the removal of the insane convicts in the Hospital for the Insane to the new institution. It was decided to remove those at Elgin and Anna to Chester on Jan. 5, and Dr. Wines left for Chicago tonight to arrange for transportation.

Iowa Civil Engineers in Session.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Iowa Civil Engineers' and Surveyors' Association met here today in annual session with a fair representation of the larger cities. The meeting will last several days. The visitors were received by the Mayor and members of the City Council and made acquainted with many points of interest, including the brick paving, in which Burlington excels.

Exhibit of Poultry at Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The Wapsie Valley Poultry club will hold its sixth annual exhibition at King's Opera-House from Dec. 31 to Jan. 5. This meeting promises to be the most successful in the history of the club. Large entries have been made from Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. I. K. Felch of Natick, Mass., will act as judge.

Public Improvements at Rockford, Ill.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The City Council decided on the appropriations for next year last night. They include $85,000 for new schoolhouses and $50,000 for additional artesian wells for city water. It has been decided to issue additional city bonds to the amount of $44,000.

Notes of the Northwest.

The City Council of Aurora, Ill., has voted bonds for $20,000 to bore a second artesian well.

The manufacturing firms of Columbus, Ind., have determined to put in a plant for making fuel gas by the Harris process.

A forty-hour walking match began at Aurora, Ill., last evening. A number of well-known pedestrians are taking part.

Felix Regnier Sr. of Monmouth, Ill., over 90 years of age, was killed yesterday by an engine while walking on the railroad track.

The Auditor of Public Accounts at Springfield today registered $20,000 of Talkington Township, Sangamon County, bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest to take the place of a like amount of 10 per cent bonds.

A Hot Day in December.

The extreme humidity of the atmosphere yesterday caused a great deal of suffering among the iron workers of Norristown and vicinity. At Hoover's Pipe Mills the puddlers at some of the furnaces became exhausted after a single heat had been made, and others succumbed after the third pull; all gave up on the fourth. The night turn, learning of the experience of the day force, did not report for work tonight. A workman who has been employed in the mill for the last thirty-nine years states that the occurrence is unprecedented in all of these years.—*Philadelphia Press, Dec. 24.*

KEPT THE WORKMEN IN DEBT.

Railroad Contractors Compel Laborers to Work for Poor Board.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Three men named Charles Renner, Steven Broes, and Otto Keys arrived at Carthage Saturday night and were glad to get shelter in the village lockup. They were not tramps, and the story they told was so similar to others that have been heard in this section lately there is little reason to doubt that there is some truth in it. Renner is an intelligent German, whose story is as follows:

Three months ago I left New York City to work on the railroad near Tupper's Lake. Our fares were paid to our destination with the understanding that it was to be taken out of the first month's pay. We were promised $1.25 a day and good board and lodging at 50 cents a day. Arriving there we found that the contractors owned the store and the boarding houses.

The latter was cold and cheerless; there was no stove to warm it; the only means of heating was by a fireplace cut in the wall. It was simply a large half-circle cut in the wall and stones were laid in the floor to prevent burning. There was no chimney; when the wind was in the right direction there was a draft which carried the smoke away, but when it blew toward that hole in the wall the smoke staid in the room, making it suffocating.

The building was so loosely put together that we were often compelled to get up three or four times in the night and warm ourselves at the fire. The beds were bunks, of which there were three tiers, one above the other. In each one there was a quantity of loose hay and one blanket. Pay-day was on Sunday always. On the first pay-day I went with others to draw my pay and when my name was called I stepped up. I was informed that I was in debt to the company for $2. There was no explanation given and we were compelled to submit. I had $12 or $15 with me when I went into the camp. Such big prices were charged at the company's store that I walked to Tupper's Lake, where there was a store, and purchased what I needed.

On the second pay-day I thought I surely would receive some money, but on my name being called I found that I had been charged $10 for the use of the company's tinware, and that every other man in the camp had been used the same way. There were seventy of us, which made $700 for the use of the tinware, and there was not $100 worth of tinware in the whole camp.

We were all in debt to the company. The next month was no better. We were told that there was nothing coming to us. I worked until last Monday and became disgusted and quit. These men with me did the same. We asked for our time and were told that unless we returned to work we should get nothing. As we had not had anything so far and the prospects did not seem to improve we thought we should be just as well off to quit and start away as to work and be forever in debt to the company. The contractors out there are all Southern men and so are all the bosses. There are a great many negroes and a large number of Italians. The latter have had much trouble. A number of them have been killed.

The men say that when they arrive at New York they will employ an attorney to obtain redress for them.

GLEANINGS FROM THE CREAM CITY.

A Miniature Railway Train—Injured While Boarding a Car.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—A handsome and complete miniature railway train, to be shipped to Germany as a pattern, has just been completed at the West Milwaukee shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company. A year or so ago the German Government took up the question of better and more rapid railway mail facilities. In order to secure ideas on this subject a committee visited this country and carefully inspected a number of the fast mail trains for which the United States is now famous. Among others examined was the fast mail on the Milwaukee and St. Paul road. Some time later a contract was made by the German officials with the St. Paul company to construct for them an exact and perfect duplicate, in miniature, of the company's fast mail. The train has just been completed at the shops here and is a little beauty. It is exactly one-sixth the size of the regular train, the two mail-cars being twelve feet in length and proportionately sized in all other ways. Each car is complete. It rests upon small trucks and is supplied with steam heating and electric lighting appliances. It is also supplied with a complete system of mail-pouches, racks, "letter-throwing" devices, bunks, etc. The outside is of the regulation dark yellow color and on the sides are the words and letters: "United States Railway Mail Service, C., M. & St. P. R'y Co.," with shield, numbers, etc. The cars are of the vestibule order. The little locomotive is complete in every respect, being intended to run as the regular-size locomotives.

Charles Brown of No. 1605 Vliet street, a traveling salesman for Meiecke & Co., attempted to board a fast-moving electric-car at Grand avenue and Ninth street this morning with probably fatal results. He was thrown heavily on the pavement and received internal injuries, besides being seriously injured about the head.

A special meeting of the Common Council will be held Wednesday to consider the plans for the new City Hall Building. It will then be decided whether the choice of the plan will be left to the City Hall committee or to the Common Council as a Committee of the Whole.

TINPLATE FACTORY FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Ground Will Soon Be Broken for a Plant of Twenty-four Stacks.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—The N. & G. Taylor company, which has been operating a small tin-plate factory here, today completed arrangements for the erection of a factory in this city which when completed will be the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. The company will build on Tasker street, extending from Meadow street to Swanson street, 380 feet long by 150 feet wide. Upon this ground it is proposed to begin at once the erection of a factory for the manufacture of tinplate of the finest grades both of the roofing and bright varieties. The factory will have a capacity of twenty-four stacks with a complete pickling department attached.

As each stack will turn out fifty boxes of tin a day it will thus be seen that there will be a daily capacity of 1,200 boxes. Work on the buildings will be pushed forward with all possible rapidity, and it is expected that the company will be able to begin operations with twelve stacks capable of an output of 600 boxes a day by the beginning of April. The factory now operated by the N. & G. Taylor company contains only three stacks. When completed this new industry will give employment to 250 men.

TO SELL CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

A Syndicate Will Buy 600 Feet on Fifty-first Street—Real Estate Notes.

Negotiations are all but completed for one of the largest sales of choice South Side residence property ever made. Six hundred feet on Fifty-first street are to be sold for the Wirt Dexter estate for about $175,000. The purchaser is a syndicate represented by Matson Hill. The syndicate is prepared to retail the property, but has plans for the improvement of the entire frontage. The property is in a select residence district. It is 207 feet deep and has a South frontage on Fifty-first street. It is west of the finest portion of Hyde Park and only two blocks east of Washington Park.

Two projects for fine hotels for this section have recently been made public. One provides for a large family hotel and apartment house on Fifty-first street, near the lake. The second project involves the construction of the Genoa Hotel on the fractional block on the lake shore just north of Fifty-fifth street.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a four-story flat building in Eggleston, at the southeast corner of Harvard and Seventy-first streets. It will have a frontage of 100 feet on Harvard street and 125 feet on Seventy-first street. It will be built by Perley Hale at a cost of $100,000.

In a Texas Court.

A rather crude citizen of Seguin, a small town in Western Texas, was elected Justice of the Peace, and the only law book he had was Cushing's Manual. The first case before him was that of a cowboy for stealing a steer. When the case was called the leading lawyer of the town, the Hon. John Ireland by name, was there to defend the prisoner. "As there is no counsel for the other side," he said, "I make a motion that the case be dismissed." The Justice looked over his manual. "A motion has to be seconded," he said. "I second the motion," promptly responded the prisoner. "The motion has been seconded that the case be dismissed," said the court; "all in favor will please say 'aye.'" The prisoner and his attorney voted "aye." "All opposed will say 'no.'" Nobody voted. "The motion is carried and the case is dismissed," repeated the court. "A motion to adjourn is now in order." The prisoner made the motion, and the court adjourned to a saloon in the vicinity.—*Lancaster Law Review.*

At the Play.

Chappie—"I was out at the play lawst night."

Cholly—"What play?"

Chappie—"O, demitall, I don't know. But Maud and Mrs. Scanso, and all the rest weh theh."—*New York Herald.*

HEAD OF THE BOARD.

BROKERS IN CAUCUS NAME J. G. STEEVER FOR PRESIDENT.

Only Ten Traders Ratify the Committee's Report—Nominations for the Other Officers and the Committees—Men Who Refused to Be Presidential Candidates—Charles D. Hamill May Head an Opposition Ticket—The Petition to George T. Smith and His Reply.

At a caucus held in the call room of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon the following officers were nominated to serve the Board of Trade during 1892:

President, J. G. Steever; Second Vice-President, R. G. Chandler. Under the rules of the Board of Trade the present Second Vice-President, John T. Rawleigh, becomes First Vice-President.

To facilitate matters the Chairman, George M. How, appointed C. L. Raymond, I. P. Rumsey, and George E. Reynolds a committee to prepare the nominations for directors, the Committee on Arbitration, and the Committee on Appeals. A recess was then taken until 3 o'clock. There were only seventy-five persons present at the first caucus, but at 3 o'clock only ten persons could be seen in the dark room while the Chairman read the following list of nominees:

Directors—Thomas A. Wright of Wright & Haughey, Edward F. Chapin of Chapin & Edwards, Lloyd J. Smith of the Santa Fé Elevator company, Richard S. Lyon of Merrill & Lyon, James Creighton of Scribner, Creighton & Co.

Committee on Arbitration—John R. Hodson, R. P. Fish of R. P. Fish & Co., James G. Syndacker of the Weare Commission company, William Nash of Nash, Wright & Co., Edward S. Jones of Noble Jones.

Committee on Appeals—W. T. Baker, G. M. Barber, Joseph L. Wood, J. M. Foot, and A. B. McCourtie of McCourtie, Hill & Co.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Presidency Going Begging.

Members of the board generally are taking little interest in the approaching election. E. W. Bailey, W. J. Pope of Pope & Davis, and F. G. Logan, who were asked to run for the Presidency on an opposition ticket, positively declined to allow their names to be used. Meetings were held in many private offices during the day and as a result Charles D. Hamill will be asked to head an opposition ticket.

While the regular ticket was favorably received by many of the traders and predictions made that the entire ticket would be elected by a large majority, the opposition appeared to be confident that the independent ticket would be successful. A leader of the opposition said yesterday: "Mr. Steever is a man I admire and he has certainly made a good Vice-President, but I do not for a moment consider him qualified for the office of President. During next year many prominent persons will visit Chicago from all parts of the world and we need a man of exceptional ability to represent us at that time. Mr. Steever is not a representative man."

Friends of George T. Smith are indignant at the publication yesterday of what purported to be Mr. Smith's letter declining to accept the nomination for the Presidency and his reasons therefor. The petition asking him to accept the nomination was alleged to have been drawn up by the "bucket shop" element. This petition reads as follows:

Actual Contents of the Petition.

The undersigned members of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago respectfully request that you permit them to cause your name to be submitted as a candidate for President of the association for the coming year.

We realize that in the available membership of the board there is no one who more fitly represents the estimated requirements for the honors and duties than you and no one whose candidacy would excite a more nearly universal sense of satisfaction and relief.

By age, education, experience, and business conditions you are in every way adapted, and the office will bring honor to you and gratification to your many friends.

More than this, your relations with the association through many years must have been pleasant as they have been profitable to you; and the sentiments of regard for and obligations to the board must have been engendered and fostered thereby. At this juncture the board needs you—seriously and greatly needs you—and you have not the unqualified right of declining.

We therefore earnestly urge you to set aside whatever personal motives there are which incline you to refuse to accept the nomination which we offer you, fulfill your obligations to the board, of which you have so long been a member and add another link to the chain which holds your many friends to you.

This petition was signed by ninety-eight persons and firms, including many prominent members.

What Mr. Smith Wrote in Reply.

In reply Mr. Smith wrote:

Messrs. Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick, Linn, Dwight, and others—Gentlemen: Your petition handed me by Messrs. Catlin, Crosby and Wright was received by me with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret—pleasure that so many friends should wish me to occupy and feel that I am capable of filling the highest office in your gift; regret that plans formed some time since which I feel, after consideration and reconsideration, ought to be carried out, will prevent my accepting the nomination. Thanking you for the honor conferred and trusting that the friendly feelings existing for so many years may not be marred by this decision. GEORGE T. SMITH.

"The Messiah" and the Apollo Club.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To those who contend for the supremacy of Chicago such a performance as that of "The Messiah" by the Apollo club Friday evening must be very gratifying. Our citizens may now congratulate themselves upon having probably as magnificent a choral organization as is to be found in the world. Having heard the oratorio entire upwards of twenty times, and piecemeal times out of mind, I think I may be allowed to compare this performance with those of other cities and particularly with those of the New York Oratorio Society. I am firmly convinced that the choral work was never at any time before better done than on the occasion mentioned. Too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. Tomlins' marvelous leadership. His conception of the masterpiece is an inspiration, and his success in impressing his conceptions upon the chorus is only equaled by the latter's ability to express them to the audience. I do not believe it possible for any body of singers to first catch and then convey the full significance of every word in "Surely He Hath Borne Our Griefs," etc., better than the Apollo club did in the majestic chorus beginning with those words. "Glory to God in the Highest" was sung with a spirit and a gloriousness that I have never heard equaled. These singers were the first "multitude" that in my experience ever succeeded in impersonating "The Heavenly Host" without creating a suggestion of the ridiculous. I venture the assertion that for richness of tone and wealth of expression the singing of "And the Glory of the Lord Shall Be Revealed" and "Lift Up Your Heads, O Ye Gates!" has never been surpassed by any body in the singing of any chorus anywhere.

A few suggestions growing out of this performance occur to me. Can nothing be done to suppress the nuisances that mar the enjoyment of such a superb rendition as this one by sympathetically keeping time with their heads and feet to the rhythm of the music and whisperingly exchanging delighted comments? It would seem as if what is to thousands, I am sure, the seventh heaven of all possible enjoyments—that of listening to "The Messiah" adequately rendered—ought not to be desecrated by the presence of these pests. Into the sanctuary filled with the audible presence of Handel's divine genius, where angels fear to tread, these persons, rushing in, take the best seats and proceed to make themselves obnoxious.

I have been for years tacitly protesting against what seems to me the only flaw in the Apollo club's rendition of this oratorio. In now making my complaint public I feel sure that I am voicing the objection of many others. Wherein consists the fitness of Mr. Tomlins' requesting the audience to "kindly rise and remain standing during the singing of the Hallelujah chorus"? Of course the only point in the perpetuation of this time-honored custom is the spontaneity of the movement. If not the spontaneity of that Covent Garden audience of 1743, which, according to the tradition, transported into ecstasies by the grandeur of the then novel chorus, rose to their feet as if impelled by one irresistible impulse, there ought to be on the part of a modern audience at least a spontaneous desire to show their entire sympathy with that ancient audience's admiration. To rob the custom of its voluntary element renders it a foolish antic. As well might the conductor preface the singing of "For Unto Us" with the request: "The audience will kindly clap their hands at the conclusion of this chorus and continue applauding for the space of two minutes."

It seems to me a great pity that, after so much painstaking preparation has been gone through and when the club has reached such perfection as the late performance indicated, the subscribers should have only one opportunity of hearing the oratorio. In New York the evening performance of the Oratorio Society is always accompanied by a public rehearsal the afternoon of the preceding day, at which the orchestra, soloist, and organist, as well as the chorus, are present. I would earnestly recommend that the management of the Apollo club adopt this excellent practice. Surely there are enough lovers of "The Messiah" in and around Chicago to fill the Auditorium at least twice a year. True lovers of it cannot hear too often such a magnificent rendition of that of last Friday. S. R. T.

How about the prudence of allowing a cough to run on, rasping the pulmonary and bronchial organs, when that approved and speedy remedy, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, can be obtained from any apothecary.

PREHISTORIC REVELATIONS.

Dr. J. H. Porter's Remarkable Discoveries in Eastern Tennessee.

Nashville American: Dr. J. H. Porter of the Smithsonian Institution was one of the passengers on a Louisville and Nashville train en route for Washington. All during the last summer a party of scientists from the Smithsonian have been making researches into the archæology of the curious walls and stones uncovered near Cleveland, Tenn.

"Yes, sir, I consider that Tennessee holds the best evidence of a prehistoric race to be found in the world. I have found many wonders on my trip and will write a book concerning the evidence of the race on my return to Washington. Three places have attracted my attention and will kill all doubt in the skeptical mind. One was the mound on Jolly Island, at the confluence of the Hiawassee and Tennessee Rivers. It is a temple mound, built with accurate, mathematical precision, undoubtedly erected by the Toltecs, a civilized race of Indians who lived here prior to the Aztecs. The next place was the cyclopian wall on Fort Mountain in Murray County, Ga. This wall is erected on the top of the Appalachian chain of mountains, at least 3,000 feet above the surrounding country. This peak is like Lookout Mountain in appearance. It juts out boldly from the main system of the mountain and is very precipitous on the east, north, and west, and on the south side there is a wall built to inclose the lofty top, which comprises one hundred acres. The wall built across the mountain in this way is about 1,500 feet long, with many angles and curves to command every approach. There is one opening to the wall that, when I first saw it in 1876, was guarded by three tall towers, which have since been leveled to the ground.

"This wall was at least five feet thick and six feet high. The general idea is that this fortress was built by DeSoto in his wanderings through Georgia as a fortress of defense to corral his horses and cattle. This is not true, however, and I will give you three reasons for saying this. DeSoto would and never could have built it when a wooden stockade would have answered. DeSoto never had enough men to man the fort, and it was not built according to the civil engineering of DeSoto's time. My idea is that it was built for a place of worship. 'An altar lifted high that the people might worship,' as the Bible says of the Hebrew custom.

"The third point of interest is the famous wall covered with hieroglyphics, found near the Tennessee River, close to Cleveland. This is no wall at all. It is simply a stratum of sandstone thrown up to an almost vertical position from a level by great upheavals. The rocks were placed in their upright position when the surrounding hills were formed. Every formation and stratification shows that man could not have built such a wall. The characters, however, were formed by man, and that, too, before the hills were made. The characters are on fluted stones, and only on the raised portions of the stones. They are in straight lines as regards each other, and run diagonally.

"Mount Hebal is a natural formation. The markings are regarded as script, because of their non-natural appearance and essential forms. The resemblance between some of the marks and certain letters of the Greek and Arabian alphabets are purely accidental."

A STORY WITHOUT A MORAL.

The Good Young Man Died; the Bad Young Man Lived.

Brooklyn *Citizen*: A Clinton street physician tells a true story of a case that came to his notice not very long ago. The talk which suggested it had been about the so-called cures of pulmonary consumption, and the doctor was finally asked if he believed whisky-drinking had a tendency to check, or even cure, the disease. "No, I do not," he replied, "but that reminds me of a case, rather curious and exceptional, possibly, which I will tell you about, and you may draw your own conclusions." A young man who was a stranger called on the doctor one day to consult him about a bad cough he had endured and dosed for over a year.

An examination of his lungs with a stereoscope immediately revealed that the man had well developed tubercles on both lungs, or in other words, he was plainly a victim of old fashioned consumption. The probability was that death would claim him within a year or eighteen months. He appeared to be a very model young man, and it seemed more than ordinarily sad on account of his promise for the future in character and genuine worth for him to be cut off from life in the flower of his youth. He begged for some remedy, some suggestion that might show him a possible means of escape from the fate threatening, and in his solicitation he asked with some indifference if the doctor would not recommend whisky as a last resource. Others had recommended whisky, but he had not dared to touch it. He had an older brother who had become an habitual drunkard, a sot, worthless, and a burden to all his relatives.

The example of his brother had been a warning to him never to touch liquor. The doctor advised him to continue to let it alone, and he went away sad and dejected. It soon came to pass that the doctor met people who knew him, and he became particularly interested in him. He was an exemplary young man in every way; a church member and a Sunday-school teacher. The brother, a robust, lazy fellow, was everything the opposite. But it was quite possible his turn was soon to come, for consumption ran in the family, and their history medically was very bad. Through the efforts of the good brother, however, who was visibly dying and whose pitiful condition excited commiseration, the reckless brother was soon brought into the church and converted. He stopped short off and went to work, supporting the sick one. In a few months he, too, had a cough; he had consumption.

And now the strangest part of the story is to come, for the good brother in the meanwhile had taken to drink on the sly, passing whole days locked in his room in a drunken stupor. His cough had disappeared, he was getting well. But he had evidently become saturated with alcohol, and begged for it as an opium-eater will for that drug. In six months the two brothers had actually changed places with each other physically and morally. "Believe it?" quoth the doctor. "O, well, you can do as you like; but bear in mind that strange things are happening every day which even those who see with their open eyes can scarcely give credence to. That elder brother who got converted stuck it out and died of consumption; the other died a few months later from the effects of drinking whisky to excess, but not of consumption."

IT IS A LAND OF WONDERFUL NAMES.

Alaska Cannot Boast of Much in the Line of Population, but Excels in Another Way.

Cleveland *Leader:* The Census Bureau has at last issued a bulletin showing the population of Alaska, the portion of the United States in which the enumeration was most delayed by natural difficulties. The bulletin is more remarkable for its nomenclature than for its statistics. Only 31,795 persons of all races and colors were found in the vast extent of the great Northern Territory, and of this total 23,274 were Indians, including the Esquimau tribes, and only 4,303 were white, the remainder being half-breeds, Chinese, etc. In the matter of pretty, flowing names, however, Alaska does not take second place for any part of this great and glorious country. Fifteen limber-jawed natives live at Ahgomekhelanaghamute, and eighteen told the enumerators, in their own sweet way, that Chokfoktoleghaghamute was their home. Kennachananagamute is a settlement somewhat remarkable for having more inhabitants than there are letters in its name, while Kochlogtogpagamute boasts twenty residents, and therefore enjoys the same proud distinction. The natives break the name of Nunavoknakchlugamute in the middle, not that it is a hard word, as things go in Alaska, but to draw out its sweetness a little longer. In Wokhlehogamute nineteen children of the soil have their abiding-place, and about twice as many are more or less proud to call Yokokakat their home.

It will be observed that the favorite termination of Alaskan names is "mute." We think that any reader who undertakes to rattle off a few of them in quick succession will be convinced very speedily that the syllable is the most appropriate possible, and admirable in its suggestiveness of destroyed powers of speech. Alaska is rich in the animal life of its seas, rivers, and forests, and in minerals and timbers, but it is more completely out of the reach of competition in the matter of names than anything else which we have in mind at present.

A Rare Old Book.

The second book printed in the English language was "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," which the title page says was "Fynyshid the last day of Marche, the yer of our lord god a thousande foure hondred and LXXXIII." Only twelve copies of the work are now known to exist. In 1813 an Englishman by the name of Alchorne sold his copy for a sum equal to $270 of United States currency. Fifty-six years later, in 1869, the same volume (an imperfect copy) was sold for $2,150. The British Museum has refused an offer of $10,000 for its copy, which is imperfect to the extent of having seven leaves missing.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Cleveland Shrinks as a Presidential Candidate.

—*New York Press.*

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DEC. 29.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued incorporation licenses to the following:

Elisha A. Robinson company, at Chicago; groceries; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, E. A. Robinson, Frank H. Sturtevant, and E. S. Walker.

Delaney & Murphy, at Chicago; liquor, cigars, tobacco, etc.; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Daniel Delaney, M. W. Murphy, and M. J. Breen.

The National Copying company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, C. P. Whetston, A. R. Deardorff, and J. T. Little.

Linnie Building, Loan, and Homestead Association of Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, W. H. Tuttle, C. G. Brown, and others.

Armory Warehouse Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $15,000; incorporators, W. L. Johnson, C. F. Kreuz, and C. H. Ritter.

The Columbian Brewer and Maltster company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Sidney Adler, Wilbur Sutton, and A. L. Fowler.

Habel Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to deal in chicory; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, A. J. Sabath, A. A. Habel, and Isidor Weisskopf.

The Chicago Clerks' Assembly, at Chicago; incorporators, F. W. Brenckle, E. J. Hickey, and M. A. Hess.

The Business-Men's Association of the Calumet Region; incorporators, Andrew Krimbill, Max Oppenheimer, and others.

The John P. Frank Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to manufacture flour bins; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, J. P. Frank, J. S. Patterson, and B. Baldwin.

Certificates were filed increasing the capital stock of the Western Planing and Manufacturing company, Chicago, from $25,000 to $75,000; of the Woodrough & Hanchett company, Chicago, from $75,000 to $100,000; and of Gage Bros. & Co., Chicago, from $75,000 to $120,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1891:

The premises 37 Boston-av., Dec. 28 (Mast. in Chy. to M. A. Jones)	$3,100
41st-st., 139 ft w of Vincennes-av., s f, 30x148½ ft, Dec. 23 (C. C. Landt to C. M. Palmer)	4,000
Brookes-av., 45¾ ft n of 75th-st., e f, 75x123 ft, Nov. 28 (M. A. Towle to M. A. Kennicott)	4,000
Seymour-av., 73 ft s of Thompson-st., e f, 25x126 ft, Dec. 28 (C. E. Hedemann to S. Simonson)	1,050
Wabash-av., n e cor Ada-st., s f, 25x124¾ ft, Dec. 28 (A. A. Phalon to W. F. C. Mueller)	2,000
Baxter-st., s e cor Ada, n f, 25x124¾ ft, Dec. 28 (same to same)	2,800
Fillmore-st., 75 ft w of Francisco-av., s f, 50x124 ft, Nov. 9 (F. A. Flower to M. Dockendorf et al.)	1,600
53d-st., 250 ft e of Kimbark-av., s f, 50x150 ft, Dec. 5 (estate of N. Admiral to J. F. Pershing)	2,500
Stewart-av., bet 66th and 67th-sts., e f, 35x125 ft, Dec. 28 (A. L. and W. B. Blackman to J. C. Hetzel)	6,000
26th-st., 152 ft w of Prairie-av., s f, 20¾ ft to alley, imp, Dec. 9 (Wm. McCombie to J. A. Ainsworth)	6,250
Same property as above, Dec. 9 (J. A. Ainsworth to E. M. Wilson)	6,250
Euclid-av., 353 ft s of 71st-st., e f, 40x134½ ft, Dec. 23 (F. I. Bennett to Augusta McGrath)	4,000
Dudley-st., 237 ft n of Armitage-av., w f, 24x125 ft, Dec. 28 (A. Danielson to M. Danielson)	3,500
49th-st., n e cor Oakley-av., s f, 48x125 ft, Nov. 28 (M. and J. A. Painter to J. and G. Umsted)	1,000
Rupp-av., 275 ft n of 94th-st., w f, 50x125 ft, Nov. 21 (N. K. Fairbank to C. Jannichsen)	1,225
Cheltenham-place, 200 ft e of Railroad-av., s f, 50x87 ft, Dec. 18 (G. Wilson to F. T. Rice)	2,500
Sheldon-av., 100 ft n of Douglas-st., e f, 50x132 ft, Dec. 19 (Baptist Theological Union to the University of Chicago)	1,020
Chestnut-st., w of and near School, n f, part of Lots 1, 4, and 5, Dec. 10 (J. Kommers to P., Ft. W. and Chi. Ry. Co.)	6,657
76th-st., 100 ft w of Caslin-av., n f, 50x97 ft, Dec. 5 (W. H. Skinner to A. F. Middagh)	3,000
Churchill-st., 124 ft e of N. Leavitt, s f, 48x100 ft, Dec. 29 (M. and E. Meimo to A. Braun)	3,400
N. Oakley-av., 193¾ ft n of Bryson-st., e f, 25x124 ft, Oct. 16 (R. Holm to J. Kelly)	4,150
State-st., 93 ft s of 36th, e f, 24x123 ft, Dec. 7 (P. C. Peterson to L. Feltenstein)	9,950
Lot 36, in part s ½ s w quarter of n e ¼, e of Vincennes-av., Sec. 3, 38, 14, Dec. 16 (F. F. Armstrong to R. Jeffrey)	4,000
61st-st., 125 ft w of Homan-av., s f, 50x124½ ft, Oct. 3 (F. E. Decker to E. G. Tracey)	1,500
Kedzie-av., 275 ft n of 13th-st., e f, 25x125 ft, April 24, 1889 (M. A. Prescott to C. F. Farnsworth)	1,000
74th-pl., 266 ft e of Stony Island-av., s f, 50 ft to alley, Dec. 15 (M. A. Brower to M. Mogk)	2,400
Whipple-st., 180 ft s of W. 26th, w f, 24x125 ft, Dec. 12 (F. Kirchman to J. Hedina)	1,400
N. Oakley-av., 175 ft n of Bryson-st., e f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 20 (W. H. Hubbard to P. O. Skalden)	1,200
N. Oakley-av., 200 ft n of Bryson-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 20 (same to T. S. Engness)	1,200
Laurel-st., s of 33d-st., e f, 48x125 ft, Dec. 26 (E. Holland to M. L. Tiemann)	2,600
Langley-av., bet 67th and 68th-sts., w f, 100x121¾ ft, Dec. 26 (E. A. Beach to Bowes & Cruickshank)	6,000
South Park-av., 198 ft s of 69th-st., w f, 100x124 ft, Dec. 16 (Frank D. Fitch to Louis A. McDonald)	13,000
Calumet-av., 250 ft n of 26th-st., e f, 24 96-100x197 62-100 ft, Dec. 17 (Vernetti E. Prantice to Russell B. Thrapp)	12,000
Byron-av., 411 ft e of Lincoln, n f, 50x125 ft, Oct. 26 (C. J. Ford to F. E. Ingersoll)	1,350
Graceland-av., 112½ ft e of Wolcott-st., n f, 37½x120 ft, Dec. 21 (same to same)	1,425
Washtenaw-av., 181 ft s of Cortland-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Dec. 28 (O. J. Larsen to L. C. Bonney)	3,400

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Prospect-st., s e cor of Maple, 4 blks, by T. A. Rutherford.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Walter Lafbury, 2-story flats, 137 Humboldt-av.	$2,500
Burhop & Mahnke, 4-story factory, 508-10 Clybourn-av.	6,000
Armour & Company, 1-story boiler house, 32d and Benson-sts.	4,000
Neils Christenson, 2-story store and flats, 1149 59th-st.	4,000
Triblecock and Fenhailager, 2-story flats, 615-17 62d-st.	10,000
P. Geogan, 2-story flats, 530 46th-st.	1,200
M. C. Duffy, 2-story flats, 1251 Wrightwood-av.	5,000
Fred G. Mathison, 2-story store, 256-48 92d-st.	2,500
August Lundholm, 2-story flats, 72d-st. and Madison-av.	2,500
Blitz & Co., 1-story addition, 68th-st. and Stony Island-av.	1,000
Mrs. T. Scott, 2-story frame flats, 6340 Langley-av.	2,500
C. E. D. Waldo, 3 3-story flats, 5215-5219 Kimbark-av.	21,000
Louis J. Herzog, 3-story flats, 4416 Wabash-av.	6,000
Charles Hammond, 3-story flats, 532 South Oakley-av.	10,000
George Prins, 6 2-story flats, 1136-1150 West Superior-st.	7,200
John P. Thompson, 2 3-story dwellings, 34-36 Orchard-st.	5,000

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN INVALID'S ROLLING CHAIR, little used. Address W. E. CROCKETT, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GAS stoves in good condition. Apply Room 915, No. 218 La Salle-st.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

6,000 VOLS. BOOKS FOR SALE, HALF PRICE—Harper's Magazine, complete, 80 vol., bound, $100; Century Magazine, complete, 20 vol., bound, $30; Scribner's Magazine, complete, 9 vol., bound, $12; Benjamin Franklin's Works, complete, 10 vol., $60; George Washington's Works, complete, 12 vol., $60; Shakespeare, 7 vol., 171 illustrations, $5. Miller's Old Book Store, 196 La Salle-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND 48-INCH CUPOla No. 6 fan, blast pipe, emery grinder, tumbling barrels, scales, shafting, etc. U 59, Tribune.

WANTED—THREE LARGE STEAM COILS OR radiators; second-hand. Wheeler Chemical Works.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—CALENDAR REPEATER STOP watch; very cheap for cash. F 102, Tribune.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ETC., OBTAINED by CHARLES T. SHEEHAN, 311-313 Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 29TH AND ... Groveland-av., a shell hairpin. Finder ... 2963 Groveland-av. and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—$10,000 IS AWAITING ... who in 1887 was witness to a will in ... bemarle, San Diego, Cal. The above ... you will come forward and give evidence ... case. Any information as to Mr. ... whereabouts will be most liberally rewarded ... S. M. W... 383 Arcade Building ...

PERSONAL—DE WITT BOVEE; IF ... call or send address to 2505 Calum... on important business. JENNIE SEEZ...

PERSONAL—HAZEL KIRKE: LETTER ... Wednesday sure; will explain. MILWA...

PERSONAL—DON'T MENTION IT. ... When can I see you? Address E 47, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—FEB. 16: DELIVER AND ... letters at residence of Mrs. H—, ... March 19.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS ... at importers' prices. In addition to my enormous stock of DIAMONDS ... have added for the holidays novelties ... silverware, umbrellas, etc. Your money goes twice as far here as ... Come and see; trade terms; goods delivered ... Call early and get the benefit of a complete ... GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer of diamonds, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO ... come beautiful as Dresden china free of ... call or address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av. ...

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty ... diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief ... corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to ...

PERSONAL—DRUNKENNESS—PERSONS DESIRING treatment will be given a course of ... four weeks, as may be needed, free of charge. W. N. WILLIAMS, M. D., 4206 Ellis-av.

PERSONAL—NEW YEAR'S CALLING CARDS ... large variety. Novelty Card and Advertising Co., 64 Adams-st. (Up one flight.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER AND accountant; 10 years' experience; good references. Address B 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH OFFICE man and good trader; age, 33; salary not less than $1,800; references unquestionable. B 55, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A NO. 1 BOOKKEEPER; former employers and other No. 1 references. Address P. O. Box 323, Pullman, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH 5 years' experience in gloves and fancy goods. Address F 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN ... as assistant bookkeeper; can write a good hand; quick in figures, and can furnish good city references. Address F 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK with down-town experience. Very best of references. Address F 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 BOOKKEEPER; eight languages; moderate salary; first-class references. Address F 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and cashier; reference. F 41, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR office work by young man of experience; ... references; moderate salary. B 160, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG, SOBER Norwegian; any kind of office work; salary ... object. Address F 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A NO. 1 BOOKKEEPER and general office man. Address F 98, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (25) OF ability, energy, and tact, with experience ranging from office boy to chief clerkship in large corporation; at moderate salary. Address F 97, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—CITY PREFERRED; CITY references as to ability as salesman and general business qualifications. Address F 6, Tribune.

Butlers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BUTler, with good references, in private family. ... H., 92 Jackson-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—LICENSED ENGINEER; married; good character and habits; now employed; wishes to change. F 36, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHman would like work on South Side, morning or evening; would make himself useful; best of references. Address B 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; GOOD reference; private. Address F 46, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH COACHman; a careful driver; can furnish best of city references. Address F 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT, RELIABLE, sober, and steady coachman of long experience. Best city references. F 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY COMpetent and reliable Englishman. References. Address F 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN MAN and wife as coachman and cook; six years; best references; city or suburb. F 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, I AM German, willing and obliging. Good references. Address F 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; COMpetent, willing, and obliging. Excellent references. Address B X 147, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD TRAFFIC MAN now with one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city, desires position as manager of the freight interests of some reputable firm; good acquaintance among railroad men; satisfactory references. Address F 139, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS wanting help of any kind apply to WM. REID & CO., Tacoma Building.

SITUATION WANTED—WILL SOME OF THE MAsonic fraternity assist a worthy brother in securing a position? Just arrived in city and am unknown. Address E 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EFFICIENT CONveyancer, with several years experience in ... city; excellent references. Address F 44, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ACTIVE WORK, 8 TO 6 p. m.; general business habits. B., care J. A. Green, 1001 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE TO take charge of kitchen in hotel or restaurant where first-class service will be well paid for. Best references. M. B., Hotel Wilson, 171 3d-av. Call for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires position with a responsible firm needing some one thoroughly conversant in the French language; city ref. Address F 8, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper or office clerk; some experience; good writer. Address F 140, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHier, or bill clerk, by a lady who is competent, rapid, and correct at figures; reference from present employer, 138 S. Water-st. Apply or address same place in office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers from our special list, or with less expert yet accurate from our advanced dictation class, composed of writers of all systems; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; a few own machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; experienced; operates caligraph. B 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS stenographer; some experience; salary moderate. Address F 141, Tribune office.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN GIRL—general housework; good cook; city or country; at $3.50. Call 220 Ontario.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, salesmen, clerks out of work and wishing to improve their positions should call, as there will be many changes Jan. 1. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—OFFICE CLERKS AND SALESMEN. Clerical Exchange, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; EXPERIENCED young man. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRApher; only a competent man need apply. 116 E. Lake-st.

WANTED—MALE BOOKKEEPER—GOOD EXperience; state salary expected; references required. Address F 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; TWO TO THREE years' experience; one attending college preferred. 3923 Cottage Grove-av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, STENOGRAPHER, AT once. Address F 103, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $630 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. X 14.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED REAL ESTATE salesmen to sell lots on the road; salary and commission paid; will employ only men possessing the highest qualifications; must show good sales record. Address C 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE NORTH AND SOUTH BUILDing and Loan Association is willing to pay a first-class salary or commission to a few good men. 631 to 605, 89 Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WELL-CONNECTED traveling salesmen to sell investment property as a side line; full instructions given; properties first-class and big commission can easily be made. Address with references, communication strictly confidential, O 138, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED general salesmen; must be men who can and have commanded a salary of from $3,000 to $5,000 per year. Call on Mr. W. J. Moore, with S. E. GROSS, S. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN TO CARRY small side line for dry goods, drugs, and grocery trade in Western and Southern States. F 5, Tribune.

WANTED—COLLECTOR; MUST FURNISH bond. Clothing salesman; must speak ... Wholesale shoe salesman, with trade. 318 La Salle-st., Suite 407.

WANTED—DRUG TRAVELER WITH ESTABlished trade. Wheeler Chemical Works, ... Lake-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO CARRY a side line; a good sample article to sell to the hardware and furniture trade. 27 W. Monroe-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SHOE SALESMEN for Wisconsin, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, and Southern Ohio; line of specialties; commission only; good men can clear $3,000 yearly. Call Room —, Saratoga Hotel.

Boys.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS OLD in real-estate office; must be obedient and come well recommended. Apply at 130 La Salle-st., main floor, at 5:30 p. m. today. L. FRANKLIN.

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST live with parents and come well recommended, age 14 to 18. Address in own handwriting, stating wages expected, experience, if any, and where obtained. F 51, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD ENGRAVER TO trim zinc and copper etchings. Steady job to the right party. A. ZEESE & CO., 341-351 Dearborn.

WANTED—A STRONG SOBER MAN WITH some knowledge of carpenter work to act as chief assistant to stage carpenter and assist in moving scenes at night in first-class theater; steady employment. Address F 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WIRE MEN ON electric bell work. Address, stating experience, last employer, etc., F 39, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY TRIBUNE routes; North Side; good chance for those attending school or doing light day work. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4, Tribune Bldg.

WANTED—SUITABLE MAN TO MANAGE Western branch well-established business; must furnish some money; good salary and part of profits. Address D 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—WILLING YOUNG MAN; STEADY work; $12 weekly. 144 La Salle-st., Room 43.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL POSTED IN the drug business as agent for Middle and Southern Wisconsin; state experience and salary expected. Address D C 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR; MARRIED MAN; must be a hustler. 218 La Salle-st., Suite 427.

WANTED—CAMPBELL, JOWD & CO. SECURE positions for competent men. Room 11, 107 Clark.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS, who can furnish $50 for security, can secure position at $35. Room 314, 265 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO DO JANITOR work mornings in an office. Apply at 194 Madison-st. Chicago Electrical Protective Co.

WANTED—MANAGER, FIRST-CLASS, FOR ILLINOIS, at once, to appoint female agents and have exclusive right for sale of our specialties; must be a hustler; good address and references; small capital required. CROWN CHEMICAL CO., 18 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, SALESLADY, OFFICE girl, cashier; apply for position. Industrial Agency, 220 Ontario, cor. N. Clark.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY TYPEWRITER; SMALL SALARY. Call after 9 a. m., R. 1006, 358 Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD SEWERS, OPERATORS, APPRENTICES, waist, and skirt hands; also ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work; high wages. Call or write. Dressmaking Parlors, 300 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF young baby; must be experienced. Apply at Apartment 9, The Carleton, 63 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF children and help with housework; good home and fair wages to the right one. F 20, Tribune.

Cooks.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COLORED COOK: Pullman car experience; must be first-class, strictly temperate, reliable, and neat; permanent engagement. Apply Madison Street Opera-House box office at 8:30, evening, to CHAS. H. DUPREZ.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER able to take charge of house; must be thorough cook, etc., four in the family; will pay good wages. 175 Bissell-st.

General Housework.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of two. Inquire at 4017 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 4820 WOODLAWN-AV., A COMPETENT woman to cook, wash, and iron. References.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK: steady place for neat girl. Call at 5642 Washington-av., or 1001 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRLS when out of work can find a cheap and comfortable home at 2722 Calumet-av.

WANTED—STRONG, INTELLIGENT GIRL FOR general housework; references. 140 Locust-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; GERMAN preferred. 2426 Prairie-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MARRIED YOUNG LADY OF good address conversant with German and English for the office sale of a ladies' article; no canvassing; good terms; must furnish bond of $200. Apply to Dr. Miller at Henrici's Hotel, 70 Randolph-st., Wednesday, Dec. 30, 11 to 12 and 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—SMART ACTIVE BUSINESS WOMAN to travel for well-established firm; must make herself familiar with our business for a fortnight, during which time will pay $15 weekly. Address F 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHER—A YOUNG LADY for reception room; experienced preferred; must be good, plain, rapid writer. MORRISON, Haymarket Theater Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

160 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms to rent, with board.

216 28TH-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, with board, front alcove.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—SINGLE ROOM WITH excellent board.

1815 INDIANA-AV.—TWO LARGE ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with board; reasonable.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front and back room with first-class board; references.

2226 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME EAST FRONT alcove and an excellent warm room on parlor floor; moderate terms.

2259 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE, with board; also table board.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE, SINGLE, AND suite of rooms, with board.

3024 GROVELAND-AV. — PLEASANT SINGLE rooms with board; very reasonable.

NEAR 35TH-ST., CABLE, I. C. R. R., IN SMALL adult family, a well-furnished 2d-story south suite, register, grate, closets, bath; refined home; excellent table; references. Address F 18, Tribune.

North Side.

135 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE TO rent, with board; hot and cold water; two closets.

217 E. OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED LIGHT cozy room, with good board.

221 E. ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with good board.

234 ONTARIO—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, newly furnished and well heated; first-class board.

278 E. ERIE-ST., 2D FLAT—PLEASANT STEAM-heated rooms, with board; $5 per week.

NEW LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern conveniences and unsurpassed cuisine at moderate prices at the Granada, opposite the Virginia, Rush and Ohio-sts. HERBERT McKENNIS.

West Side.

402 W. RANDOLPH-ST.—FOR RENT—NICELY furnished room, with good board; $4 and $4.50 per week.

758 WARREN-AV.—HANDSOME FURNISHED room, with first-class board; all modern conveniences; pleasant home for respectable gentleman.

Hotels.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398-404 STATE—200 ELEGANT rooms; bath, steam heat; week $2 up; daily 50c up.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 NORTH CLARK—Rooms; hot water, steam heated; 50c daily upwards; Turkish baths, 50c; open all night; restaurant connected; popular prices; public baths each floor.

HOTEL OAKLAND, DREXEL AND OAKWOOD-blvds.—Charming location; service and appointments excellent; a splendid hotel home for families and transients; rates very reasonable.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOM AND two meals a day, six o'clock breakfast, with refined family, where there are no other boarders, between Harrison and 12th-sts., Leavitt-st. and Campbell-av.; terms must be reasonable; will exchange references. Address F 106, Tribune office.

BOARD—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, BY TWO ladies, in refined private family; also gentleman wishes board and room in private family; Washington-blvd. preferred. Send full description and prices to The "Home" Directory, 302 Tacoma. Free registry for those wishing board.

BOARD—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS OR ROOMS and board apply to WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR ONE WEEK IN A quiet family by theatrical married couple. Address, stating terms and particulars, F 57, Tribune.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, in every city and town in the United States, for a new household article sold in every home. Sample by express, 75 cents. Manufacturing Agents, 904 Olive-st., Room 71, St. Louis, Mo.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL LITTERS of rough-coated St. Bernard puppies, handsomely marked, out of the best stock in America; Lady Grace and Merchant Princess, sired by the world's champion Sir Bedivere's full brother Master Bernard; owned by PROF. ROACH, office 176 W. Madison-st. Call afternoon or evenings.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE PUG DOG; GREAT pet; very watchful. 169 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FULL GROWN, HEALTHY ANTELOPE; great pet; perfect beauty. Address I. FISHER, 435 La Salle-av., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM. Residence 32 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

MRS. LAMONT, CLAIRVOYANT, GIVES NAMES in full; advice in love, family and business affairs; charms specially. 228 E. Clark-st, 1st flat front.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENTS.
INCOME-PAYING PROPERTIES.

(2,679) LOWE-AV., near 35th-st., flats, rental $360. Price $2,500.
(2,661) SPRING-ST., near Wentworth-av., 9 rooms, rental $264. Price $2,500.
(2,635) ARMOUR-AV., near 47th-st., flats, rental $456. Price $3,500.
(2,682) EVANS-AV., near 46th-st., stone flats, rental $660. Price $6,800.
(2,663) 41ST-ST., near Vincennes-av., brick flats, rental $780. Price $7,500.
(2,656) LANGLEY-AV., near 44th-st., brick flats, rental $636. Price $6,000.
(2,632) PARNELL-AV., near 36th., brick flats, rental $720. Price $6,500.
(2,669) NORTH HALSTED-ST., near North-av., store and flats, rental $1,260. Price $12,000.
(2,665) ELLIS-AV., near 42d, flats, rental $2,280. Price $20,000.
(2,330) RAY-ST., near So. Park-av., flats, rental $2,610. Price $24,000.
(2,664) ORCHARD-ST., near Lake-av., flats, rental $5,000. Price $40,000.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME, ARTISTIC, 7-ROOM house; new, all modern improvements, 22 minutes business center; $3,200; $500 cash, $35 a month. Address F 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3,000 LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF CHICAGO and suburbs, from $100 up; some fine bargains on Calumet-av. W. P. LARKIN, Major Blk., R. 64.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE ANY VACANT PROPERTY to offer at a bargain please communicate with us. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 157 and 159 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE 6-ROOM AND one 10-room house; modern improvements; new and a great bargain. Address F 105, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN MADISON and Adams-sts.—50 feet at less than $3,000 per foot.

Michigan-av., north of Eldridge-court—80-foot corner.

Michigan-av., between Harrison and 12th-sts.—A 40-foot corner; $3,000.

Michigan-av., as above—120 feet at $2,000 to $2,500 per foot.

Michigan-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.—50 feet, with 4-story stone-front dwellings; $60,000.

Michigan-av., between 16th and 22d-sts.—A 75-foot corner, with fine residence; fine investment.
JOS. B. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.—2 nice houses on Michigan-av., south of 29th-st., $16,600 and $18,000. Also one at $25,000 and one for $30,000. Above are all Special Bargains.

FOR SALE— NEW MODERN HOMES, 4530, 4532, 4534, 4536 WOODLAWN-AV. Three-story and cellar rock-faced stone, 10 rooms, etc.; hardwood finish throughout; open plumbing, tile bathroom, water-closet on first floor, hot water heat, east fronts; lots 194 feet; 20-foot alley; near Illinois Central trains; open for inspection.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE—ELEGANT furnished 12-room house; South Side, near cable, fine location; lease to 1894; rent only $47.50 per month; every room furnished complete; must be sold before the 1st; come and see it. Owner, 84 La Salle-st., Room 311.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1301 TO 1309 MILWAUKEE-av., 122 feet front with a new 3-story and basement modern store and flat building, 5 stores and 20 flats, with bath-room and steam heat throughout; rental value $8,000 per year; will sell separately if desired; price $77,000; terms easy.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW PRESSED BRICK stone foundation cottage, close to boulevard, Northwest Side; only $2,500; easy terms. Address F 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—YORK-ST., JUST SOUTH OF HARRISON, near Hermitage-av., 9-room frame house in good condition; street paved; good location; price $3,500; bargain. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE NEAR CONGRESS and Throop-sts., $5,000; only $500 cash. OLIN HALL, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND HANDSOME RESIDENCE on North Side having fine view of the lake. For full particulars address D C 10, Tribune office.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY W. C. KINNEY & CO., 108 DEARBORN-st.; a good 2-story and cellar 6 and 7 room flat building with a good 2-story barn; lot 26x180 ft., east front; rents for $70 per month. This is a decided bargain. Location, Champlain-av., near 46th-st. Price, for quick sale, $6,500. Any one wanting a house or an investment please investigate this at once.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD CORNER— An elegant corner on 47th-st., with frame house; location east of Drexel-blvd.; size 100x171; price $325 per foot; also, 100x171 adjoining; price $225 per foot. These prices are below the market. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—L ROAD INVESTMENTS—100X170, E. f., s. w. corner Prairie-av. and 60th-st.; 100x170, w. f., s. e. corner Indiana-av. and 60th-st.; elevated road within one block; location unequaled; price $25,500. H. A. HULBURD, 38 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK—100 OR 200 FEET on East End-av., near Genoa Hotel and principal entrance to Jackson Park. THOMAS D. SNYDER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—100X225 FEET, Stewart-blvd., near Eggleston (71st-st.) Station, Rock Island railroad. THOMAS D. SNYDER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $10; send for our hand book, with pictures of South Englewood and Beverly Hills. ROY & NOURSE, Owners, R. 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—STICKNEY—80 ACRES; RARE OPPORTUNITY. Union Investment Co.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES NEAR GLENCOE, ON North Shore, near Keeley Institute location, for $1,000 per acre. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY TWO FARMS, 121 AND 51 ACRES, one mile west of Desplaines, 16 miles from Chicago Court-House; price $300 per acre. Also 2 stores and 6 flats, well rented; price $7,000. Also my dwelling, highly improved lot, 200x200, covered with shade and fruit trees; price $9,000. Will exchange part or all for paying city property. L. B. SCHARRINGHAUSEN, Desplaines, Ill.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, PART TIMBER, NEAR small town. Your own price. Am broke; must have $100. Address F 19, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 66X300, WITH 2-story house, at Wheaton. Inquire of O. BERNE, Defiance, Ohio. Francis-st., 607.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR A flat building on the North Side; either on business or residence street and not to cost over $8,000. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 97 Clark-st., Reaper Block.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS, 50 foot front, southeast or northwest corner on State-st., Michigan or Wabash-avs., between Congress and 22d-st. DENNIS, NETLING & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EAST OF ASHLAND-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Van Buren-sts., a modern 10 to 12 room house, $10,000 to $15,000; have a customer ready to buy. J. B. CROCKER & CO., 118 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—A FLAT BUILDING ON the West Side, east of Western-av. and south of Madison-st.; not over $5,000 cash. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208.

WANTED—TO BUY LOT NEAR LINCOLN PARK. HANNEY, Siegel, Cooper & Co.

WANTED—TO BUY, 20 TO 80 ACRES SOUTHEAST of Stickney. Address F 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—HAVE $3,000 CASH AND 12 LOTS 50x150 ft. each, at Los Angeles, Cal., $4,000, clear; want Chicago property. F 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—BEST HOME $1,600 WILL BUY BETWEEN Chicago and Wheaton. F 58, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—NEBRASKA FARMS AND CASH for personal property; merchandise preferred; 100,000-acre tract; cheap for cash or Chicago income property, clear. Parlor B Gore's Hotel.

EXCHANGE—I HAVE SOME FINE BARGAINS in new fine flat buildings to exchange for good lots to build on; flats paying good income. Call for bargains. W. P. LARKIN, Major Block, Rs. 64 to 68.

FOR $6,000 WORTH OF UNINCUMBERED PROPERTY, 50 ft. improved on Groveland-av.; best location in city for flats; 15 minutes from Lake-st., between cable and I. C. R. R. Address B 156, Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD FRUIT RANCH IN SOUTHERN California; well started and now bearing fruit; will put in desirable clear Chicago property and some cash if necessary; the ranch must be well developed and well situated. THOMAS H. HULBERT, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand; to loan at once $400, $850, $1,250, $1,750, $2,100; also amounts of $3,000 and over. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Est'd 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED city property in any amount. Money on hand. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at 6 per cent; building loans made, and good mortgages purchased. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 97 Clark-st., Room 11.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest current rates. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT AT current rates. Building loans made. Apply at once, money on hand. D. S. PLACE & CO., Main floor, 151 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—$25,000 FOR NEARLY 2 YEARS ON excellent mortgage collateral; am restricted to principals. B. P. HINMAN, 310 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—$50,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL estate in sums from $1,000 up; 6 and 7 per cent. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $5,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON 100 to 200 feet West Side boulevard lots; usual commission. Address F 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $2,750 FOR 3 TO 5 YEARS, at 6½ per cent, on South Side improved. No commission. Address F 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 AND $8,000, 7 PER CENT CITY real estate loans. Address F 100, Tribune.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$500—I WOULD MAKE SEVERAL SMALL loans, $500 to $2,000, on improved realty; no delay. A. W. McDOUGALD, 616, 87 Washington-st.

$2,000—LOANS ON COOK COUNTY IMPROVED real estate, sums of $2,000 and over, at low rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Mang'r, Loan Dept., Madison and La Salle-sts.

$5,000 TO $25,000 TO LOAN ON COTTAGE Grove-av., vacant, north of 51st-st.; will make very liberal offer. Address F 66, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY— DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST FUNDS IN A safe, legitimate, established, and growing business, in which an immediate profit of 100 per cent and annual earnings of 10 per cent or more on the doubled investment can be secured are invited to address B 151, Tribune office, appointing an immediate interview, at which all details will be presented; the most thorough investigation solicited; proposals contemplating investment of sums from $500 to $100,000 will be considered.

TO LOAN—$5,000 OR $6,000; WOULD MAKE building loan; also money to loan in amounts from $1,500 to $20,000 at current rates. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A $10,000 TO $25,000 FIRST mortgage; will give $3,500 in Chicago improved clear, and balance cash. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st., or 305 Tacoma bldg.

WANTED—$400 FOR ONE YEAR; WILL PAY $40 per month for use of it. Address F 62, Tribune office.

WANT $1,000 ONE YEAR AT REASONABLE interest; note well secured. F 7, Tribune.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, not smaller than 50x100, two stories at least; a cheap rent; on the North Side. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, Oxford Building, 84 and 86 La Salle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—This is the only school in the city where this system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ALL INTERESTED IN OBTAINING A BUSINESS education should call or write for particulars of the WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278 and 280 W. Madison-st., before deciding where to attend. New term begins Monday, Jan. 4; 20th year; day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. Auditorium.
NATIVE TEACHERS ONLY. FREE TRIAL LESSON.
BRANCHES in the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

BOOKKEEPING OR SHORTHAND—COMPLETE course, $10. Particulars, Home School, Box 1042, city.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM—"PEOPLE'S COLLEGE," new Athenæum Building, 26 Van Buren-st. Winter term reopens Jan. 4. With an able corps of 29 instructors this well-known school offers the best advantages at moderate tuition, in business and shorthand school, drawing, mathematics, engineering, languages, wood carving, elocution, etc. Send for new catalogue and do not fail to visit this attractive and commodious institution.

MISS ALIDA VARENA, LATE OF NEW YORK, a pupil of the celebrated Madame Marckesi, will teach her method to a limited number of pupils. Studio, Kimball Hall.

WANTED—A GERMAN TEACHER, ENGLISH not necessary. Parisian School of Languages, 24 and 26 Adams-st.

MUSICAL.

A FIRST-CLASS TENOR SINGER WISHES POSITION in church choir; have had experience. Address A 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY SINGERS FOR LOCAL opera; good amateurs accepted. 167 Wabash.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREPROOF warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE — FOR storage of furniture and general merchandise, the large and substantial building, centrally located, 399, 401, 403, and 405 West Madison-st.; good light and thorough ventilation; extra care taken of pianos and carriages; packing, moving, shipping a specialty; advances made. Tel. 4026. The E. Jennings Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a speciality. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543. GEORGE PARRY.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $20,000 CAPITAL to take half interest in an established dry goods and notion business; with increased capital house can absolutely make $15,000 to $20,000 a year; store room one of the finest in city; low rent and long lease; stock entirely new, purchased within past 4 months; to proper person will be given entire charge of the finances; the present owner thoroughly understands all branches of the business; only principals with best of references wanted; interview strictly confidential. Address D C 19, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN WITH SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE and small capital wants working partnership in some established business. F 11, Tribune.

$100—PARTNER FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING cash business; 100 per ct. profit; experience unnecessary. 154 Monroe-st., Room 4.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODERATE charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block). Eminent Specialists in Each Department. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c.
All diseases of Men Cured.
All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured.
All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured.
All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed.
All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

MRS. DR. SCHWARZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

NERVOUS, CHRONIC, AND DISEASES OF MEN cured. DR. LURET, Dispensary, 130 Adams-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE HORSE, PERFECTLY sound; will take good cow as part payment. Address F 104, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses, or outfits complete, in exchange for well located, clear South Side lots. For further information please call on O. J. BARRETT, 94 Washington-st., Room 8.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH REPOSITORY, 354 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

PROFESSIONAL.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—CONFIDENTIAL cases a specialty; advice free.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. B. WILSON'S PHOTO STUDIO, 389 STATE; your choice of 12 best finished cabinets and one perfect ½ life-size portrait $3, or 18 cabinets 12 cabinets and one finely-worked crayon portrait, $5; also an elegant line of portrait frames; open Sundays; cloudy days as good as sunshine.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house on Wabash-av. north of Harmon-ct.; $75 per month. Apply to owner, 1006 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF 31ST-ST., family going south will rent furnished house for a few months; reasonable to reliable people. Address F 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—37 E. 16TH-ST., 3-STORY BRICK residence; newly papered; painted; $50.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 10-room modern residence on one of the best avenues in Hyde Park; convenient to 53d-st. depot of I. C. R. R. Will rent for 8 months to family of 5 or less without children. BOGUE & COMPANY, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN KENWOOD—A few new modern houses, 10 rooms, $60 per month. Call and get list. W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av. City Office, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREHAM, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building, steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near Ill. Central depot; see janitor.

TO RENT—SEVERAL OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL flats of 6 rooms, besides bath, with all modern improvements, including gas fixtures, in the new stone front building on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts.; rent $22.50 to $25 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, 3565 STANTON-AV.; rent $25 to $26; best in the city for the price.

North Side.

TO RENT—290 E. HURON-ST.—2D FLAT, 8 ROOMS and store room; all improvements; sanitary plumbing; newly decorated; hardwood floors; partly furnished or unfurnished. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—184 E. OHIO-ST., 6-ROOM FLAT, WITH basement. GALT, 804 Opera House.

TO RENT—2 FLATS, 188 ERIE-ST., 12 ROOMS; modern; vacant; $30.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED FLAT; WILL board for part pay. 480 N. Clark.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO ADJOINING FLATS OF SIX rooms each. Apply 449 W. Lake-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—HANDSOME NEW SIX-ROOM FLATS on 41st-st., just east of Grand-blvd., all conveniences, only $25 per month. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma and 3533 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—1716 MICHIGAN-AV.—BEAUTIFUL alcove and other rooms; board optional.

TO RENT—7 CONGRESS-ST., OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—Nicely furnished rooms; gents only.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, HOUSEKEEPING; RENT, $15. Apply, 6 to 8 p. m., 210½ S. Clark, Flat 15.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FIRST FLAT; $50; STEAM heat. 1454 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—153 25TH-ST., DOUBLE SOUTH ROOM, alcove, closet, gas, bath, furnace heat.

TO RENT—5 31ST-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS; reasonable; references exchanged; gentlemen preferred.

West Side.

TO RENT—638 JACKSON-BVLD., FLAT A., COR. Paulina-st., 2 furnished front rooms.

North Side.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE, 101 NORTH CLARK—Steam heated rooms, $3 weekly and upwards; restaurant connected; popular prices; public baths free.

TO RENT — 264 EAST ERIE-ST., PLEASANT, nicely furnished alcove room, and single rooms.

TO RENT—LOVELY LIGHT NEW ROOMS; FURNISHED entirely new; every convenience; absolute cleanliness. 115 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., NEAR ADAMS—THE only bargain on the street; handsome four-story and basement building, 45x140 ft.; passenger elevator, etc; especially well adapted for department store; possession after the holidays. SNOW & DICKINSON, Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

FOR RENT—STORE AT 1724 STATE-ST., LIVING rooms in rear. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR RENT—STORE 113 QUINCY-ST.; ALSO store 164 Adams-st. temporarily until March 1. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT— Cor. of Clark and Monroe-sts., large light offices and hall suitable for club-room, or otherwise; will rent very cheap. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN BUILDING 125 LA Salle-st. Everything new and complete; fire-proof vaults; good elevator service. FRANK M. ELLIOT, Suite 60.

TO RENT—OFFICES NEAR BOARD OF TRADE; 8 in Exchange Building, corner Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Apply at Room 5 Exchange Bldg. or of W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICE OFFICE ROOM FOR DENTIST with physician. Apply 125 S. Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT OFFICE WITH vault and one small office on second floor. Room 118, 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO GOOD TENANT, WHO WILL PURCHASE furniture and fixtures of a hotel of between 80 and 90 rooms, with cafe attached, fully equipped and running, located in the very heart of business center, near railway depots, Board of Trade, Post-office, Court-House, etc.; steam heat, electric and gas light, passenger elevator, marble wainscoting, tile floors, mirrors, brass railings, etc.; building nearly new; favorable lease for 10 years can be had. This is a snap; don't fail to investigate. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—SMALL HOTEL, 193 W. MADISON-ST., four upper floors, 27 rooms, all well lighted; long lease to good tenant. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM IN BASEMENT OF Insurance Exchange Building, with freight elevator from sidewalk, suitable for storage. Apply at Room 915, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WE WOULD RENT OUR GROUND floor and basement from Jan. 1. DEAN, FOSTER & CO., 120 Lake-st.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 60x100; 1 do. 50x135; 2 do. 40x50; 1 do. 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—FINE BANKING PREMISES IN VICINITY of Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Address F 132, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR BUY—
BUILDING WITH 75 TO 150 ROOMS.
Building formerly used as hotel, hospital, school, or sanitarium or large family residence, need not be new, well located on North, South, or West Side, but must contain 75 to 150 rooms and accessible by street, cable, or steam cars. If building is smaller, say 50 rooms, must have lot 100 feet front. Address F 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD VACANT ROOM for saloon and restaurant in good location; also good basement. Address V 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE ROOM BY SINGLE gentleman who is absent about two-thirds of the time, in private family, either North or South Side, latter preferred; either with or without board. Address B 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, BY A lady, one or two large, well heated unfurnished rooms in private family, east of Wabash-av. and south of 25th-st.; state price; references. Address L. M., 3727 Lake-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED house or flat, 6 to 8 rooms, in good locality. Address F 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING FURNISHED houses, flats, and rooms for rent should list the same with Fidelity Rental Association. Suite 65, 125 La Salle-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR THE ROOFING OF THE Fisheries Building, World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago, Dec. 30, 1891.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until 1 o'clock on the 6th day of January, 1892, for the labor and material required for the roofing of the Fisheries Building for the World's Columbian Exposition, in imitation of Spanish tile and in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A deposit of a certified check for $25 will be required to guarantee the return of all drawings to this office. D. H. BURNHAM, Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, 1143, "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBWAYS FOR ELECTRIC wires for the World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago, December 30th, 1891.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief of Construction of the World's Columbian Exposition until one o'clock p. m. on the 12th day of January, 1892, for Carpentry, Plastering, and Concrete work of Subways for Electric Wires to be built at Jackson Park, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file at this office.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A deposit of a certified check for $25.00 will be required to guarantee the return of drawings to this office. D. H. BURNHAM, Chief of Construction World's Columbian Exposition, 1143 "The Rookery," Chicago, Illinois.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. Address T P, 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE FOR 5-room flat; bargain. Address E 12, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
are showing
the largest and most varied stock of
PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

We can show you in our warerooms over 400 instruments. Among these are found the following makes, some of them are new and others are slightly used, consisting of the

Chickering, Kroeger, Knabe, Decker Bros., Decker & Son, Fischer, Lester, Steck, Hallet & Davis, Weber, Bradbury, Behning, Clough & Warren, Hale.

These are instruments that we are not the representatives of, and we are very anxious to close them out by Jan. 1, and will MAKE PRICES accordingly.

Our new stock of pianos comprise the
STEINWAY & SONS,
which are conceded to be the standard pianos of the world. Also the A. B. Chase, Kurtzman, George W. Lyon, and Webster pianos, all of which are fully guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Pianos for rent. Tuning and drayage done by competent men.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—

3 Vose & Sons' pianos, each $125, $165	$175
1 Kroeger & Sons' piano	225
2 Decker pianos, each $175	200
1 Haines Bros.' piano	100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos, $100	125
3 Schaaf pianos, $150, $165	175
2 upright pianos, your choice, each	100
1 Chickering piano	175
10 square pianos, each $40	100

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM ESTEY & CAMP.
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.
FOR TEN DAYS MORE
WE WILL CROWN THE SUCCESS OF OUR HOLIDAY SALE
With still better inducements.
Are you going to buy?
This is the golden opportunity!
We must get our new styles, new scales,
And latest novelties into use.
They sell at sight, but must be seen.
We must offer you substantial inducements
In finer goods, lower prices, and easier terms
Than ever before to get you to come and
See us. This means everything to the buyer.
Our stock is the choicest selection
From the factories of
Decker Bros., New York;
Estey Piano Co., New York;
Camp & Co., New York;
Estey Organ Co., Brattleboro, Vt.
300 PIANOS. 500 ORGANS.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

LYON & HEALY'S CLEARING SALE—
Prior to taking inventory our large and varied stock of slightly used and second-hand pianos will be offered without reserve, at clearing sale prices. A rare opportunity thus offered private parties, schools, and institutions to obtain a serviceable instrument for very little money.

A FEW EXAMPLES:
$125 N.Y. Piano Co., $350 Steinway, $50 Bacon.
$200 New England, $200 Gabler, $175 Emerson.
$180 New England, $125 Steinway, $200 Shoninger.
$75 Hale, $150 [illegible], $150 Knabe.
$95 Jas. A. Gray, $100 Kimball.
And many others.

Out of town buyers may safely leave the selection to us. Our new stock: KNABE, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, AND PEASE.
Several hundred instruments especially selected for the holidays. Values unequaled. Tuning and moving. Pianos to rent.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

CHRISTMAS PIANOS FOR PRESENTS; most beautiful stock of holiday pianos ever offered in this market, in walnut, oak, mahogany, cedar, and rosewood cases; the varnish on some of these pianos was slightly damaged in shipment during the late snow blockade, but are perfect as far as tone, action, and durability are concerned, and will be sold at less than cost, and fully warranted; this is a chance that rarely happens to get a new piano for the same price that second-hand ones are sold for.
Elegant display of the STUTZ & BAUER UPRIGHT pianos; over ten (10,000) thousand of these matchless instruments sold in Chicago and surrounding country; all pianos guaranteed as represented and sold on monthly payments.
CHICAGO MUSIC CO.,
195-197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams.

HALLET & DAVIS, KIMBALL, EMERSON } PIANOS.
KIMBALL ORGANS.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

ESTEY & CAMP—
233 State-st.,
49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.
Sole agents for the
Matchless Decker Bros. pianos,
Estey pianos, Camp & Co. pianos, Arion pianos.
Second-hand pianos in great variety,
At money-losing prices.
Payments $5 per month or more.
Instruments to rent with privilege of purchase.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.
Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
The acknowledged standard of excellence.
For cash, easy payments, and rented.
Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
149 Wabash-av.

ORGANS.
ORGANS.
ORGANS.
To reduce our large stock before Jan. 1 we are offering ORGANS at prices that must sell them.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS
from $10 upwards.
NEW ORGANS
from $20 upwards.
SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.
Any one can play, even if without previous musical education.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; price, $165, $175, $200, and $225. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS—
Remarkable for durability and standing in tune. A special feature of this piano is the patent Convex Sounding Board, which gives a beautiful quality of tone and sustaining power.
For sale only.
For cash or time payments, at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
Open evenings.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK of PIANOS IN THE WORLD.
We can show you in our warerooms over 400 instruments and can guarantee you full value for prices asked.
In addition to the celebrated STEINWAY PIANOS, which are conceded to be the standard pianos of the world, we carry a full line of the reliable
A. B. CHASE KURTZMAN
—PIANOS—
GEO. W. LYON WEBSTER
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING—
The great American piano that has been established for nearly 70 years and indorsed by artists throughout the world.
For sale only.
For cash or time payments, at
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
Open evenings.

GRAND CLEARING SALE BEFORE INVENTORY.
In order to reduce stock before taking January inventory we will offer our entire line of Schaeffer, Wissner, Mathushek, and other medium priced pianos on special prices and terms. This stock consists of upright pianos, large and small size, in rosewood, mahogany, oak, and walnut cases. Every instrument fully warranted.
Open evenings during this sale.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.
3 Hallet & Davis, 3 Vose & Sons, 1 Fischer,
2 Chickering, 1 Hazelton, 1 Steinway.
Almost at your own price.
EASY PAYMENTS.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS—
Lowest prices. Easy terms.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
B. SHONINGER & CO., 225 State-st.

PIANOS FOR CASH—WE ARE SELLING AT a slight advance above actual cost. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR CASH—ODD STYLES OF PIANOS will be sold at factory prices until Jan. 5 on account of the issue of new catalogues. A. H. RINTLEMAN & CO., 146 State-st.

THE MATHUSHEK PIANOS AND THE reliable NEWBY & EVANS pianos are sold only by the Thompson Music Co., 259 Wabash-av.

$125—UPRIGHT PIANO; SHOWS ALMOST no trace of wear; easy terms; LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ONE EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO AT $150; Kranich & Bach $165; elegant toned Weber $150; must be sold at once. JAS. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., first door south of J. H. Walker's.

FOR SALE—A NEW ACCORDION, CHEAP. Address W. M., Box 627, Woodlawn Park.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE; ONE OF THE OLDEST in Chicago; has averaged 6,000 prescriptions per annum for past 10 years; $2,300 per month cash trade; will sell for $9,000, part cash; this is open for closest investigation. The Wheeler Investment Co., Suite 314, 167 Dearborn-st.

ATTENTION—$500 CASH AND GOOD CLEAR lots in Denver, Colo., or Salt Lake City for one-half-interest in good paying restaurant, cigar store, or other good business; give price, location, etc., or no attention paid; frauds and snides need not answer. Address F 43, Tribune office.

A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED FLAT, 10 ROOMS, every convenience, all full, paying 50 net; walking distance, South Side; $900, part cash; no agents. Address F 53, Tribune office.

AT GOLSEN'S, 912 TACOMA BUILDING—FINE 40-room furnished corner European hotel, State-st.; income, $1,200 monthly; '95 lease; part time.

A 15-ROOM HOUSE, BEAUTIFUL, TAKING IN $425 a month; rent paid to May 1; price, $1,350; elegant. AUSTIN, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 213.

A 37-ROOM HOTEL; HEART OF CHICAGO; fine bar and restaurant in connection; owner rich, rent $200; 5 yrs' l'se. AUSTIN, 167 Dearborn, R. 213.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A BUSINESS OPENING in Chicago of any kind or any location, will do well to see The Wheeler Investment Co., Promoters and Hotel Brokers, Suite 314, 167 Dearborn.

BAKERY, LUNCH, AND CAFE, ONE OF THE finest in the heart of business center, will be sold for $3,000; this is positively the greatest snap in Chicago.
Saloon and restaurant near Court House; elegant, modern, and complete; valuable '94 lease; this is one of the finest places in town.
C. L. WOOD, 615 Chamber of Commerce.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARBORN-st., corner Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited; rooms, 50 cents per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH, JR., of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—IN THE VERY HEART OF THE business center, furniture and fixtures of a fine running restaurant and hotel of between 80 and 90 rooms; building nearly new, supplied with steam heating apparatus, passenger elevator, electric light plant; cafes have marble wainscoting, tile floor, mirrors, brass railings, etc.; a favorable lease for 10 years can be secured by right party; this is an opportunity for a hotel or restaurant man.
THIS IS A SNAP. DONT FAIL TO INVESTIGATE. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE; ROOMS ALL rented; there is no better opening in the city for party who wants to keep a first-class house; only 15 minutes' walk from Postoffice; long lease; low rent; price $1,200; will sell for part cash to good party; the owner leaving the city. The Wheeler Investment Co., Suite 314, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$80,000 STOCK OF MANUFACTURING plant in City Chicago, paying 10 per cent; gives control and good salary besides; stand thorough investigation. Address F 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING COAL BUSINESS; cheap; on account of sickness; established 7 years; or will trade for real estate. OTTO HANSEN, 483 37th-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOTEL AT HARVEY; 50 room; lot 140 ft. front; doing a good business; at a bargain. THOS. A. HILL, 85 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE GROCERY; FIRST-class corner; elegant stock; will invoice; owner wants a rest. Address F 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CORNER SAMPLE room; license and everything complete; rent $35; price $900. Address F 107, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR AMERICA—NEW ELECTRICAL patent. Address F 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CLEAR LAND 90 CTS. ACRE, worth $5; must realize. Address F 56, Tribune.

FOR SALE—NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES; SHOP fixtures, horse, and wagon. JOHN THOM & CO., 822 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED ROOMING HOUSE, also flats; bargain. Apply 125 La Salle-st., R. 75.

FOR SALE—GROUND FLOOR RESTAURANT; best street and location in city; doing large business; great bargain for three days. CASS, STRAIN & CO., Room 9 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE COMPOSED of 16 rooms, price $1,700; makes over all expenses of month $120; must be sold; other business. 60 South Carpenter. KING, Middle bell.

FINELY LOCATED SALOON ON STATE-ST.; $300 cash required; this is a snap. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 617.

HAVE A SPLENDID LIST OF CHICAGO HOtels, saloons, restaurants, and rooming houses. CHAS. S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, Room 305, 167 Dearborn-st.

HOTELS BOUGHT, SOLD, LEASED, OR EXchanged. CHAS. S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, Room 305, 167 Dearborn-st.

IF YOU WANT ANY KIND OF A BUSINESS call to see us; we are pioneers of Chicago in this line. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 617.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A BUSINESS OF ANY kind call on AUSTIN, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 213.

I HAVE A NO. 1 RESTAURANT OUTFIT WORTH $1,000; if sold this week will take $500. Address F 13, Tribune office.

MAMMOTH BRICK-YARD PROPERTY FOR sale or lease; ample water frontage on a good harbor; material of the best quality and supply inexhaustible; a fortune in it for a Chicago party that has some capital and energy. A 91, Tribune.

SALOONS AND RESTAURANTS—WE HAVE A few choice places that can be had cheap if taken this week. GOODWIN & CO., 88 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURER—TO MAKE arrangements with a first-class house to sell silk machine twist and similar goods; a chance seldom offered for a reliable house with capital to greatly increase their business. Address SILK, P. O. Box 2482, Boston.

WANTED—PRACTICAL MAN WITH $10,000 can get $20,000 stock and treasurership gilt-edge, money-making enterprise; will double sure in 1892; no risk. Address F 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD AUCTIONEER, STOCKS of merchandise, watches, jewelry, etc., to close out, either in city or country. F 48, Tribune office.

WANTED — DECORATING, PAPERHANGING, and painting; low prices; by first-class mechanics; short time only. Address F 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE OR small hotel, with lease until 1894; must not cost over $7,500. Address C 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $1,500 TO TAKE charge of office, half-interest, in a nice business that pays $20,000 a year. Address E 107, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN WITH ABOUT $4,000 CASH wants to take active part in wholesale business. No agents. Address F 49, Tribune office.

16-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV., full of first-class roomers, at a bargain this week. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 617.

$1,000—WANTED—A MAN WITH MONEY AND get-up in first-class real estate business. Address F 55, Tribune office.

$30,000 WILL BUY A WORKING SILVER mine; will pay 10 per cent on investment now, 25 per cent within a year; one-half down, balance from mine. Particulars. References. C. EDGAR SMITH, Boulder, Colo.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.
Havel, Tues., Dec. 29, 2 p.m. | Saale, Tues., Jan. 19, 9 a.m.
Trave, Tues., Jan. 5, 10 a.m. | Elbe, Sat., Jan. 23, 11 a.m.
Ems, Tues., Jan. 12, 2 p.m. | Eider, Tues., Jan. 26, 1 p.m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENGER Steamer service. New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera, and Italy.
Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain.
Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.
DEPARTURES:
Fulda, Sat., Jan. 2, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., Feb. 27, 2 p.m.
Werra, Sat., Jan. 23, 2 p. m. Fulda, Sat., Mar. 12, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 6, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., April 2, 2 p. m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:35 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	* 1:20 pm	* 1:35 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 5:20 pm	* 10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:00 pm	* 10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Joliet Accommodation	3:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 10:20 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	‡10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos., Atch. & Leavenworth Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	§ 2:20 pm	§ 4:45pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:20 pm	§ 4:35pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:45am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 3:15 am	§12:20am
St. Louis & Texas Express	§ 8:30 am	* 7:20pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:20am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee	§ 4:05 pm	§ 9:15am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:35 pm	* 4:45pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55am
Springfield Express	§ 9:10 pm	§ 7:45am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:20 pm	§ 1:00 pm
eRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	§11:35 pm	e 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	§ 4:20 pm	§10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:35 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. eDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p. m. daily; 1:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 a. m. and 11:45 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 210 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	10:20 pm	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:00 pm
Forrest & Peoria Accom.	† 2:20 pm	† 10:15 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria, Springfield & Bluffs Ex.	* 11:25 pm	* 5:00 pm
Oak Lawn Accommodation	‡ 6:20 am	[illegible]
Orland Accommodation	‡ 9:45 am	‡ 12:15 pm
Orland Accommodation	‡ 2:45 pm	‡ 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 am
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex.	10:20 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 am
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:20 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 3:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:20 pm	* 2:15 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:20 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*10:40 pm	*10:35 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 7:45 am	* 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:15 pm	†10:10 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:20 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:20 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:20 pm	* 7:20 am
Kansas City and California F. Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:20 am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:20 am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 5:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 11:30 pm	b 10:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	b 8:30 am	a 9:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a 11:30 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 9:00 pm	a 7:30 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 11:00 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 am, b 1:00 pm, a 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. aSunday only.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENGER Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:20 pm
Kansas City & Denver Ves. Lim.	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah Ex	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:20 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	† 9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices 28 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:40 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:35 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:00 p m	§11:30 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street—cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 a m	† [illegible]
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:15 a m	* [illegible]
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 a m	* [illegible]
Columbus & East	* 9:45 a m	* [illegible]
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 a m	* [illegible]
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 a m	* [illegible]
Washington & New York	* 3:15 p m	* [illegible]
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 p m	* [illegible]
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 p m	* [illegible]
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 p m	* [illegible]
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 p m	* 7:20 a m
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 p m	* 7:20 a m
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 p m	* 7:20 a m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* [illegible]
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:10 am	§ 9:30 am
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ [illegible]
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ [illegible]
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ [illegible]
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ [illegible]
New York Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:30 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:35 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:50 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 p m	* 8:40 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 9:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 a m	† 7:50 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 p m	* 8:20 p m
Day Express	*11:25 a m	* 4:30 p m
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 1:27 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 p m

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 6:20 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:25 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:20 pm	x 6:20 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 3:25 pm	x 9:30 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:20 a m	* 5:00 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:35 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:35 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit [illegible]; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, [illegible]; Buffalo, [illegible]; Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, [illegible]. Trains arrive [illegible]. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. [illegible] Lake-st.
*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday. [illegible]

NO ESCAPE FOR THEM.

INSURANCE COMPANIES ORDERED TO PAY A POLICY-HOLDER.

Their Confession That They Were Doing Business Without Legal Authority Does Not Give Them Immunity from Liability—Similar Suits Decided the Same Way by Judge Anthony—Children Want Possession Of and Clear Title To Property—New Suits and the Call.

Four insurance companies were defeated yesterday by Judge Brentano in an attempt to escape liability by pleading the illegality of their own acts. The plaintiff was J. F. Powell, who sued the Mutual Guarantee Fire Insurance Company of Clinton, Ia., for $3,000; the Citizens' Mutual of Waterloo, Ia., $2,500; the Ohio Manufacturers' Mutual Fire for $1,500; and the Buckeye State Mutual Fire Association of Shelby, Ia., for $1,500.

In December, 1889, Mr. Powell had $75,000 worth of cotton stored at Yazoo City, Miss. He applied to the companies for insurance, and at the time the policies were being signed in Chicago the cotton burned. The companies refused to settle and suit was brought.

The defendants argued that they could not be held liable because in doing business in Illinois they had acted without warrant, and also that the contract had not been completed because Powell had not paid the premium. Judge Brentano in finding against the companies said: "If I found otherwise it would allow the defendants to take advantage of their own wrong."

Powell brought similar suits against other companies before Judge Anthony with the same result.

Want the Property and a Clear Title.

The children of the late Michael Carr filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday asking a partition of valuable property. Carr, it is alleged, deserted his wife and nine children in 1866 at Oconomowoc, Wis. His whereabouts were unknown to his family until a few years ago, when they discovered that he had assumed the name of Michael McDonald and had two illegitimate children living at the time of his death. The premises involved were purchased in 1886. The first children claim the entire estate and seek to remove the cloud from their title.

Court Notes.

Samuel T. Jack wants to stop George W. Gallagher talking against his Creole show, and yesterday he sued Gallagher for $2,000 damages for slander. Gallagher was formerly in the employ of Jack.

Mrs. Ann M. Connors asked the Probate Court yesterday to appoint a conservator for her husband, Bernard Mines, a single man, 43 years old. She alleges that he spends his time drinking and gambling.

Thomas and John Purcell, coal dealers at Twelfth street and Tatman avenue, applied to the Circuit Court yesterday for an injunction restraining the Pennsylvania company from detaining a large number of loaded cars consigned to complainants. The company refuses to deliver the coal on a claim of demurrage equal for delaying cars in their yards.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

137,272—Andrew Cas & Co. vs. L. H. Hart. Appl.
137,273—Jacob Schmidt vs. George Meller. Appl.
137,274—Ike Schiff vs. Jacob R. Stein. Conf. of judgt., $235. H. M. Shafner, atty.
137,275—Maria Silverman vs. Same. Same. $1,100. Same atty.
137,276—Nettie Merki vs. Franz D. Dahlgren. Same. $3,023.35. Arnold Tripp, atty.
137,277—Mary D. Grebie vs. James C. Tredway et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $1,000. Miller & Holden, solrs.
137,278—Addie Francis Doehne vs. Henry Doehne. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. D. Laurence, solr.
137,279—Florence M. Rogers vs. West Chgo. St. R. R. Co. Case, $15,000. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.
137,280—Joseph Firth vs. Joshua Firth. Bill for partn. Runyan & Runyan, solrs.
137,281—Wesley C. Dillon vs. John Berry. Trespass, $5,000. Runyan & Runyan, attys.
137,282—Christ Woerner vs. Louis Tiernan. Appeal.
137,283—Mary Louisa Sanders, use of Eliza O'Kennedy, vs. James H. Van Vlissingen. Garn., $338.50. J. J. O'Kennedy, atty.
137,284—Herman Barth vs. William Fehringer et al. Creds. bill, $187.23. Wilber Eldridge & Hinney, solrs.
137,285—Conrad Friederich vs. Charles Garben et al. Appeal.
137,286—Maggie A. Quirk vs. John F. Quirk. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. D. W. Modbury, solr.
137,287—Morris and Ernest Eppenstein vs. Isidore Grossman et al. Asst. and attachment, $141.52. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.
137,288—F. F. Cratty vs. Dyer Light, Heat & Power Co. of Illinois. Appeal.
137,289—William H. Reuder vs. Eugene May. Appl. Submitted suit, $7,000—Frank M. Pierce vs. Jennie A. Pierce. Bill for divorce for desertion. H. Barzmore, solr.
137,290—George Gates vs. F. E. Johnston et al. Bill to foreclose chattel mort., $52.50. Allen & Payne, solrs.
137,291—Decorator's Supply Co. vs. Alex. Kluge. Attch., $346.11. Wilbur, Eldridge & Kerner, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

98,703—Mary Fogg vs. M. W. McArthur and wife. Appeal.
98,704—J. H. Lawson et al. vs. Henry Roos et al. Petn. for mech's. lien. Arnold Tripp, atty.
98,705—Dewes Brewery Co. vs. August W. Klapp. Appl. Asst., $500. Winston & Meagher and Heap & Whitfield, attys.
98,706—Andrew Burnet Reid vs. James Benson Clark. Bill for dissolution of partnership, for an accg., etc. Osborne Bros. & Burgett, solrs.
98,707—Thomas Purcell et al. vs. Pennsylvania Co. Bill to enjoin. Wm. Barry, solr.
98,708—Isidore Ohnstein vs. Fred M. Bishop. Conf. of judgt., $130. Jacob Newman, atty.
98,709—Appeal. Suppressed.
98,710—Marinette Iron Works Co. vs. S. E. Brown Heating Co. Conf. of judgt., $6,421.46. Cooke & Carson, attys.
98,711—Petition of August Krywitzky to change name to August Krevis. F. J. Eilert, atty.
98,712—Ella M. Lozier et al. vs. Pauline and Joseph M. Hirch et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $15,000. Francis A. Riddle, solr.
98,713—Fred D. Solberg vs. Alvida O. Solberg. Bill for divorce for adultery. A. J. Eivig, solr.
98,714—Wm. E. Whelock et al. vs. Edward H. Cooper. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $325. I. K. Boesen, solr.
98,715—Knud B. Olson et al. vs. Jacob Freesnky. Appeal. Albert A. Sloveen, atty.
98,716—Annie L. Martindale vs. Joseph Shannon. Conf. of judgt., $448.61. Martindale & Shafrey, attys.
98,717—Thomson-Houston Electric Co. vs. Eugene Sweeney. Attch., $603.20. James S. Cummins, solr.
98,718—Carl A. Bergstrom et al. vs. Sandfrid Harnstrom. Asst., $1,500. E. F. Thompson, atty.
98,719—Ferdinand Kielbach vs. Johanna and Herman Hirsch. Appeal.
98,720—Franklin MacVeagh & Co. vs. Francis G. Lynn and Everett Hunter. Conf. of judgt., $148.09. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.
98,721—Same vs. William J. and John Bardon. Conf. of judgt., $210. Same attys.
98,722—Charlotte M. Akerly et al. vs. William G. Gerlach et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed, $2,200. J. D. Hubbard, solr.
98,723—Charles McNett vs. Charles J. and Anna Blueach. Conf. of judgt., $263.83. Hoffheimer & Zetler, attys.
98,724—Joseph L. Voborsky vs. Albertine Goers et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $500. Fanaing & Herdlicka, solrs.
98,725—Asst. Suppressed.
98,726—Columbia Building and Loan Association vs. Eugene Carwenter et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $1,300. Goldzier & Rodgers, solrs.
98,727—Albert S. Tyler et al. vs. C. Schielke et al. Petn. for mech's. lien, $120. Thomas W. Prindeville, atty.
98,728—Asst. Suppressed.
98,729—Christ Grode vs. Atkinson Steel and Spring Works. Appeal.
98,730—Joseph W. Lithgow vs. Pioneer Ips. Co. Attch., $2,000. G. W. & J. T. Kreisinger, attys.
98,731—First National Bank of Princeton vs. George J. M. Porter. Asst., $1,000. Hamlin, Holland & Boyden, attys.
98,732—Anna Carr vs. Katherine McDonald et al. Bill for partition. George E. Westover, solr.
98,733—James T. Young vs. Andrew L. Thompson et al. Creds's bill, $275. Young, Moekel & Bradley, solrs.
98,734—John Brown, admr. for Ferdinand Stroblow, vs. Augusta Kuglin et al. Bill for partn. Lackner & Butz, solrs.
98,735—Thos. Wilce et al. vs. Frank D. Hamer et al. Bill for mech. lien, $333.92. Abner Smith, solr.
98,736—Same vs. O. A. Thorp et al. Same, $832.64. Same atty.
98,737—Same vs. Ferdinand C. Gehrke et al. Same, $449.75. Same solr.
98,738—Same vs. Frederick E. Fafer et al. Same, $614.82. Same solr.
98,739—Same. Suppressed.
98,740—L. S. Brwg. Co. of Chgo. vs. John Panert. Asst., $3,000. Winston & Meagher and Heap & Whitfield, attys.
98,741—E. V. Hubbard vs. O. M. Wells. Asst., $1,000. W. H. F. Holmes, atty.
98,742—M. C. Jennings vs. The Fair. Appeal and petn. for writ of certiorari. John J. Knickerbocker, atty.
98,743—Theodore Lippka vs. Morris Building. Case, $5,000. J. G. Crossberry, atty.
Suppressed suit—98,683—Amelia Adams vs. T. Hall. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,880. J. S. Jemison, solr.

County Court—New Suits.

9,688—J. D. Shufelt vs. Mary E. and Wm. F. Burke. Appl.
9,689—Annie O'Neil vs. W. L. Butterfield et al. Appl.
9,690—Joseph Torrek vs. Frank Logst. Appl.
9,691—Rose McCoughna vs. Fred T. Cooklin. Appl.
9,692—In re petn. of J. W. and Maria Murdoch to adopt Hattie Massie, Wm. Peacock, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—14,068—Andras et al. vs. Bayor et al. $734.—15,704—First Nat. Bk. vs. Howell; on deft., $2,631.75.
JUDGE DUNNE—15,386—Flardin Co. Bk. vs. Howell on 9 cts., $9,251.68.—10,903—Mercantile Nat. Bk. vs. Stoll et al; on fdg., $871.07.

Decree.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—2,174—Natl. Bk. of D. O. Mills & Co. vs. Strong; dec.

Today's Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No announcement.
JUDGE DUNNE—Set motion.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business until noon.

With Thanks.

"Declined with thanks!" Hard is my fate;
I never proffer heart or verses
To ever editor, but straight
Back comes a letter which rehearses
This same old chestnut, calm and cold
To play with my emotions pranks—
Thus, while I overmore am sold.
Yet all my pay consists of "thanks."
—*New York Herald.*

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

$83,000
City of South Omaha, Neb., 7s.

Denomination, $500.
Interest annually in New York.

$9,500,	due 1892	price $100.72	and int.
9,500,	" 1893	" 101.39	and int.
9,500,	" 1894	" 102.02	and int.
9,500,	" 1895	" 102.62	and int.
9,000,	" 1896	" 103.18	and int.
9,500,	" 1897	" 103.71	and int.
9,500,	" 1898	" 104.20	and int.
4,000,	" 1899	" 104.67	and int.
10,000,	" 1900	" 105.10	and int.
10,000,	" 1901	" 105.52	and int.

At above prices Bonds yield an income of 6¾ per cent per annum. Special circular upon application to

GEO. A. LEWIS & CO., Bankers,
132 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

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Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

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MONEY LOANED

On Improved or Unimproved City Real Estate.
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LOANS

MONEY TO LOAN on improved Chicago Real Estate at LOWEST RATES. MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD. Apply to J. S. WATSON, Manager Loan Department.

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Money to Loan

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H. A. HURLBUT,
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WANTED TO BUY OR RENT.

Building with 75 to 150 Rooms.

Building formerly used as Hotel, Hospital, School, or Sanitarium, or large family residence—must be new—well located on North, South, or West Side, but must contain 75 to 150 rooms, and accessible by street, cable, or steam cars. If building is smaller, say 50 rooms, must have lot at least 100 feet front. Address F 52, Tribune office.

KENDALL & CO., Brokers,

Grain, Provisions, and Stocks,
188 DEARBORN-ST.

Chicago City Railway Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2030 State-st., on Friday, the 15th day of January, 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 15th, 1892, inclusive.

F. E. GREENE, Sec'y.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on the 5th day of January, 1892, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

F. C. OSBORN, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 26, 1891.

Interest on Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. Bonds.

The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, maturing Jan. 1st, 1892, will be paid to parties presenting coupons at the Chicago National Bank on and after Dec. 29th, 1891.

C. K. WOOSTER, Treasurer.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 29.	Dec. 22.
New York	$136,926,428	$153,419,378
Boston	14,125,734	16,097,443
Chicago	14,515,000	14,954,000
Philadelphia	11,460,317	12,412,916
St. Louis	3,910,640	4,450,046
Baltimore	2,818,695	2,465,254
New Orleans	2,204,239	3,840,841

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 10c premium; Boston, 10@12½c discount; St. Louis, 50c premium.

The people who are arguing for cheaper money rates point to the almost unexampled condition of the New York banks and the easy situation at all the other money centers. They believe that Chicago must rapidly follow the lead of New York and Boston and reduce rates. On the other hand, a good many bankers claim that they are loaned up to their full capacity, and can see no reason whatever for reducing their rates at present. Those banks which are so fortunately situated as that are the banks doing a Board of Trade business. The banks doing a mercantile business all admit a light demand, and some of them are about ready to admit the probability of a break in rates just after the opening of the year.

The Bank of England sent £12,000 of gold to the United States yesterday. Sterling rates are still too high apparently to warrant profitable gold shipment, however. The market yesterday was firm. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	482¼	485¼
Actual	481½@	484@484¾
Documentary	480@480¾	482

There was an unusually active day's session at the Stock Exchange yesterday. A good deal of this activity is owing to the necessity of changing stock from the first account to the second account. There were three 500-share lots of West Side stock sold in that way yesterday, and a majority of the transactions were in the nature of a transfer from one account to the other. The carrying charges that were paid seem excessive: 500 shares of regular West Side stock, for instance, were bought for 129¾ and sold for the second account for 131¾. This is 1½ points difference, which counts as the interest for thirty days and the premium that a broker is willing to pay to avoid the trouble of negotiating a loan at a bank. Such a difference is equal to interest rates of nearly 14 per cent. It was an active day in Calumet Dock stock, but the activity did not result in any marked change in quotations. The stock was strong. The suggestions that have been made of a short interest in the stock do not appear to be well founded. The whole market was strong on the first call, but on the second call considerable weakness developed, especially in the street-railway stocks. West Side stock for the second account sold in the morning as high as 131¾; on the second call it dropped off to 130¾. North Side stock also lost some of the strength of the morning. It sold in the morning for the second account at 198¾ and in the afternoon at 185¾. The market looked rather toppy toward the last. The advance of the last few days has been pretty strong, and there has been nothing special to base it on, not even an added interest on the part of the public. It can be pretty positively asserted that whoever is operating on the prospect of an increased street-railway dividend is operating purely on their own judgment and not on any definite official information. It is of course possible that this dividend may be increased, although it is doubtful if it is increased more than 1 per cent. Conservative friends of the stock are not convinced of the advisability of advancing the rate even 1 per cent at the present time. The earnings of the road are unquestionably excellent, but the company has had a particularly unfortunate year as to accounts; so unfortunate that it cannot renew its contract for accident insurance, and will have to take the risk for itself. One strong point in favor of the street-railway property is the excellent weather. The kind of weather that we have been having makes a vast difference both in the operating expenses and the gross receipts. Every day of such weather adds a considerable argument in favor of an increased dividend. There is not much doing in Street's Stable Car. Quotations yesterday showed some firmness toward the close. The narrow difference between regular stock and stock for the second account would indicate that whatever speculative holdings there may be are being easily carried. Yesterday's list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

100 C & O Can & D C.pf	129¾	50 Chic Gas Trust	72
100 do 2d sect	131¾	50 do 2d sec'n	131¾
100 do sec'n	73¾	50 do sec'n	130
50 do 2d sec'n	74	50 do 2d sec'n	130
100 do sec'n	74	50 do 2d sec'n	131¾
200 do 2d sec'n	74¾	100 do 2d sec'n	131¾
100 do sec'n	74	50 do 2d sec'n	131¾
50 C P & Prov co	47	50 do 2d sec'n	131¾
50 N Chi St RR Co	118¾	3000 Cent Safe D Co	99¾
50 do 2d sec'n	198¾	2000 do	99¾
8 do	198¾	50 Street's W C L	34¾
50 do 2d sec'n	198¾	50 do sec'n	34¾
25 do sec'n	194¾	50 do 2d sec'n	34¾
100 do sec'n	198¾	100 do	34
100 do 2d sec'n	198¾	100 do 2d sec'n	34
50 W Chi St R R Co	131¾	50 do 2d sec'n	34¾
500 do	129¾	50 do sec'n	34
150 do 2d sec'n	131¾	50 do 2d sec'n	34¾
50 do 2d sec'n	131¾	50 do sec'n	34
700 do 2d sec'n	131¾	50 do 2d sec'n	34¾
100 do sec'n	129¾	50 Am Straw B Co	70
100 do 2d sec'n	131¾	150 Chic & M Co	38¾
100 do sec'n	129¾	7 Chi City Ry Co	315
100 do 2d sec'n	131¾	131 do	310
100 do 2d sec'n	131¾		

BONDS.

$25000 CCRR Co 4s	98¾	$ 5000 N C C R R 4s	
10000 Con Gas 5s	90¾	b 10	94¾
10000 Con Gas 5s	91¾		

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

200 St's W C L	34¾	50 WCSRRCo 2dsect	131
5 do	34	150 do	129¾
5 do	34¾	100 N C S R R Co 2d sect	119
50 do 2d sec'n	34¾	150 do sec'n	184¾
50 do	34¾	50 do sec'n	184¾
100 do 2d sec'n	34¾	100 do sec'n	184
100 do 2d sec'n	34¾	50 do sec'n	183¾
10 W C St R R Co	129¾	50 do sec'n	183¾
150 do 2d sec'n	131¾	200 C P Ref sec'n	183¾
100 do 2d sec'n	131	50 do 2d sec'n	183¾
15 do	129¾	50 do 2d sec'n	183¾
100 do 2d sec'n	131	50 C&CC&D Co 2d sect	74¾
150 do	129¾	100 C B & M Co sect	38
50 do 2d sec'n	130¾	100 C R I & P R R sect	86¾
50 do 2d sec'n	130¾		

BONDS.

$9000 Consumers' Gas 5s	81¾

The big carrying charges that can be made by purchasing regular stock and selling it for the account ought to attract much outside capital into the stock market. Such operations are reasonably safe with margins put up as is provided by the Clearing-House rules. If that margin was a little wider there would be more confidence on the part of outside capitalists and the carrying charges would not need to be so high.

The first official statement from the Arc Light and Power company since the fire, Nov. 30, has just been made in a circular from President Fay, dated Dec. 26. After reciting the fact of the fire it is stated that power has been rented and six temporary plants put in, which will care for most of the customers. It will be disappointing to learn that it is not expected to get the main station in running order again before next summer. The circular says:

"Our business has grown rapidly during 1891, and promises to grow more rapidly still in 1892. The directors had voted to sell $150,000 of new stock to cover the construction account up to the end of current fiscal year, and the balance of the —and already application had been received for the whole issue. But the price of the stock has fallen below par in consequence of the fire, and our stock cannot legally be sold at less than par. It becomes necessary, therefore, temporarily to borrow the above-mentioned $150,000, and in addition about $100,000 more to provide for damage to machinery over insurance, and for increased business anticipated during the fall of 1892. Leading stockholders have guaranteed to loan the company this amount ($250,000) as needed, upon the company's notes, running one year, and bearing interest at 7 per cent, with the understanding that all stockholders who have will be opportunity to join in the loan on the same terms. The first $100,000 to be paid to the company and notes issued therefor on Jan. 2, 1892, and the remainder about March 1, 1892. We do not anticipate any difficulty in providing for these notes at maturity (by which time our profits will be coming in again), either by an increase of our capital stock or by funding in the usual manner.

"Stockholders who desire to subscribe for any portion of this loan will please notify the President of the amount desired if possible before Jan. 2, 1892. These notes will constitute the sole outstanding obligations of the company. The payment of dividends will of course be suspended for the present."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Something like a halt occurred in the market during the first hour that followed the call. While the feeling was as pronounced as ever in favor of a further advance the conservative element was inclined to think that a temporary cessation of activity, if not a reaction, would be in order under the present circumstances. They argue that we have had a wonderful rise for September. Large profits have accrued to many holders who propose to secure them in order to strike a favorable balance for the year's work. Settlements are at hand and the influence of the holidays, with the new approach of the new year, all militated against the market. Still everything may be rightly bid for at any moment, and the list start on its upward course again. At 11 o'clock most of the list was 1@2¾ off from last night's closing prices. Missouri Pacific was flighty during the hour, falling ½ and then recovering ¾. Omaha continued its strong upward movement yesterday on the understanding that it would be bought by the Northwest. Distillers and Cattle-Feeders started up on one of its quick advances, gaining 1¾ in a few minutes after the opening. This stock is considered liable to make a sensation at almost any time. The market was dull and heavy between 12 and 1 o'clock. At times it became positively dull, and that was not regarded with complacency by the street, which had made up its mind to take care for most of the customers. It will be disappointing to learn that it is not expected to get the main station in running order again before next summer. The circular says:

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